

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

(Japanese Activities/Hawaiian Islands)

JAPANESE 1941

FILE NUMBER: 61-10556-19

SECTION : 17



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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61-37565-12-111

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Honolulu, T. H.
May 11, 1942

VIA CLIPPER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of radio broad-
casts from Japan for May 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, 1942, which were
furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu,
T. H.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Shivers
R. E. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

REM:LT
100-1379

Enclosures

COPIES DESTROYED
78 JUN 19 1961

61-10556-11

Supplement recordings in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, for 1 May, 1942, by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: (RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION IN JAPAN)

(Addition to item 1, and the first "world news" item from XORS of 30 April) Reflecting the spirit of the day, the renerated Imperial Diet would see the following of the rightist faction: Seigo Nakano, party leader of the Toho Kwai, Kingoro Hashimoto, head of the Seki Sui Kwai, Ruichi Sasagawa, president of the Kokushuto. Jubilant, Hideki Tojo tonight will address the nation expressing his gratitude for the enthusiasm and support expressed at the general election.

Tokyo: (CALCUTTA MARU SUNK)

A Japanese steamer passing a point southwest of the coast of Kyushu discovered a surface vessel in distress about 10:00 P.M., May 1st. It was found to be the (what sounds like) Angepestry. Approximately 50 of the crew were rescued before it sank. It was disclosed that the Russian vessel was torpedoed by a submarine belonging to the United States or one of the Allied powers.

The Japanese authorities announced that on the same day, the Japanese steamer Calcutta Maru was lost through enemy submarine action in adjacent waters.

Tokyo: (PUREST LITHIUM PRODUCED IN JAPAN)

(Addition to item 7) The manufacture of this metal has been completed under the guidance of Mr. Takayasu Harada, professor of Metalogy at the Kyoto Imperial University.

Burma: (AKYAB NIGHT BOMBED)

The strategic port city of Akayab on the Bay of Bengal was subjected to their first night air-raid by the naval air units shortly before dawn Friday. Braving fierce anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese bombers rained tons of explosives on hangars, runways and military establishments causing fires to break out in several places. All Japanese planes returned safely.

Tokyo: (BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES)

From Mindanao Island comes the report that the Japanese forces have succeeded in occupying Awan, vital point 10 miles south of Cottabato Friday after smashing enemy resistance at Cottabato plain. Meanwhile other units captured (what sounds like) Bibungan 20 miles east of Cottabato.

From the Philippines comes the report that the Japanese forces on April 30th completely annihilated United States remnants infesting the Mt. Pinabo sector in the southwestern part of the Philippines. During the mopping up operations, the Japanese crushed some 2,000 enemy troops.

Tokyo: (REORGANIZED BANK OF JAPAN STARTS BUSINESS)

The Bank of Japan, reorganized under the new law of the Bank of Japan, approved at the 79th session of the Diet this year, has started business.

ment to the press said that the new bank would direct its efforts to obtaining satisfactory operation of the monetary and financial control system adjusting currency circulation, monetary conditions and fostering the nation's credit system.

Canton: (MUNITIONS SELF SUFFICIENCY ASKED OF VARIOUS CHUNGKING ARMIES)

Chiang Kai Shek issued an order that various commanders must institute a system of self-sufficiency in munitions. Chiang Kai Shek had ordered regional self-sufficiency last May. A severe clash occurred last month in the neighborhood of Tanshui in Kwantung province when the 187th Division upon orders from General (what sounds like) Yu Han Mau, Commander of the 7th war zone carried out a surprise attack against a communist guerilla unit to seize arms and munitions which had been smuggled into Hongkong last year.

Tokyo: (MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ON CHINA)

From Peking comes the report that the Japanese special engineering force which had been working since December have succeeded in the complete annihilation of underground communist and military organizations in eastern Hopei.

From Nanking comes the report that in a weekly war review, the Japanese expeditionary forces on Friday revealed that Chungking's air-bases at Chuchaw in Chekiang and (what sounds like) Singyan in Hunan have been destroyed beyond repair in the recent bombing raids.

The same sources report that Japanese forces carried out a surprise raid on Sian in Shensi and destroyed the air base there.

(Addition to item 4) Chungking, since last month has been discussing plans for self-sufficiency in the production of medicine and medical equipment.

Tokyo: (KUGA MADE ADMIRAL)

Mr. Kuga who was vice-admiral and commander-in-chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters was promoted to Admiral. He is 57, was made vice-admiral after his service as naval attache at Paris.

Tokyo: (CONCERNING THE HITLER-MUSSOLINI MEETING AT SALZBERG)

From Berlin comes the report that the German foreign office authorities on Friday expressed their opinions in the following way: It is understood that three points were considered at the meeting, the exceptionally favorable Mediterranean situation for the Axis powers, the failure of Russia's winter offensive and its fatal blow to Britain and the United States, the brilliant Japanese victories in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean area. Britain and America have been frantically propagating that there is a crack in German-Italian relations but the statement of the foreign office proved it to be false.

From Rome comes the report that all the evening papers in Rome expressed the same sentiment as Virgilio Gayda who predicted that the Axis leaders conferred to decide on the new strategy to be realized, the contents of which cannot be revealed to the enemy.

Berlin: (BERLIN REPORT OF SINKINGS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN SHIPS)

The German High Command on Thursday reported that the combined naval and air forces sank during April, 89 British and American ships. Since the declaration of war 16,869,932 tons of shipping were sunk, 225 commercial ships totalling 1,535,400 tons were sunk off the eastern coast of America since January. It added that shortage of ships will soon affect the daily life of the people of England.

Tokyo: (ONE FOURTH OF WORLD SHIPPING ALREADY SUNK)

The Miyako Shimbun stated that it is estimated that about one fourth of world shipping has been sunk by planes and subs since the outbreak of the world war up to the end of March. The total tonnage at the close of June 1939 was 68,500,000 tons. Total tonnage of shipping lost up to April is estimated at 16,500,000. Britain lost 612 ships aggregating 3,028,000 tons or 48.5 percent of world shipping. Norway lost 128 ships totalling 520,000 tons or 8 percent while the United States lost 58 ships, totalling 368,000 or 5.6 percent of world shipping.

Station XGRS, Shanghai

Shanghai: (LOCAL NEWS)

All stocks of rice and maize in the International Settlement and the French Concession have now been requisitioned by the Shanghai Municipal authorities.

All persons mailing a letter are required to indicate their nationality as well as their name and address on the envelope.

NEWS

1. Japanese nation renders overwhelming vote of confidence by electing about 80% of candidates who collaborate with the government. Premier Tojo expresses satisfaction.
- - - - -
2. Banka and other islands east of Sumatra and isles northwest of Borneo all placed under jurisdiction of Shonan military administration.
- - - - -
3. Enemy plans to reorganize air forces in the P. I. frustrated. U.S. air force now resorts to guerilla warfare on Mindanao Island.
- - - - -
4. Since last month, Chungking facing grave situation of diminishing medical supply.
5. Chiang Kai Shek regime takes drastic steps on refugee problem. Identification cards distributed to prevent refugees from entering city proper.
6. President Roosevelt desperately seeking way to aid Chungking. Joint U.S.-Chungking offensive plans sag down.
- - - - -
7. Successful production of record breaking purity (99.9%) lithium produced in a laboratory in Japan of the Rare metals Co. of Kyoto. This is the lightest known metal, essential for airplane manufacture.
- - - - -
8. 4:15 P.M. Imperial Headquarters, 2d May -- On 1st May, Japanese crushed British-Chungking forces and completely occupied Mandalay, enemy's strategical military base in Central Burma.
9. Nanking: Two air bases in Sinan, North China were destroyed beyond repairs on 29th April by Japanese planes.
All Chinese firms are evacuating from Lashio.
Many American airmen reported leaving Chungking on account of hopelessness to continue defense.
10. Shonan: Passenger trains are running the entire length of Malay Peninsula starting 1st May.
11. Soerabaja: Trans-Java railway opens between Soerabaya and Batavia. Registration of foreign inhabitants commences Friday.
12. Lisbon: It is reported that an air raid alarm was sounded in Los Angeles and Southern California. Radio stations were off 40 minutes.
13. Moscow reports that May Day holiday and parade, which started in 1917 during the Bolshevik Revolution, has been abolished.
14. Tokyo: Pia Pahon, head of Thailand's mission visiting in Japan, donated the sum of ¥15,000 to the sick and wounded soldiers at Yokosuga Naval Hospital.

15. Japanese naval air units showered tons of bombs on southwest Burma on 1st May and all returned to their bases safely.

COMMENTS

"The Plight of Churchill"

Entirely cut off from Australia; the hostile attitude of India; unfavorable progress of the war in Europe -- all add up to the disintegration and downfall of the once Mighty British Empire. The grave and confused internal situation and military defeat has put the British nation to nervousness and consternation.

The International Labor Union met in London and voted to favor the overthrow of Churchill and his policy of worshipping money as the Almighty God. Public antipathy toward the Churchill government has increased since the decisive loss in the Indian Ocean.

A certain British leader stated "The premier is an excellent organizer but we cannot understand why he loses so many battles. Even Geo. Marshall and Harry Hopkins were astonished at the lack of preparedness of Britain and internal disorder apparent. On 19th April, Harry Hopkins announced over the British Broadcasting Co. radio, "We cannot win by war production alone, etc." He meant that Britain's man power and low morale caused her to suffer defeat after defeat in spite of abundant war material and equipment.

On 17th April, General Marshall visited North Ireland where the AEF is located. It was a clever idea of the British to oppress the Irish people with the assistance of innocent American. It is recalled that England has been disturbed with the situation in Ireland several times in the past century of over---1803, 1867, 1914, 1916, 1919, 1920 and 1940. Ireland has been fighting to obtain freedom from England.

Catholics and other sympathizers of Ireland know that the U.S. occupation of Ireland means the desperate attempt on the part of the fast declining Mr. Churchill to suppress disorder in his own country.

MAKE DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE WORLD

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, 4 May, 1942, by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: (POLICY OF GREATER EAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL)

An important step towards the construction of Greater East Asia was taken on Monday when the Greater East Asia Construction Council laid down these principles: (1) to further the new economic order in Greater East Asia thereby contributing to the building of a new world economy. For this purpose it is necessary to complete economy for the defense of Greater East Asia. The immediate policy is to concentrate on rapid increase. (2) All nations in Greater East Asia should cooperate thereby taking their respective proper places. (3) The Japanese Empire should make it clearer (what sounds like) the duties of each nation in the construction of The East Asiatic sphere at the same time internal structure of Japan must be made to meet the requirements. (4) Scientific technique should be established. (5) All the nations in Greater East Asia should awaken to the fact that the destiny of Greater East Asia depends upon the success or failure of Greater East Asia construction (This construction may mean period of construction i.e., war and war economy), and they must share hardships and cooperate closer.

Tokyo: (BATTLE OF BURMA)

A report from Mandalay discloses that the city of Mandalay is recovering rapidly, ^{was} Burmese natives are returning to what is left of their home which ^{was} destroyed by the enemy, that the Burmese people are cooperating with the Japanese.

From Buenos Aires comes a report quoting Brig. Gen. Chennault, commander of the American air force in Burma, as saying that the Japanese are exceedingly accurate in dropping bombs even from high altitude. This shows that the Japanese planes are far superior to those of allied nations. The General said that the Japanese were able to construct air bases immediately after occupying a city.

COMMENTS

President Roosevelt suggested that the current war should be given a proper name. Dr. Hu Shi suggested the "Last War". We recall that the Allies during the last World War told the world that they had begun the "War to End all Wars". As a result the Allies killed millions of youth, spread hate and drove a wedge among world powers. Dr. Hu Shi was trying to make the American people believe that this was the last war so that they would aid Pres. Roosevelt, who in return aid Chungking. Allied leaders know the weakness of their own country and so give each other and take sentimental and morale support.

The fall of Lashio in Mandalay has sealed the fate of Chungking for the sea lanes to Burma are under Japanese control as well as these key points in Burma. In the last Fireside Chat, Mr. Roosevelt said that new ways and means would be found to deliver supplies to Chungking.

Churchill and Roosevelt are men of one type. When they see their interest and influence being undermined, they name any country undermining them an enemy of humanity.

A ringing denunciation of Roosevelt's policy was made in an open letter to the American President written by a well known French journalist (quoted in parts): When France was defeated after you had precipitated it into war you confiscated their ships. You encouraged France not to defend its empire and you officially permitted its exploitation. Mr. Roosevelt, you are a saboteur, a saboteur of spiritual and material status. Even the muddle Australians and Chinese know that Roosevelt has been instrumental in destroying nations in Europe and their possessions in East Asia.

If Chiang Kai Shek does not realize that Roosevelt's pledges are artificial and stop resisting Japan, his life would be ruined as well as the life of large masses toiling under Chungking heavy taxation. The American people must be informed of the destructive nature of Roosevelt.

RADIO TOKYO - COMMENTS - Thailand and Japan

The members of the Thai mission and officials of Japan have exchanged statements showing sincere respect and friendship for each other. These are not mere political utterances. As a matter of fact there are many real reasons both sentimental and practical, why Japan and Thailand are the only two countries in East Asia that have been independent. Manchukuo, of course, is the most recent addition to independent nations but it is still young.

Thailand used the same method as Japan in protecting herself from the aggressions of the western powers. She learned first the secrets of the west, sent students to study the western arts and ways, being politically friendly with the western nations while always keeping it in mind that it was an expediency for the moment, and preserved her own cultural institutions. Thailand having learned everything now terminates this dependence on western nations.

Thailand has the most developed railway system in the southern regions, has the highest rate of literacy, an advanced educational system, a modernly equipped military organization. Like Japan it was a agricultural country now turning into an industrial nation. However, politically economically and in every way Thailand is in the earlier stage of development and

is similar to Japan of the early Meiji period. However, the trend is the same.

STATION XGRS, SHANGHAI

Tokyo: (THE STORY OF A JAPANESE PRIVATE WHO ESCAPED DEFEATED AMERICANS)

(Verbatim) A Yomiuri correspondent in Manila reports the story of a private who swam in the shark infested bay of Manila and survived Corregidor's gunfire. The American and Filipino ships unaware of the vigilance of the Japanese attempted to escape to the island of Corregidor but their scheme was foiled.

The first shot was fired from the hull of an enemy man-of-war. Unfortunately one of the shots blindly fired by the desperate enemy, hit a Japanese patrol boat. As a result the detachment commander was seriously hurt and the explosion blasted away one of his legs, while several other soldiers were injured by shrapnel. To save his men from sharing the fate of the patrol boat, the commander ordered them to jump overboard. However, the waters were infested with man-eating sharks. The commander followed his men into the water. He started drifting towards Corregidor. Meanwhile the remaining Filipino and American warships were sweeping the surface of the sea with machine-gun fire. The private swam towards the officer and swung a life belt on him. Soon a shark approached. Just as the shark was within striking distance, a stray shot from a machine gun hit the shark as though by miracle. After struggling for a while, they were rescued by another Japanese patrol boat.

FBI

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, 5 May, 1942. by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: (30 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED SINCE APRIL 26th)

(Addition to item 5) In a fierce aerial battle over Samarai on May 2nd, against 14 enemy planes, the Japanese shot down 8 enemy fighters, heavily damaged 1 bomber and 1 fighter.

Tokyo: (BURMA FRONT)

From a certain base comes the report that the Japanese staged a surprise raid on Yungchang, in Yuman, an important junction on the Burma route. Two enemy planes were shot down, several were destroyed on the ground and the city of Yungchang was left in flames.

It is reported from Burma that soon after the fall of Rangoon, the princes of the Shan State met and stressed the advisability of joining the new Burmese regime. Later Britain announced the ceding of the Shan State to Chungking. The princes wishing to cooperate with the new regime revolted. Thus on April 18th when the princes met for the second time, the pro-British princes were absent and 28 remaining princes resolved to support the new Burmese regime.

It is reported from New Delhi via Saigon that thousands of defeated British officers and men, mentally and physically fatigued are pouring into Assam. The Indian officials of Assam are said to be disgusted with the British army.

Shanghai: (CHUNGKING ISSUES NEW MOBILIZATION LAW)

A report from Chungking reveals that Gen. Chiang has issued a new law mobilizing all natural resources, man-power, technique and knowledge, as well as restricting consumption of goods, to maintain the fast fading power of Chungking.

Tokyo: (CONCERNING THE SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE)

The Sunday Times of London is quoted via Stockholm as saying that the talk of forming a second front is only political strategy that the decision for such a step should be made by the General Staff and not by public clamor. Military experts agree that it is too dangerous a project and even enthusiastic advocates of the step in America do not know how to get the troops and supplies to Europe.

FBI

RECEIVED

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese 1942
recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, May 6, 1942 by
Informant "H-7".

Berne: (INFORMED QUARTERS BELIEVE JAPANESE WILL GAIN MUCH
BEFORE MONSOONS)

A London dispatch disclosed that the speed of Japanese advance is causing much fear among the British and that well informed quarters in London think that the Japanese will achieve decisive victory before the arrival of the Monsoon.

Istanbul: (FALL OF MANDALAY GREAT SHOCK TO NEAR-EAST)

The fall of Mandalay was a great shock to the near-eastern countries. San Posta, a Turkish paper declared that the Japanese have achieved great successes in Burma which has greatly influenced the progress of the current war. The fall of Mandalay has reduced the resistance of Chungking forces. The Allies deprived of their resources now must pass the Axis the favorable turn of the war. The paper also sarcastically said that those advocating assistance to Chungking say nothing about what route is to be used.

Lisbon: (WILL BRITAIN AID CHINA THROUGH SOVIET RUSSIA?)

As the result of the successive defeats in Burma, Britain has finally found it necessary to confirm the isolation of Chungking. Regarding the new situation, a member of parliament asked on Tuesday whether the government is intending to confer with the Soviet government to supply materials to Chungking via the Soviet Union. The government replied that it is studying the possibility.

Nanking: (MANY CHUNGKING LEADERS BLAME AMERICA AND BRITAIN)

Many prominent Chungking leaders are blaming the Allied nations for the defeat. Chung Ching and Yu Yu Cheng of the Chungking regime are publicly blaming Britain and the United States for the Burma debacle. These leaders contend that Britain's failure to carry out the stipulations of the Anglo-Chungking military government as well as the U.S. failure to send sufficient war materials caused the sweeping Chinese defeat in Burma.

Lisbon: (PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL TALK OF MEASURES TO AID CHUNGKING)

Discovery of new measures to supply Chungking with war material was the subject of discussion in the Pacific Military Conference at Washington.

After the conference T.V. Sung, foreign minister, referring to President Roosevelt's Fireside statement that every means possible will be used to deliver materials to Chungking, ironically said that there would be no lack of transport measures

because there is no impossibility in modern science.

Nanking: (CHUNGKING MAKES PROPOSALS TO PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL)

Information from Chungking revealed that Chungking submitted 12 proposals to the Pacific War Council in Washington. Among the proposals were the strengthening of military assistance to Chungking by Britain and the United States and the strengthening of Anti-Axis ties between the 3 countries. Measures to secure Indian security by the 3 nations was also proposed. These naive proposals show clearly the material difficulties facing Chungking.

Contempt towards Chungking is said to be mounting among the members of the council, the same report revealed.

Nanking: (REASON FOR DISBANDING A.V.C. IN CHINA)

The American Volunteer Corps under Brigadier-General Chennault which was dispersed by the Japanese airforce in the frontier line of Thai and Burma, according to reliable information will be disbanded at the request of the pilots who have applied to return home at the expiration of their contract in spite of desperate Chungking pleas to have them remain with Chungking.

Lisbon: (NEUTRAL COMMENTS ON THE OCCUPATION OF MADAGASCAR)

The illegal landing in Madagascar is causing criticism in neutral circles. The Anglo-American camp occupied the island because, they said, it was in danger of falling into Japanese hands, but it was a made up story to justify their own ambitions. Pointing out the precedents in Timpr, Iran and other places, the same neutral circles declared that it was like stealing a purse upon the pretext that someone else might take it.

Hanoi: (FRENCH INDO-CHINA PRESS INDIGNANT OVER MADAGASCAR)

French Indo-Chinese papers gave prominence to the landing of the British in Madagascar and the French residents are indignant. One French paper declared that the French attitude towards Britain will change because of it, also that it was a dastard act in as much as Madagascar was defenseless. The paper doubts whether Britain and America would return it to France after the war.

Vichy: (VICHY LEADERS ADDRESS MADAGASCAR DEFENDERS)

Marshall Petain wrote to the governor general of Madagascar that the only answer to the British ultimatum was that Madagascar would be defended to the very last, and asked to have his salutations and hearty wishes extended to the forces.

Vice-Admiral Darlan sent a message to all the men to fight for the honor of France and to put an end to British piracy.

Tokyo: (VICHY AND THE UNITED STATES ON MADAGASCAR)

It is reported from Vichy that Premier Laval in a note to the United States minister strongly protested the act of piracy by the British in Madagascar and expressed the belief that the island would be returned to France in the future. In answer to the United States request that the French forces do not resist in Madagascar, he declared that the government would never comply with such a request and that the Vichy government alone has the right to decide whether it must defend its territories or not.

A report from Washington via Lisbon discloses that the United States would regard an attack upon the United Nations as an attack upon the United States. Mr. Hull in his press conference on Tuesday stated that if the American troops were required in Madagascar, America would back them up. He said that the American government is closely watching the situation in Madagascar as well as in Mozambique. This remark shows clearly the selfish nature of the Anglo-American nations.

Vichy: (JAPANESE AND OTHER TRIPARTITE DELEGATES LEAVE VICHY FOR BERLIN)

The Japanese delegates and mixed commission of members of the tripartite nations left Vichy for Berlin after conferring with Petain, Laval and other high French officials.

Buenos Aires: (SIKORSKY COMMENTS ON AMERICAN AIR-POWER)

A report from Washington reveals that Commander Alexander Sikorsky, aeronautic expert in his newly published book called "Victory through Air Power" declared that the United States has no real air-power and should spend billions of dollars in developing it. In a clear analysis, he stated that the Japanese had better engines and air armor and that the United States had no real power, that it would not have it until Americans woke up and changed the men responsible for air policy. He said that many army and navy officials who fail to grasp the possibilities of air-power are directing the United States air-program.

COMMENTS

TWILIGHT COMES TO THE DINOSAURS

The idolators of the United States and other "have" nations who have placed faith in them because of their resources are becoming skeptical as shortage of foodstuffs, various strategical materials, labor power and bottoms are becoming increasingly scarce.

Britain is understandably disillusioned in the United States for British optimism, during defeats, was fed on faith in the

United States. Quite on the other hand, the United States harped on the theory that Britain may lose battles but she always wins the wars.

Manchester is indicative of the condition of Britain. Manchester, the coffer of Britain has lost its glory not only because of the shortage of cotton and bottoms but also because of the shortage of labor and coal. Britain of textile fame is curtailing the consumption of clothing, and tea which the British cannot do without is rare. Even electric power, coal, gas and coke will be rationed to householders.

The United States has never been a country of unlimited resources as erroneously believed. Roosevelt, by challenging Japan, has lost America its supply of tin, copper, rubber, coffee, tea, nickel, Manila hemp and hosts of other vital necessities. The automobile industry is crippled, and it is rumoured that all the tires of civilians will be confiscated.

What the soldiers of the Allies are like is revealed by the words of Mr. Paul Douglas nationally recognized authority on Economics at the U. of Chicago. When he was accepted for service in the marine corps, he said, "I do not want a death job, I only want to see action." He is willing to be a soldier provided he will not be killed. All these soldiers are fighting because of public intimidation, government orders or are duped by propaganda.

The men of foresight in the Allied camp are warning them. Bernard Shaw said that unless peace came soon, the British Empire will fall to pieces, that it would even if Britain managed to win. The British magazine, The Empire, editorially stated almost the same thing. Shaw and The Empire must be regarded as having keener foresight than Plato, Aristotle and hosts of other prophets who lived in the twilight of an age.

The unenlightened leaders of the America and Britain fail to see their nations crumbling. These nations are like the prehistoric reptile, the dinosaur, of which H. G. Wells said "they thought themselves muddling through quite nicely because of their utter lack of intelligence to see that their last days were approaching."

Twilight thus comes to the Dinosaur nations.

American Prisoners of War.

Moss, Wynn Thomas Jr., private, age 31, USMC, Guam address P.O.Box 85, Ivanhoe, Cal. Message to his mother, Mrs. W. G. Moss, at the same address: Mother, Dad and the rest of the family, I am well, unhurt and comfortable. Have been shown utmost consideration so far as possible under the circumstances. Tell everybody hello. Send candy and cigarettes. May be able to send something later. See you when the war is over. Lots of love, Wynn T. Moss.

Manning, Don Nighton, age 20, USMC, Guam, address, Hooper, Utah. Message to Edith Manning at the same address: I am safe and well. I am a prisoner of war some place in Japan and I am being treated very well. I was captured in Guam by Japanese forces and I am lucky to be alive. Tell all the folks hello. Don't worry. Love, Don.

Neal, Gayle, age 22, First Class Private, USMC, Guam, address 3307 Van Buren St., Amarillo, Texas. Message to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Neal at the same address: Dear Mother, Dad and Bucky, I am well and unharmed. I hope you all have not worried too much. I have warm clothing, food and a good place to sleep. I hope you are OK and have good ----- prospects. Say hello to Grandma and Eric Forey and also tell the Major I came through OK. I hope to be seeing you in the near future. Love, Gayle.

Nichols, Frank Jr., age 30, First Class Private, USMC, Guam, address 820 North Hickory Street, Centralia, Ill. Message to his mother, Mrs. Frank Nichols, at the same address: Dear mother, I am safe and well. Please don't worry. I am being treated very good here. Hope everyone there is well. Japanese treatment is excellent. Have good food and warm clothing. Love, Frank.

Nichols, Glenn Edward, Corp., age 29, USMC, Guam, address 335 (what sounds like) Bolinas Ave., ----, Cal. (The Honolulu Advertiser list gives the address 402 D St., San Rafael, Cal.) Message to his mother at the same address, Mrs. George Nichols: Dear Mother and Dad, am well, unhurt and comfortable. Have been shown utmost consideration so far as possible under the circumstances. Tell Eleanor to take good care of herself and Edward. Her allotment will continue. Would enjoy a box of homemade candy and cigarettes. Hope to be able to contact Red Cross at future date. May be able to send for things then. The Japanese army have been most kind and there is no cause to worry. See you when war is over. Love all, Glenn.

NEWS By Domei News Agency

1. Manila: Japanese forces occupied Dansalan on Mindanao Is. and continued with their advance and captured Dampala, 20 Kilometers south of Dansalan on Wednesday 6th.

2. Japanese army air units bombed sections of Mindanao Is. a dozen times on Monday and Tuesday. Malaibalay was also bombed.

3. Two hours after the Japanese landing on Corregidor, it is reported that US forces surrendered to the Japanese.

4. US announces that Corregidor including Fort Hughes, Fort Mills and Fort Drum surrendered on Wednesday 6th. Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright informed Allied Hdqtrs. that further resistance was impossible after the Japanese landing.

There is no announcement from Japanese Imperial Hdqtrs.

6. Nanking: The 10th anniversary of the founding of the empire of Manchukuo will be celebrated with a big field meet on the 17th May. Youths from Mongolia, Fr. Indo-China and Nanking China will compete in this meet.

7. On May 4th and 5th, Yushan was repeatedly attacked by Japanese land and air forces.

8. Lisbon: According to the British broadcasting company, Sir Anthony Eden is said to have announced that British prisoners in Hongkong and Singapore are being given enough food and conditions in the camps are good.

9. Kunming City in China was subjected to tons of bombs showered by the Japanese air forces.

10. Batavia: After a court martial by Japanese military authorities, two Dutch were sentenced to die here for spreading propaganda detrimental to the interests of Japan.

COMMENTS

11. We learn that Australian housewives have plenty of headaches on account of shortage of food, due to the presence of American soldiers.

12. 500 Canadian marines are said to have refused to board a transport on account of insufficient food supplies.

6 May, 1942.

13. Bernard Shaw voiced his sentiment on the future of England by stating "The British Empire will fall to pieces even if the Allies manage to win the war".

Great Britain, like the dinosaur, knows that her last days are approaching.

14. The loss of Akyab by the British in Burma, has placed Calcutta under direct bombing range of the Japanese.

15. The advance of Japanese troops of 400 miles in less than 8 weeks, from Rangoon to Mandalay, is considered another spectacular achievement of the Japanese.

16. The fall of Mandalay was a great shock to the United Nations and now they are much concerned over the question, "where is Japan next going to concentrate her center of attack?"

17. President Roosevelt asserts that the US will aid Chungking but he fails to say by what route.

18. The Attorney General of Australia in a press interview in London is said to have stated that the Japanese army is getting stronger and stronger since the outbreak of the war on account of having abundant economic resources.

19. Prominent Chungking leaders are publicly criticizing the Allied debacle in Burma and the inability of the US to send supplies and war material to Chungking.

20. Premier Curtin remarks that the MacArthur supervised air raids over Tokyo has not weakened the Japanese determination.

COMMENTS

The shortage of gasoline on the American public means more walking on the part of the housewives. More walking means more stockings worn out. Silk, rayon and cotton on hand is not sufficient to supply the demands and it is telling on the nerves of American women. Lunatics are increasing daily. Raw materials are harder to obtain. The situation will not improve as long as the US fights Axis nations.

In 1933 when Mr. Roosevelt was elected President, the American national debt was 22 billion dollars or 139 per capita. Today this has jumped to 120 billion dollars or 1000 dollars per head. So you see that the net profit of the Roosevelt administration is an increase in the national debt of approximately 6 times.

He chose this war by his useless meddling in foreign affairs which he tried to make it appear like a just war. The American women are suffering in this war.

Women usually are willing to make sacrifices in time of war. With the American case, it is different. This war need not have happened were it not for the dictatorial ambitions of Mr. Roosevelt.

American women know that in this war, their sons would either meet instant death, wounded or captured by the Axis. If this war was convincingly a just one, they would not hesitate to give their sons for the USA.

In the undergrounds of Kentucky there is buried millions of dollars worth of gold. Who is getting this wealth? It is no good for ordinary Americans. It is for Wall Street.

President Roosevelt is thinking of a proper name for this war, he should call it "WAR TO DEFEND WALL STREET", as it would be a joke to call it a war to defend American democracy.

The sons of American women stand a chance to lose their lives on the front. President Roosevelt, Stimson and Knox do not have the slightest chance to lose their lives, because they are hiding safely in Washington, D. C. They are driving the less fortunate sons of the American women to die for their mis-administration.

In a special message to the House of Representatives, President Roosevelt appealed tearfully to the American public to cooperate to prevent inflation. But who is the cause of inflation? It is none other than Mr. Roosevelt and his war monger friends, Stimson, Knox and Hull.

With America plunged in this war, she has lost the markets in Asia and Australia. Her price levels have risen to unprecedented heights. Her imports of antimony, chrome, manganese, hemp, nickel, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, etc. has stopped. She cannot get any more tea, sugar and coffee. She is suffering from an acute shortage of copper & tin. Her rubber shortage has caused the death of the automobile tire business. Her shortage of hemp

4 May, 1942

from Manila has caused the American navy to go without ropes. 95% of her quinine requirements used to come from Java, but Java is now under Japanese control. Americans cannot buy quinine now. There is sugar shortage in the U.S. Restaurants in New York are restricting the use of sugar by their patrons. It is the same in London.

America boasted "the land of petroleum" but there is actually a shortage of oil on the eastern seaboard. There were 300 tankers at the outbreak of this war. 20% or 60 of these were turned over to England in accordance with the lend-lease agreement. 50% was turned over to the Pacific coast. Axis submarines sunk a large number of tankers in the past few weeks, so only a small percentage remains in the Atlantic.

A war time budget of a hundred billion dollars was passed. Millions of dollars of red-ink bonds were issued last year. By the end of next year 110 billion dollars worth of red-ink bonds will have been sold. By June 1944 the 200 billion mark will be exceeded. In comparison the national wealth of 300 billion dollars, this amounts to two-thirds of same. How are these bonds going to be paid back? This is a serious problem after the war. But the present problem is "how to absorb the bond".

Federal Reserve banks used to absorb excess bonds in normal times, but since the latter half of 1941 their reserves have been exhausted.

First, you were told to buy savings bonds. Next you were told to buy defense bonds and now you are asked to buy war bonds. The 3,700,000 square miles of American inflation is covered by bonds for the sake of turning out war equipment. This means an increase in tax, establishing of price ceilings, counter measures to suppress inflation, etc. The president is an enemy of farmers. He is depriving the nation of its freedom.

The first essential qualification of a statesman is a cool-headedness like a shepherd leading his herd. John Curtin is a passionate idealism depended on unreliable help from the US instead of from his neighbors in the Far East. In his speech, he admitted that his nation was plunged in an unprepared war. He had not enough planes, not enough airmen, but expected to send his Australians on to victory.

The fact is that American troops and Australians were not on friendly terms, first on account of acute shortage of food. Australia's supply of butter and cheese was not sufficient for the sudden increased population. Australians housekeepers are having a headache coping with the shortage of foodstuffs. Americans there are also grumbling over the shortage of meat. Carpenters, bricklayers and masons have been busy making hotel-like dugouts for American soldiers with dance floors, cafeteria, first aid stations, shoe-shine stands, soda fountains and what not.... possibly Coca Cola dispensers.

Australian authorities want to introduce a new wayward and conceited master, the USA to her soldiers.

After going through all the trouble of helping Australia, America is certainly not going to let her go.

1. Tokyo: The imperial diet will hold an extra ordinary session on 25th May, according to the Cabinet.

Of the 461 members of the house of representatives elected, 198 or 42.9% are new faces; 243 or 52.7 are former diet members and 20 were one-time representatives.

Of the voters, only 16.8% failed to vote.

2. Nanking: Thang Ching Wei, President of the national government of China, will visit Manchukuo to further friendly relations between the two countries.

3. Buenos Aires: It is reported that President Roosevelt will visit England at the invitation of King George.

4. London circles state that the loss of Mandalay, Burma, is next in importance to the loss of Singapore and Rangoon.

5. Mandalay: 19 missionaries and 21 nuns were rescued from the British and are under the protection of Japanese.

6. Medan, Sumatra: Cleaning up operation on Mantava Island in the Indian Ocean, has been successfully completed by the Japanese.

7. Luzon: Peace and order is rapidly regaining here and Japanese language schools have been opened in several places where the young Filipino boys are eager to learn the language.

8. Lisbon: The Chungking correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System admits the British atrocities by relating the shameful scorched earth policy tactics followed by the British in Lashio and elsewhere.

9. Buenos Aires: Time magazine commented "What a terrible loss it will be to Chungking if the Burma Road is lost -- trucks will be rendered useless to them on account of gas shortage; charcoal may be used for a while but the supply won't last very long, so they will have to revert to the old days of horse and buggy.

10. Lisbon: 1,000 prisoners held on Andaman Island by the British, have been released by the Japanese.

11. Buenos Aires: Brazil's first armed merchantman (6692) tons was sunk in the Caribbean Sea on the way from South American to the US with a full load of strategically important material. This is the 6th Brazil ship sunk by submarine action.

12. Tokyo: The annual Spring Sumo tournament (wrestling) opened here with Futabayama and Haguroyama, champions of the East and West teams respectively vying for the title.

13. Today, 5th May, is boy's day and it is a happy day for millions of boys who are celebrating their first boys' day under Japanese rule.

4 May, 1942

14. Lisbon: It is reported that on 3d May, the Solomon Island and Port Moresby were attacked by the Japanese air force.

15. Melbourne reports that on 4th May, Port Moresby was again subjected to Japanese bombing. Australian broadcasting company states that in the 9 day period from 21st April to 29th, Port Moresby was attacked 13 times.

16. Lisbon: San Francisco had a sudden blackout order when the approach of unidentified planes was reported.

FB1

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by Informant "F"
for 2 May, 1942.

NEWS

1. Mindanao: After the successful landing at Parang, Japanese forces advanced 40 miles north into the Mataling River area and occupied Lake Lanao, the banks of which are enveloped in smoke & flames.
 2. A total of 474 Japanese, including 34 women, were rescued on May 1st. 33 Filipino women married to Japanese, one German and 1 Spaniard were also rescued at Pikit.
 3. Luzon: The Filipino Communist Party, led by Pedro Abad Santos, younger brother of the former chief justice of the P.I., collapsed and on 30th April 2000 members were captured by the Japanese. Another 2000 is expected to surrender in a day or two.
 4. Shanghai: Between 27th April and 30th April Japanese air forces conducted several bombing raids over San Juan and Sian areas and returned safely to their bases without a single mishap.
 5. Allied headquarters admit that Horn Island, Tulagae and also Corregidor were again bombed by the Japanese on Saturday.
 6. Australia announces that Port Moresby was subjected to severe bombing by Japanese 3 times in the last 24 hours.
 7. Bangkok: According to the new economic pact signed between Thailand and Japan, settlement will be made by Yen instead of pounds or dollars. Rice, rubber, tin, teakwood and other raw materials will be sold to Japan in exchange with manufactured goods from Japan.
 8. Buenos Aires: Chungking announced that she is exchanging diplomats with Afghanistan, but Afghanistan denies this story.
 9. Batavia: Revealing the loss of British influence, Japan will be henceforth referred to as Nippon or Dai Nippon and no other way shall be used in Batavia.
- - - - -

COMMENTS

President Roosevelt is the worst type of statesmanship, namely an irresponsible statesmanship. Americans realize now what his mis-administration has put the USA into.

When President Roosevelt showed a change in attitude toward Japan, Japan started diplomatic negotiations in April 1941 to smooth out the difficulties. He did not care to listen. Japan might as well talk to the air. He started an economical and strategical war on Japan. Demanded the withdrawal of Japanese from the French Indo China and China. Also to break off axis affiliations. Japan had no other choice but to stand up in self defense against American

aggression. The trouble started in one person's mind, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Crushing the combined British and Chungking forces, the Japanese occupation of Mandalay serves as a death knell to the Chungking regime. It has completely sealed the Burma road, which will bring about a new development of the Japanese campaign against Chiang Kai Shek.

Opportunities for the emancipation of Indians are increasing day by day.

Mandalay, 2d largest city in Burma (pop. 180,000) is the home of pagodas and seat of the first King, Mindan in 1866. It is a key position politically and economically in North Burma. The capture of Mandalay means that the blood transfusion route to Chungking has been intercepted.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Honolulu, T. H.
May 15, 1942

VIA CLIPPER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of radio broadcasts from Japan for May 3, 5, and 7, 1942, which were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu, T. H. The copy of radio broadcasts for May 5, 1942, is being forwarded to supplement the copy for that date previously submitted to the Bureau by letter of May 11, 1942.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

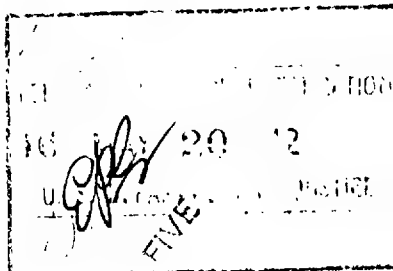
RLM:LT
100-1379

Enclosures

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78 JUN 19 1961

OPY IN FILE

1 ENCL. 10
5/16



EX-2

NEWS

Manila--With the fear of US air attack completely removed, headquarters of the Japanese Exped. force announced Sunday that blackout restrictions will be moved from Manila on 2 May.

Lisbon--The Japanese ambassador to France met Premier Laval today and discussed international matters. Later he was a guest of Laval at dinner.

Jap. Base--After landing in Cagayan, Mindanao, Japanese forces succeeded in pushing northward and completely encircled American and Filipino remnants. The supply route to the enemy has been cut off in the Cagayan area.

Buenos Aires--Britain admits that the entire oil fields along the Irrawaddy River has been lost to the Japanese. The Burma Oil Co and the India-Burma Oil Co's annual production used to be around 300,000,000 gals of oil.

Berlin--German newspapers gave prominence to the news of the Japanese occupation of Mandalay, Burma and also to the news of election results in Japan. They state that the grave significance of the Japanese occupation of Mandalay, completely blocked the Burma Road and that it is an golden opportunity for India to shake off British Imperialism. It has given considerable impetus to the Burmese people to realize that Asia is for the Asiatics.

Lisbon--An Italian Catholic sister was rescued by the Japanese in northern Burma. She relates of the cruel Chungking troops killing hundreds of innocent Burmese for the sake of robbing them of personal belongings.

Jap. Base--On 30th April, a second raid was made on Horn Is., 20 kilometers off Cape York. Aerodromes were heavily damaged. The air units extended their operation from Port Moresby to the Solomon Islands and all returned to their bases safely.

On May 1, Horn Is. was again attacked by the Japanese bombers. Airfield facilities and other military establishments were wrecked. There was no sign of enemy planes at Tulagui.

Tokyo--Lieut. Gen. Pla Papon of Thailand, attended Buddhist services at the Hongwanji temple and at noon he was a guest of honor at a luncheon by the German Ambassador, Major Gen. . . . Later in the afternoon he was a guest at the famous Takarazuka Theatre.

Buenos Aires--Canberra reports that Port Moresby was again attacked by the Japanese on 3 May, receiving considerable damage.

3 May 1942

COMMENTS

After the capture of Rangoon on 8th March, Japanese forces steadily advanced toward north Burma and on 1st May, completely occupied Mandalay, 800 kilometers north of Rangoon. The loss of Mandalay is the loss of Burma; the death of Chungking, the weakening of England and must mean the emancipation of India.

Lieut. Gen. Stilwell is being severely criticized for failure to check the Japanese advance into Burma. This shows violent repercussion within the allied command.

Mr. Baldwin commented in London, "The battle for Burma is the battle for Chungking. Crippling of the Burma road is of far greater importance than the American bombing of Tokyo".

Shortage of paper is facing the newspaper business in the US. It is reliably reported that papers heretofore issuing 8 & 9 editions daily, will be cut to 2 editions.

Australia is afraid of the impending shortage of various commodities. The supply minister is appealing to the housewives of the country to conserve foodstuffs, or else face the situation of being placed on a quota basis.

On 28th April, British Captain Littleton said, "There is no fear for a flood of unemployment after the war because the factories will be busy." He failed to reveal from where England is going to obtain raw material. It is only a wishful thinking on his part, to kid along his countrymen.

According to a Japanese spokesman, the Anglo-Chungking forces in a desperate effort to hold Mandalay, resorted to the use of poison gas warfare, which they had planned before hand. They also poisoned water reservoirs. It is recalled that the Chungking forces used poison gas at Bagayan, 200 kilometers southwest of Mandalay on 14th April.

Dealers in the Tokyo stock exchange rushed to buy up the rising munitions stocks.

Supplement recordings in English and Translations of radio broadcasts from Japan, for 3 May, 1942. Japanese recordings

Burma: (JAPANESE DEFEAT U.S. TROOPS IN BURMA)

Japanese units which advanced northward along the Irrawaddy River engaged and annihilated U.S. troops under Major Gen. Marshall at a point 25 km. South of Prome, on March 28. The same unit on March 29 fought a severe battle with 5,000 enemy troops equipped with 60 tanks and about 400 armored cars and trucks. The enemy left 654 dead behind and the Japanese seized 22 tanks, 30 armored cars, and other arms. Continuing northward, the Japanese occupied Prome, important city on the Saine River, on 2 April, and Olonmyo on 7 April. Olonmyo is on a shortcut to Alacan in India.

Burma: (ALLIED NATIONS USE POISON AND POISON GAS IN BURMA)

(Addition to item 7 in "comments") The military spokesman disclosed that the newly organized 22nd division in violation of international agreement directed poison gas shells on Japanese troops when the latter attacked in the neighborhood of Pakaya about 200 km. south of Mandalay on April 12. They used poison gas on a large scale against the Japanese on April 14 in the area southwest of Meadway, about 200 km. southwest of Mandalay. However, thanks to the superior equipment of the Japanese forces, the poison gas did not in the least affect the Japanese. On the contrary, the enemy troops themselves were thrown into great confusion by their own poison gas and were compelled to retreat.

Stockholm: (SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FALL OF MANDALAY ACCORDING TO STOCKHOLM MILITARY EXPERTS)

Various military experts scattered in Stockholm unanimously agreed that the Japanese conquest of Burma has given a fatal blow to the Allied nations, that it has given the Japanese absolute freedom in their military activities in the Far East. (1) The acquisition of such as 1,000,000 tons of oil, 7,000,000 tons of rice, cotton and various minerals mines can be said to give the finishing touch to Japan's full supply of war materials. (2) It has put a stop to Chungking's feeble resistance. (3) The occupation of Mandalay will greatly enhance Japan's influence on India.

Cagayan: (AMERICAN-FILIPINO TROOPS TRAPPED IN MINDANAO)

(Addition to item 3) Japanese forces which landed at Cagayan on the northern coast of Mindanao Island are driving southward to meet the other Japanese units advancing northward from Davao and other points. They have miserably trapped American-Filipino remnants.

The Japanese forces which dominated the island of Cebu and Panay cooperated with the army forces in their landing operations of Cagayan and (what sounds like) Pegoloan on Macajalar Bay and Iligan Bay. With Davao in the south, Cotabato in the east and Cagayan in the north in Japanese hands, the enemy troops are completely encircled and isolated from any aid, thus facing complete annihilation.

From the Yellow River Front: (CHUNGKING TROOPS ENCIRCLED)

As the result of the clean-up campaign launched Wednesday in western Shantung and Eastern Hopei, the Japanese have encircled 50,000 Chungking and Chinese Reds. The Japanese have already captured the headquarters of the enemy forces in southern Hopei.

NEWS

Overseas Broadcast from Radio Tokyo

1. 10:10 A.M. Imperial headquarters, 6th May--Japanese army units on May 4th, operating in the Burma-India boundary area, completely occupied Akyab airbase, important Burmese military base, located 500 kilometers northwest of Rangoon, on the Burma-India road.
2. Domei News Dispatch -- Manila: Bombing on Corregidor Island began at Midnight on 4th May and continued for 5 hours. The U.S. Army Dept. announced that Corregidor was bombed 14 times in the past three days.
3. Five days after landing on Parang, P. I., Japanese forces captured Madamba on the west coast of Lake Lanao, thus completely placing the island of Mindanao under control.
4. Mandalay: Japanese army air forces, which knocked down a hundred planes in Burma in March continued with the onslaught and during the period April 1 to April 29 they made a record as follows:

48 bombings on airports	592 autos destroyed	30 tanks
7 heavy guns	40 planes	19 vessels
1173 freight cars	4 oil depots	

food stock warehouses and other buildings damaged.
5. Shanghai: Port Moresby was bombed daily from 26th April to 29th and 22 enemy planes were shot down by the Japanese including P-39s, P-40s and Spitfire fighters. In another combat 14 enemy planes were engaged and 8 fighters were shot down, 1 bomber was damaged. Japanese lost only one plane.
6. On May 5th, Japanese air forces attacked Kunming and Eisho, west of Yunnan, China and severely damaged military establishments.
7. Nanking: A Chungking official returned from an inspection trip to the new substitute to the Burma route, which is the India route under construction and reported that the work has been forced to stop due to shortage of material and also lack of funds to pay workmen.
8. Tokyo: General Tojo has invited 70 influential people from various sections of Japan to form a new political organization. He wants a structure strong enough to carry out the whole hearted cooperation of the Party in support the Japanese war efforts for the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia.
9. Her Highness the Empress of Japan graciously donated souvenirs, sewed entirely by her own hands to the following: Count Terauchi, Supreme Commander in the South and Admiral Yamagata, Commander in chief of the Naval operations in the Southwest Pacific area.

RECEIVED HONOLULU FIELD OFFICE MAY 10 1942 ROUTED TO

10. Next Sunday will be national sports day all over Japan. In Tokyo 14,500 boys and girls will take part in 17 different events at the Meiji Shrine playgrounds. Competition in naginata (long sword) and Judo will open the program.

11. San Francisco: President Roosevelt was notified of the British occupation of Madagascar, French possession off the east coast of Africa. It is recalled that some time ago, Britain propaganda accused Japan of having desires of occupying that island. At that time, Radio Tokyo charged and predicted that the Allied Powers were using this propaganda in order to hide their own idea of occupying Madagascar. The news of this illegal occupation by Britain today eloquently proves Tokyo's prediction.

12. Berlin: A French ship was sunk off Madagascar when it tried to resist occupation by the British.

13. U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, announced that relations between the United States and Vichy were on a day to day basis.

14. Shanghai: As an appreciation of the Japanese efforts in establishing a new order in East Asia, the Federated Autonomous government of Mongolia donated the sum of 1,000,000 Yen to the Japanese Army and Navy toward the construction of aircraft.

15. Manila: Preparations are being completed to open Filipino primary schools by June 1st.

16. Tokyo: In a cable message received from the international Red Cross in Geneva, it is stated that an additional 331 Japanese nationals have been interned in the U.S. and Hawaii. 36 have been released and 2 died. 300 Japanese nationals were interned in Australia.

17. Surabaya: The Yokohama Specie Bank and Bank of Formosa are planning to open branches here soon. The Japanese government is investigating the extent of losses by Japanese residents here before and after the war.

MAKE DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE
WORLD.

FBI

Supplement recordings in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, 7 May, 1942, by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: OCCUPATION OF CORREGIDOR ANNOUNCED

The Imperial Headquarters at 5:50 P.M., Thursday announced, "The Japanese army and naval units carried out their successful landing operations on the fortified island of Corregidor in defiance of enemy resistance at 11:15 P.M. Tuesday, and at 8:00 A.M. Thursday, completed the occupation of Corregidor and all other fortified islands at the mouth of Manila Bay.

Corregidor: CABALLO ISLAND ALSO OCCUPIED

Simultaneously with the opening up operations on Corregidor, parts of the Japanese forces at midnight, Wednesday, carried out a surprise landing on Caballo Island, a fortress southeast of Corregidor, and completely occupied it by Thursday morning. Other fortified islands at the mouth of Manila Bay, including Fort Hughes and Fort Drum, were also completely occupied by the Japanese.

Corregidor: GENERAL WAINWRIGHT SURRENDERS TO THE JAPANESE

Lieut. Gen. Jonathon Wainwright commander in chief of the American Filipino forces in the Philippines who continued resistance since the fall of Bataan surrendered with his staff officers to the Japanese front line forces at (what sounds like) Maninta Hill in the central part of Corregidor. The surrender came soon after the Japanese landing on the island.

Lieut. Gen. Wainwright reportedly said, "I had to be with my men because my conscience would not let me leave them alone." Apparently criticizing the run-away-general McArthur he said, "I have stayed to the end until our job was finished."

Tokyo: REMARKS OF TOMOKAZU HORI

(The words are his although sentences are shortened) The spokesman of the Board of Information issued the following verbal statement Thursday: Having suffered defeat after defeat, the United States placed its reliance upon the strong defensive establishments in Bataan and Corregidor and continued their "heroic resistance" merely for propaganda purposes. Bataan fell soon after the Japanese general offensive and Corregidor remained to resist, which had been regarded as futile not only by the Japanese but by the defenders themselves. The forlorn but persistent resistance of Wainwright seemed to provide Roosevelt and allies with the only material with which to concoct a plausible story of a successful campaign, from which to develop the advertized offensive to turn the tide of war and raise the declining morale of the people.

It must be pointed out that the chief characteristic of the present war lies in the fact that it is a conflict between the Anglo-American conception of the importance of materialistic civilization and the Japanese belief in the inestimable value of spiritual powers, devoted to their Emperor. Our enemies failed utterly to understand such a peculiar character of the present war of Greater East Asia. Americans placed trust in an artificial fortress as the British did on Singapore.

General McArthur seeing that he could no longer defend the Philippines with success sneaked out of the fortress leaving a large force behind to face

inevitable annihilation or submission and sought refuge in Australia under the pretext of becoming the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces there.

With the fall of Corregidor coming on the heels of the utter failure of the Anglo-American-Chungking forces in Burma, we can imagine the uneasiness of the leaders as well as the people who have hitherto believed in the false propaganda of their government that the island fortress would be defended against the Japanese to the last drop of blood of their last man.

We cannot help feeling compassion for Australia and people who entrust their destiny to the hands of a foreign general who has failed to defend his own post.

Mindanao: RARE ORDER OF MACARTHUR UNEARTHED

A written order of General Mac Arthur was found among some papers at the enemy's regimental headquarters in the vicinity of Cagayan which reads, "The American army is in general tired and greatly in need of recreation. The American soldiers often fail their duty to the dissatisfaction of the commander-in-chief. As commander-in-chief for many years, I firmly believe that the enemy is just as tired as we are. Spiritual weariness of the army in war time is largely due to the lack of decision and judgment of each of their commanders". No one could make out whether this was an order or a complaint but it entertained the Japanese army. Everyone knows but the Americans.

Burma: ALL BRITISH AIR BASES CRUSHED

With the occupation of Akyab, Mingaladon and (what sounds like) Mugway, Britain has lost all of its air bases and thus India has been brought within the range of Japanese raiders.

Hanchow, Chekiang: AMERICAN AVIATORS SHOT DOWN BY CHUNGKING DEFENDERS

The Chungking defense corps on April 18 shot down 2 out of 15 planes piloted by American volunteers over Chuchaw air-field, and 2 American pilots were killed on the spot by Chinese inhabitants when they made a forced landing in the suburbs close to the air-field.

Buenos Aires: U. S. RELEASES AIR-RAID ON TOKYO IN SOUTH AMERICA

To cover up its defeats the United States has distributed the fictitious news-reel of the so-called airraid on Tokyo among the South American countries apparently to deceive the un-informed people. Though titled "Air-attack on Tokyo", it is a tricky combination of old pictures made up of defense drills in Tokyo, and Japanese raids in Chungking China. So, listen to Radio Tokyo for the truth.

Tokyo: (MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ON CHINA)

It is reported from Hankow that the Japanese army units Tuesday noon started a clean-up campaign south of Lake Tungking in Hunan; blasted a unit of the 128th Division, belonging to the old Northeastern Army, composed of 8,000 men, and advanced southward.

It is reported from Hopei that the Japanese campaign against General Kang Shung Chung in western Shantung after Dec. 8th to date netted 1,283 dead, 20 prisoners and 1,000 who surrendered, 253 rifles and nearly 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

Oikawa, acting chief of general affairs of the China Affairs Board, returned from tour of central China on May 4th and told the press that Nanking showed remarkable progress in cooperating with Japan and supplying materials, and with production managed by the government, produced more material than required.

It is reported from Canton that the national mobilization law in Chungking territory is not working well. Chungking is modernizing its army but it has only created rivalry and disorder among the officers. A unified revenue organ was established to increase revenue, and a planning bureau was established in each province to ease shortages, but their efforts are not rewarded.

It is reported from Canton that a number of officers who had been relieved of their posts because of disobedience were reinstated because of the shortage of officers, among them General Yei Piau, and General Long Tei Shi of the 3rd and 9th war zones, respectively.

It is reported from Shanghai that Gen. Stillwell and other Chungking officers recently fled to a rear base in Burma.

It is reported from a base in China that the Japanese swarmed over western Yunnan, shot down 2 fighters, destroyed several others including one large plane on the ground, showered bombs on the 66th army in and around the town, reduced the city of Paoshan to ruins.

Tokyo: BRITAIN INVADES MADAGASCAR

(The contents of this item is a review of newspaper editorials in Tokyo on themes presented earlier, that America and Britain committed an act of piracy, that they attacked the place of weakest resistance to hide defeats, omitted except for the following which is new and which is omitted in some of today's programs.)

By invading defenseless Madagascar, Britain and the United States seemed to have intended to make Madagascar the island base of communications between Britain, the United States, India, West Asia and Australia as well as an advanced post for the defense of India.

However, with Japan in control of the Indian Ocean, it is gross miscalculation if the Allies think their plan will go through. The German Spring offensive is now impending. Although Madagascar is situated closer to the eastern coast of Africa, should it fall into the hands of Britain, a new and heavy iron hammer would strike them. (The logic is not clear but it is presumed that it means that Japan is the hammer.)

Istanbul: ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY DISMISSES JEWS

The semi-official Anatolia News Agency suddenly dismissed 17 Jewish correspondents Tuesday upon orders from the government. Considerable interest was aroused as it came after the alleged anti-German nature of its reports in the case of the evacuation of Jews to Smyrna.

Batavia: (JAPANESE EXECUTE DUTCH FOR LISTENING TO FOREIGN RADIO)

Two Dutch residents here Wednesday were sentenced to death by Japanese court martial for spreading wild rumors based on foreign radio news, the first

to be thus sentenced since the Japanese issued a proclamation prohibiting reception of foreign radio (what sounds like) press.

Tokyo: (AUSTRALIA SHOULD ENJOY PEACE AND PROTECTION OF JAPAN)

The Japan Times said that Australia should take into account the change of times, should throw off British and American Imperialism, that Japan is strong enough to oppose any American imperialistic invasion of Australia, that Australia should enjoy peace and independence in the co-prosperity sphere.

American Prisoners
of War.

Krueger, Darius Cartier, age 22 USN, R.M. 3rd Class, Wake. Address - Rush City, Minn., Route 2, Box 154. Message to parents: Dear folks, I am at Zentsuji War Prisoners Camp in Japan. I am well and have clothing, get three meals per day. Miss you very much. Time passes very slowly. Very little to do. Find out from American Red Cross if you can write. Would be glad to hear from you. Also find out if you can send me packages. If you can, send candy only. We work on a mountain, swinging a pick. We are paid, and we have a canteen where we will be able to buy things. Am growing a beard which is the (what sounds like) tough side. Well, must sign off. So long. Will be seeing you. All my love, Darius.

Hilton, Hart Gayle, age 28, USN., Lt. (jg), USS Enterprise, address 362 Fairway Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. Message to Georgia Doris Hilton at the same address: I am fine as usual and I am grateful to send my love, to all. I am being treated courteously, am safe (and/or shaved) and have opportunity for unlimited study and exercise. All my love, Georgia. H. C. Hilton.

(What sounds like) Leaming, Jack, age 22, Radioman 2nd class, USN, from Marcus Island, address 143 West Roosevelt, Wildewood, N. J. Message to his mother: Dear mother, just a few words to let you know that I am well and doing OK. I have been treated well. I would like to get a letter from you as soon as details are arranged. I will write if I can at the first opportunity. Some cigarettes would be appreciated as soon as you can send them. Please write to Marie for me. Tell her I am OK and hope she will be there when it is all over. Her address is Marie (what sounds like) Chandro or Chandrelle, 900 South Hudson, Los Angeles, Cal. More as soon as I am able. Leave my car where it is and I want my bank account untouched. I will need a starter when this is over. Give my love to all. God be with you, Jack.

Johnson, Harlan T., age 32, Lt. USN. USS Yorktown. Message to Mrs. Royal T. Johnson and Mrs. Harlan T. Johnson: All six of us are uninjured well and safe. No.----- If possible, send shoes, pipe, tobacco and (what sounds like) chew (but it may be food). Also, if possible, (what sounds like) hand saints (but it may be send things) for my four Dutch and Australian roommates. Have lost (what sounds like) Bill. Cancel aviation premiums on insurance. We are all well and safe. Hope you and brother will be able to write. All my love, (what sounds like) Dally. (but it may be darlings.)

FOI

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by
Informant "F" for 7 May, 1942.

1. Official from Imperial Headquarters: 5:20 P.M., 8th May--The Japanese naval fleet encountered the combined Anglo-American fleet south-east of New Guinea on 8th May and on the 7th engaged in a battle and sunk an American battleship of the California type (32,600 tons; 21 knots); badly damaged a British heavy cruiser of the Camberra type (9,850 tons; 31½ knots) and damaged a British capital ship of the Warflight or Yorkfight type (30,600 tons; 23 knots).

On 8th May the American aircraft carrier Saratoga and Yorktown class were sunk. The attack still is in progress. This will be known as the Battle of the Coral Sea.

The Carrier Saratoga was built in 1927 (33,000 tons; 32 knots) carried a complement of 2212 and 120 planes.

The Yorktown (20,000 tons; 34 knots) carried 150 planes normally.

2. Tokyo: Commending on the military successes upon the fall of Corregidor, His Majesty the Emperor, sent messages of felicitations to Count Terauchi and Lieut Gen. Masaharu Honma.

Premier Tojo and General Sugiyama also voiced appreciation and satisfaction.

3. Corregidor: After the fall of Corregidor fortress, the Japanese forces mopped up on the Visaya archipelago slight resistance was continued by the enemy.

4. Mindanao: After occupying Cagayan, the Japanese forces penetrated southeast into Del Monte.

5. Bagiyu, Luzon Island: Japanese forces completely occupied Bontoc, center of industrial and traffic activities, located 48 miles north of Bagiyu. (Pop. 58,000).

6. Hsinking: Premier Whang Ching Wei was received in audience by the Emperor of Manchukuo at 9:15 Friday at the Imperial palace.

7. Berlin: German papers were covered with the story of the successful Japanese occupation of Corregidor, stating that it is worth of praise and expressing admiration and gratitude. They stated that General MacArthur's empty promise to return to Corregidor soon has been blasted.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Honolulu, T. H.
May 6, 1942

VIA CLIPPER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of radio broadcasts from Japan for April 30, 1942, which were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

RL:HT
100-1379

Enclosures

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FBI

RECEIVED
MAY 4 1942

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, April 30, 1942, by Informant "H-7".

Palangi, Mindanao: (COTTABATO AREA OCCUPIED)

The Japanese forces which occupied Palangi and Cottabato extended their operations in close cooperation with the air units. The Japanese air force have already secured the command of the air in this area.

Tokyo: (UNITED NATIONS GLOOMY OVER FALL OF LASHIO)

The hopes placed upon the Chungking troops in Burma were crushed when Lashio, back door to China fell. Reflecting the sentiment of the United Nations, the London Daily Mail on Wednesday warned that the Allied powers must now prepare for the possible loss of entire Burma. Meanwhile Chungking in an attempt to camouflage its serious effect announced through its spokesman Thursday that the Japanese position there is not secure because the lines between Lashio and the main forces could be cut. This defeat shows the incapacities of Lt. Gen. Stillwell.

Shanghai: (TOKYO INTERPRETATION OF DISBANDING OF A.V.C.)

Information from Chungking reveals that many American airmen are leaving Chungking because they have lost hope in the future of Chungking, dissatisfied with the bad treatment accorded them by the Chinese, tired of continued defeat. Chungking is panic-stricken. The Chungking airforce will now fall to complete oblivion.

Tokyo: (STRICT WATCH OVER INCOMING REFUGEES IN CHUNGKING)

The Nichi Nichi from Canton quoting Chungking reports disclosed that Chungking authorities are taking drastic steps to prevent the influx of refugees from neighboring districts. The refugees left their lands because of forcible requisitioning of farm produce. Identification cards are distributed to Chungking citizens in order to prevent the unwanted from gaining an entry. People have set up shops outside of the city to sell identification cards at exorbitant prices. Countless numbers gained entry despite precaution. Chungking military authorities are holding anti-parachute drills constantly in fear of Japanese parachutists. Inflation has reached alarming proportions with the issuance of the legal tender reaching 30,000,000,000 yuan. No outside help can check the downfall of Chungking.

Shanghai: (AMERICAN ENVOY TO CHUNGKING GOES TO INDIA TO CONFER)

The American envoy to Chungking arrived at New Delhi Thursday. The purpose of his mission is ostensibly to confer with the

British authorities there on the aid-to-Chungking question. It is also reported that he has been entrusted by General Chiang to explain to the British why the Chinese army in Burma suffered defeat.

Tokyo: (TROUBLE IN SYRIA)

It is reported from Ankara that most of the weapons being transported to Syria are American made and soldiers are trained by American officers. America thus aims to replace Britain in this sphere of influence. Arabians and Frenchmen in the de Gaulist faction are becoming antagonistic towards the British. It is also learned that the catholic preachers are subjugated to the tyrannical rule of the British.

It is reported from Lisbon that the impetus of the German thrust upon the Mediterranean is greatly feared by the British authorities in the Near East. Refugees to Cairo and Alexandria are increasing from fear of German bombing.

Tokyo: (MILITARY EXPERTS ON THE HITLER-MUSSOLINI MEETING)

The military experts in Tokyo commented on the new Axis offensive. The new offensive is expected to a second world war. The New offensive is expected to extend from Burma to the Black sea to the Mediterranean. Important developments are expected on the North African front by German-Italian attack. The Near Eastern region is most feebly defended by the British as the result of the evacuation of the Australian troops and the removal of the Indian army for the defense of India. The German-Italian leaders seemed to have conferred on the new offensive.

Berlin: (JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE TO CONFER WITH MUSSOLINI)

(What sounds like) Lt. Gen. Manzai, Military attache to the Japanese embassy at Berlin left Thursday for Rome. He is expected to have a conference with Mussolini.

Tokyo: (TOMOKAZU HORI ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS)

Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information on Friday issued the following at the press conference: (digest)

The message shows clearly the consternation felt by the administration at the prospect of disaster because of the extravagant policies which the President and his advisors pursued in the past. The nation expected good news and heard of inflation. Leon Henderson admitted that inflation has already assumed alarming proportions. Reliable information from competent sources reveal that the wholesale price of foodstuffs and manufactured goods have risen 15 and 45 percent respectively since the outbreak of war. The tendency is being aggravated by the stupendous spending of the administration and it is impossible to solve the problem. Only magic can do it.

A message from New York on April 28th broadcast over BBC reported that the anti-inflation campaign received only a lukewarm reception from the press. Roosevelt disregarded the warnings of far sighted countrymen who sincerely tried to uphold the traditional policy set by President Monroe and brought on the present disaster which will lower the standard of living of American workers and cripple the entire economic system. In his Fireside Chat, President Roosevelt urged every man, woman and child to action in the home front. It seems that war is being waged within the United States against the offsprings of Roosevelt's policies to spend more and more money for no purpose. The people are suffering militarily, economically and now they are deprived of their fundamental rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The people pass on what they hear. They know that the government is withholding news just to protect itself and hide its errors in judgment.

COMMENTS

The Plight of Churchill

Resulting from the failure of the Cripp's Mission, the British government is confronted with grave and alarming opposition. In order to pacify this opposition, Churchill has sent a small number of planes to raid the continent, but they have invariably been met with determined German opposition. It was much ado about nothing.

General Marshall and Mr. Hopkins went to England and probably saw the lack of unity in England although the British entertained them lavishly and kept them in places where they would not see this great disorder and lack of unity.

The Irish people have shed blood fighting for their freedom dozens of times but the British government continues to oppress them. Now Churchill is using the usual deceitful tactics and has stationed American, not British, troops in Ireland. Ireland is falling for this diabolical scheme. America is aiding Churchill in taking advantage of the friendship that Ireland feels for the United States.

STATION XGRS, SHANGHAI

Tokyo: (THE RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION IN JAPAN)

With balloting brought to a successful conclusion incomplete returns of yesterday's general election received after 2 PM shows the strong trend of the election with 80 percent of the candidates who had been recommended by the National Service Association (army men) elected as desirable members of the House of Representatives. Only 17 percent abstained from voting as compared to 26 percent in 1937. Among the names elected are Toshio Shiratori from Chiba Prefecture, former Ambassador to Rome, minister Mr. Yoshizuka, former mayor of Tokyo and Mr. Shunichi Fukuya formerly of the Radio Station in Shanghai. They

were recommended by the National Service Association.

Shanghai: (SHANGHAI POPULACE TOO MUST HAVE IDENTIFICATION CARDS)

People who enter the municipal section of Shanghai must present identification cards and certificates. Those who use counterfeit certificates and cards are subject to severe punishment, the Japanese Army High Command in Shanghai proclaimed.

Istanbul: (RUMORS OF IRANIAN PARTICIPATION DENIED)

Rumors that Iran is planning to participate in the war was described as erroneous by an Iranian paper, Nicolas, yesterday. It said that the last secret meeting of parliament was for the purpose of examining the new trade agreement offered by the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Shanghai: (ROUND-UP EDITORIALS OF OCCUPIED CHINA NEWSPAPERS)

The Sung Chung Wu Pao elaborated on Bernard Shaw's statement that the British Empire is collapsing, that India is lost and that Australia and New Zealand will be placed under United States control after the war. The real intentions of America in participating in this war was to take over former British colonies and dominions. (All these Japanese radios have made much of Bernard Shaw's statement.)

The Guardian News comments on the Mediterranean situation: Pres. Roosevelt in his Fireside Chat made the remarkable revelation that United States warships were operating in the Mediterranean. Since the Mediterranean has been under the domination of Italy, this declaration only goes to show the helplessness of the British Navy. Malta is no longer useful owing to Axis air attacks. The Gibraltar Malta line has been cut by the Italians. The small Italian Navy has battered the British Navy in the Mediterranean and even with the help of the American Navy, Italy still controls the sea. In the strangely muzzled democratic land of free speech, the people are asking why the American Navy is operating in the seven seas when they cannot guard their ships in their own waters off their coast.

The Daily news wrote that the United States has not won a single battle on the diplomatic front. Roosevelt is not a statesman and so meddled in India and converted what might have been purely British defeat into an Anglo-American defeat. He tried to prevent the Vatican's acceptance of a Japanese diplomat and failed. The resistance of Chile also shows presidential reversal. We call it a presidential reversal because we feel that his present conflict was maneuvered personally by Roosevelt.

MAY 4 1942

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by
Informant "F" for 30 April, 1942: ~~Secret Intelligence~~

NEWS

1. Tokyo: Heaviest voting in parliamentary history is in progress with more than 1,000 candidates vying for 466 seats in the House of Representatives.
2. Manila: Relentless bombing of harbor facilities of Corregidor fortress is reported by the allied headquarters.
3. Hongkong: 20 primary and middle schools opened here today. Instead of English, the Japanese language will be taught 4 hours every day.
4. Soerabaja: 200,000 Indonesians between the ages of 17 and 50 who have been compelled to give free labor service for the government have been emancipated by the Japanese. This practice which has been put into effect by the East India Co. more than a hundred years ago involved some 360,000 acres.
5. Shonan Island: Following the clearing of mines in the waters around Shonan Is. and Malaya, Japanese fishing companies have been granted permission to resume operation in southern waters.
6. Japanese Base: Northwestern area of China, including Weian, Sinan and Loonhai were subjected to a fierce air attack by the Japanese.
7. It is reported that Brig. Gen. Harold H. George of the U.S. army air force and Life & Time correspondent, Melville Jacoby were killed in an air crash on Monday. It is recalled that Gen. George fled from Bataan in March with Gen. MacArthur to Australia.
8. Parang, Mindanao: Japanese units occupying Parang on Thursday further advanced 40 kilometers north and occupied Malambang (Pop. 10,000). An aerodrome is located here and it is also the center of radio and cable communications.
9. Lisbon: Australia announced that the Japanese showered calibre bombs on Port Moresby 3 times in succession on 29th April.
10. Tokyo: The regular monthly cabinet meeting was held at the Tojo residence today. Brief reports were made by the various ministers.
11. Completely reorganizing the Bank of Japan, her scope of activities will be expanded outside of Japan proper.
12. Lisbon: New Delhi reports that the National Congress Committee has formally decided to officially reject the Cripp's

proposal. It is felt that the British government has distrusted India entirely.

13. Tokyo: Pia Pahon and 8 members of the Thailand special mission today visited Yokosuga Naval Base and also met high Japanese officials.

COMMENTS

With the hearty co-operation of natives, in only 2½ months after the occupation of Shonan Island, several shipments of rubber and tin have been effected to Japan, which is sufficient to supply the entire demands of Japan for the present. Iron ore, manganese tungsten, etc, will soon be shipped in ample quantities to Japan.

Vichy reports that the British inhumanely bombed the northern suburbs of Paris killing many civilians.

Berlin reports that a German submarine sunk a British transport in the Mediterranean.

An article in the American magazine "New Republic" by Mr. McWilliams severely criticizes discriminatory treatment of the Japanese in the Stockton, California area.

United States, which boasted as the land of plenty is inflicted with a disease called inflation, on account of the stupendous expenditure for her war program. Said war was not started on account of the Nazis as stated by President Roosevelt but because he meddled in foreign affairs.

No artificial method can cure this inflation. Only by magic can the US escape it.

Continuous Japanese bombing is driving the defenders mad, according to an escaped correspondent from besieged Corregidor.

Another wreckage of an American plane is being exhibited at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, along side the first plane. Marks on the plane and tires clearly indicate it is an American plane.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
HONOLULU, T.H.

RLS:PB


April 10, 1942.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith one copy of an analysis prepared by Lt. Commander C. H. COGINS, United States Navy, and issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu, T. H., entitled, "A WAR-TIME PROBLEM. THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII."

Very truly yours,


R. L. SHIVERS,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~^(U)

A WAR-TIME PROBLEM

THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII

AN ANALYSIS

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR - 5 1942
HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION

FOREWORD

The Navy has a vital and paramount interest in maintaining the internal security of these Islands. This interest arises from the fact that, from a military point of view, the sole function of the Islands is to afford the United States an advanced Naval base.

Our interest is heightened by the certain knowledge that any internal dissension which might occur would inevitably threaten the security of our Naval base from the rear. It is also a fact that the morale of the men and officers attached to units of the fleet cannot be maintained while their families ashore are subject to attacks from disloyal elements in the population.

These are the reasons this study has been made.

Information has been collected from a wide variety of sources, and every attempt has been made to obtain a true and accurate estimate of the situation which prevails at present. Many of the facts presented here have been collected by a considerable expenditure of time and effort.

In spite of the controversial nature of the subject, a conscientious and constant effort has been made to approach the problem from an unbiased and highly objective viewpoint.

For obvious reasons, special consideration has been given to the situation as it exists on the island of Oahu.

This analysis must be considered only as a brief outline. Detailed discussion of the various steps indicated would require several hundred pages of memoranda.

T H E F A C T S

1. The United States is at war with Japan, Germany and Italy.
2. The Hawaiian Islands, a vital outpost and Naval base, are thickly populated by enemy aliens and their Island-born offspring.
3. A large percentage of these enemy nationals are engaged in economic pursuits essential to normal life in the Islands.
4. A number of the sons of enemy aliens have been and will be inducted into the armed forces defending the Islands.

1. To what extent do these enemy nationals threaten the security of the Islands and Naval base, and what is to be done about it?

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTS

ANALYSIS OF FACT ONE:

("The United States is at war with Japan, Germany and Italy")

This first fact has an important bearing on the internal security of the Hawaiian Islands, as follows:

- (a) The alien citizens of all three countries are potentially dangerous.
- (b) Japan is known to be directed and advised by German strategists. This is particularly true of the Japanese espionage system which has worked in close collaboration with the German system for several years. It must therefore be recognized that the Japanese in these islands may plan fifth column activities similar to those used by the Germans in France, Holland and Norway.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTS
(Continued)

ANALYSIS OF FACT TWO:

("The Hawaiian Islands, a vital outpost and Naval base, are thickly populated by enemy nationals and their Island-born offspring.")

TABLE ONE			
NAME OF ISLAND	TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF ALIEN JAPANESE	NUMBER OF CITIZEN JAPANESE
OAHU	285,694	18,000	65,385
HAWAII	70,975	6,970	27,892
MAUI	45,080	4,330	17,325
KAUAI	34,718	3,090	12,371
LANAI	3,720	262	1,048
MOLOKAI	5,340	243	974

(Based on U.S. Census)

This table is self-explanatory. It reflects the large number of people which would be involved in any wholesale evacuation plan, particularly on the most important island, Oahu.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTS
(Continued)

ANALYSIS OF FACT THREE:

("A large percentage of these enemy nationals are engaged in economic pursuits essential to normal life in the Islands.")

TABLE TWO			
OCCUPATION	TOTAL WORKERS	TOTAL JAPANESE WORKERS	PERCENTAGE JAPANESE WORKERS
AGRICULTURE	67,992	16,064	23.8%
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE	10,562	3,110	29.5%
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	14,377	8,054	56%
CLERICAL	6,549	1,508	23.2%
PROFESSIONS	9,053	2,077	23 %
TRADES	11,629	4,889	42.1%
FORESTRY - FISHING	1,952	1,038	53 %
MFG. AND INDUSTRY	25,319	11,107	43.9%
MINERALS	195	77	40 %
PUBLIC SERVICE	22,057	272	1.2%
TOTAL	169,688	48,198	28.4%

(Based on U.S. Census)

On the island of Oahu alone, investigation shows 91 percent of the truck farms to be operated by the Japanese. Similarly, approximately 60 percent of the retail druggists, 58 percent of the retail grocery employees, 54 percent of the workers in retail liquor establishments, 80 percent of the dairy employees, and more than 75 percent of the food handlers

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTS
(Continued)

are of the Japanese race. It is interesting to note that more than 60 percent of the Oahu Railway employees are likewise Japanese. Even if we do not attempt to enumerate the number of Japanese now working in important national defense projects, it is apparent that the wholesale removal of Japanese from Oahu would result in virtual economic paralysis of this island.

ANALYSIS OF FACT FOUR:

("A number of the sons of enemy aliens have been and will be inducted into the armed forces defending the Islands.")

To date, approximately 1900 citizens of Japanese descent have been inducted into the regular Army. It is expected that an equal number remain to be inducted. It is reported that men who have already begun their service are under training and are armed, except for the last (February, 1942) group of inductees, which has been assigned to labor battalions.

THE QUESTION

("To what extent do these enemy nationals threaten the security of the Islands and Naval base, and what is to be done about it?")

This question can only be answered by analyzing, step by step, the manner in which enemy nationals can threaten our security.

THE THREAT ANALYZED

This threat consists of only three factors:

- (A) Number of individuals in the islands who may be disposed to aid the enemy.
- (B) The means which they have for doing so.
- (C) The opportunity which is given them to do so.

All three of these factors must exist simultaneously in order to endanger our security. Any threat, like a three-legged stool, must be based upon these three elements.

Theoretically, when any of these three factors is reduced to zero, the threat disappears. In other words, if we have -

- (A) No one disposed to aid the enemy, or -
- (B) If there is no means by which the enemy can be aided, or -
- (C) If no opportunity is given to aid the enemy,

our security is assured.

At first glance it would appear, therefore, that the easiest way to insure security would be to reduce one of these three factors to zero. Many individuals have been strongly tempted to solve the problem in this simple manner. This is the reasoning which leads certain individuals to recommend wholesale concentration of all enemy nationals as the panacea for our troubles. This type of thinking is superficial and short-sighted, in that the practical difficulties and the possible consequences of such a program are invariably disregarded. The impracticability of such a step may be easily demonstrated.

THE THREAT ANALYZED
(Continued)

FACTOR (A)

What is the possibility of reducing Factor (A) to zero? If all the people who might conceivably aid the enemy (we must include all first and second generation Japanese, Germans and Italians) were removed from the Islands' commercial, economic and defense activities, more than 30 percent of the Islands' population would be involved. The economic life of the Islands would come to a stand-still (See Table Two). The problem of feeding, housing, guarding and providing medical care for such a number would be far beyond the power and facilities of the local authorities.

Insuperable difficulties would arise, either by attempting to concentrate these civilians on a mountain-top, or upon an outlying island, or by transporting them to the Mainland. The resentment which would be aroused by such wholesale and indiscriminate treatment would cause other and perhaps more serious difficulties - the estrangement and alienation of large sections of the local population.

This has happened in the wholesale evacuation of the West Coast, following which order, many enemy aliens and nationals are reported to have plowed under and destroyed their valuable vegetable crops.

It must, therefore, be concluded that Factor (A) cannot be reduced to zero.

FACTOR (B)

It may appear that this factor can easily be reduced to zero and offers the best solution to our problem. Careful study, however, will show that this is not the case. Local authorities have already called upon all enemy nationals to voluntarily surrender their guns, pistols and swords. There are some who feel that this move insures our security. Before reaching such a conclusion, we should examine the great variety of means which may

THE THREAT ANALYZED
(Continued)

be employed to aid the enemy.

(1) Deadly weapons

Including swords, knives, rifles, revolvers, pistols, shotguns, etc. (Many of these have been surrendered, but no careful and wide-spread ground-search has been made to determine whether still larger numbers of these weapons remain in the hands of unknown local inhabitants.

(2) Demolition materials

Such as dynamite, black powder. These may exist in quantities throughout the Territory.

(3) Incendiaries

Used either for destruction, to create panic and confusion, or to guide the enemy in an air attack: embrace gasoline, oil and bonfires of any inflammable substance. (To guarantee against the lighting of fires, every match would have to be confiscated.)

(4) Signalling the enemy

By means of rockets, fire-works, Very pistols, magnesium flares, searchlights, photo-flash bulbs and radio transmitters.

(5) Destructive tools

Axes, crowbars, heavy wrenches, pliers, machetes, or even automobiles and trucks.

(6) Propaganda aiding the enemy

Spread by means of mimeograph machines, printing presses, loud speakers, or by word of mouth.

(7) Contamination of food and water

By poison or bacteria. These means may be employed by hand

THE THREAT ANALYZED
(Continued)

pumps attached to any water faucet.

These are the means by which the enemy could be aided. It is perfectly obvious that the local inhabitants can not be deprived of most of these weapons, and it is therefore concluded that Factor (B) can not be reduced to zero.

FACTOR (C)

What is the possibility of reducing Factor (C) to zero, i.e., removing all opportunity to threaten our security? These opportunities are many, far too many to be listed here, but the most important rest upon proximity to vital areas and access to vital areas.

At present there are hundreds of enemy nationals living and working a few hundred feet from military and naval establishments. Thousands of enemy nationals live and work in close proximity to vital power, communications and public utilities installations.

Several hundred of the Japanese race daily gain access as workers to military and naval projects of the highest importance. To remove all opportunity for attack against these points, it would be necessary to:

- (1) Create restricted zones about all points of military importance, including each of the above-mentioned objectives.
- (2) Deny all enemy nationals employment in, and access to, all places of military importance.
- (3) Guard each vital point so heavily as to

THE THREAT ANALYZED
(Continued)

be able to resist attack by any forces which might be mustered against it.

While restricted zones may be and should be established around certain vital areas, it would be extremely difficult to exclude all of the Japanese race from employment on defense projects, it would not be possible to guard each point so heavily as to resist attack by any combination of disloyal forces.

In a situation of this kind the disloyal elements would have the choice of points of attack, and therefore might bring to bear upon any given point an overwhelming superiority of numbers and arms. To avert this threat simply by strengthening guards about each strategic objective would require such a large part of the Hawaiian Department as to cripple our defenses against an invading force. It seems clear that we can not hope to solve our problem simply by depriving potential fifth columnists of all opportunity to do harm.

Therefore, it is concluded that Factor (C) can not be reduced to zero.

C O N C L U S I O N

We must, therefore, conclude that this problem can not be solved either by arbitrary and wholesale attempts to sequester all potential enemies, or by depriving them of all means to do harm, or by denying them the opportunity to attack points of strategic importance.

This conclusion should be no cause for discouragement. To discover what measures are not possible or practicable is a step forward towards the final solution of the problem, as we shall attempt to demonstrate.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The threat remains the same as before. It still must be removed. Only one method remains which holds a promise of success. It is to attack all three factors simultaneously in such a way as to obtain a maximum protection for military and naval establishments with a minimum economic dislocation.

This method demands an entirely different approach. It requires that we abandon all thought of wholesale and indiscriminate measures. It calls for intelligent differentiation between the various groups of the local Japanese. It demands that we distinguish between real dangers and nebulous fears. It requires an accurate evaluation of the relative vulnerability of defense establishments.

In short, it substitutes knowledge for guesswork.

This can be accomplished. The plan entails:

- (a) The custodial detention of all those known or strongly suspected to be dangerous.
- (b) The discovery and confiscation of the most harmful of the weapons which might be used against us.
- (c) The establishment of narrow restricted zones and reasonable strengthening of the guard about vital and strategic points.

It is firmly believed that this combined method may be carried out in such a way as to achieve almost 100 percent security without serious disruption of the internal structure of the Islands.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

Let us first consider Factor (A). It is entirely possible, even probable, that the dangerous pro-Japanese may be reduced more than 90 percent by the custodial detention of approximately 1 percent of the population. To achieve this result it is only necessary to know which among the local population are evilly disposed.

There are many who regard the loyalty of the local Japanese as a mysterious, unfathomable, unknown quantity. Nothing could be further from the truth. Patriotism is not a theory. It is a condition which may be determined by investigation and study. It is only ignorance which has forced us, in the past, to speculate endlessly upon the loyalty of our own citizens.

At present, thanks to the work done by Intelligence, this ignorance has been largely dispelled. We are now able to state, with some degree of certainty, that a majority of the local Japanese are loyal. And we are further able to indicate which of the local Japanese may be disposed to aid the enemy.

More than six hundred persons have already been placed in custodial detention. This does not, however, represent all, or even a majority, of those who endanger our internal security. It is estimated that an additional 1500 must be placed in detention before Factor (A) has been reduced to innocuous proportions. Once this has been done, our potential enemies in the Islands will have been deprived of their leadership and can be controlled by conservative measures.

These measures apply particularly to the older aliens. Of these, the aged and infirm may be restricted to their places of abode. The agricultural workers may be restricted to the plantations and rural areas where they work (with plantation managers jointly responsible for enforcing these restrictions), without curtailing their productive capacity.

Special provisions for the disposition of active aliens in business and Kibei must be made. The Kibei are those born in

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

the Islands and returned to Japan for all or part of their education. Many of these will have to be interned for the duration.

As a final insurance against disloyal and subversive activity, Japanese undercover agents must be distributed widely among the local population to give prompt warning of any attempt at organization by disaffected elements.

The above suggestions apply particularly to Oahu. It is acknowledged that the population of the other Islands contains a much higher percentage of pro-Japanese. They do not, however, threaten the security of Pearl Harbor, and their insular isolation greatly restricts their opportunity to aid the enemy. The obvious answer to this threat is heavily strengthening the guard about the few points of strategic importance (such as Maui Air Base) on outlying islands, and strengthening their inshore patrols to prevent direct communication with the enemy.

FACTOR (B)

We have already shown that we cannot hope to deprive the local population of all possible means of aiding the enemy. But we can, by careful organization and hard work, greatly reduce the number of most dangerous weapons now in their possession.

The most dangerous weapon of all is the secret radio transmitter. One of these may very well cost us one or more ships; a convoy attacked; or guide another air attack against Oahu. Can the Army, Navy, FBI, or FCC give the Commander-in-Chief positive assurance that no such station is now being operated from these Islands?

Our next objective should be caches of arms and ammunition. We dare not be satisfied by the ordered surrender of such weapons. Except for one raid on some of the local Buddhist

HOW CAN IT BE DONE ?

and Shinto shrines, no organized search of likely hiding places has been made. Wide-spread ground searches are indicated.

In addition to the above, vigorous searches should be made for high explosives and quantities of poisonous substances (several tons of arsenicals are known to be stored in the Islands where they are used as insecticides).

FACTOR (C)

We have seen that all opportunity to threaten our internal security cannot be removed.

Nevertheless, we can greatly reduce the opportunity to do harm by measures which will not seriously cripple our own economic life. These measures are as follows:

1. The total evacuation of certain areas.

As an example we may cite the all-important Northern shore of East Loch, extending from Aiea to Pearl City. This area is unguarded. It is inhabited by Japanese families, and offers an unequalled view and access to Pearl Harbor proper, which serves as anchorage for units afloat. This area includes the Waiau power plant, which contributes power for Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. Approximately 40 Japanese families live within 200 yards of the plant. This entire area should be evacuated as far as the Kanehaneha Highway.

F A C T O R (C)
(Continued)

2. The establishment of narrow restricted zones about points of military importance.

These zones would greatly increase the security of vulnerable points by providing greater distance to be traversed by an attacking force and greater opportunity for defensive gun-fire. In thinly populated areas such as surround Kaneohe, the zone could be a half-mile wide. In congested areas, such as the industrial water-front, the zone could be extended to half the width of the street.

3. The increased employment of mechanical barriers (barricades and barbed wire.)

These measures are already employed, to some extent. They can very profitably be extended to cover many additional points. Certain installations, such as large electric transformers, which are vulnerable to rifle fire, should be enclosed in sand-bag walls.

4. Strengthening of guards at vital points.

It is suggested that the apportionment and disposition of our present guards be carefully reviewed. Some relatively unimportant points appear to be heavily guarded, while other, more vital, places are virtually unguarded. A case in point is the very vulnerable gasoline and oil supply lines in and about the industrial water-front (Pier 30). At present it is entirely possible for saboteurs to set a large portion of this water-front on fire.

It is felt that the increase, by 50

FACTOR (C)
(Continued)

percent, of the number of available guards is not a prohibitive price to pay as a contribution toward the successful solution of the Japanese threat.

AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE DESCENT IN THE ARMED FORCES

These citizens represent an important part of the local Japanese problem. As a potential threat to internal security they are part of Factor (A), Factor (B), and Factor (C). That is to say, some of them may be pro-Japanese - many of them have weapons - and most of them will have opportunity to do harm.

The entire group should, therefore, be removed as threats to security.

Not, however, by a process of demobilization! That has been tried with the Hawaii Territorial Guard, and it is believed to have proven a serious mistake!

SOLUTION

There appears to be only one practical and feasible solution for both the former members of the H.T.G. and for those American-Japanese now inducted into the regular Army. It is not a new solution, but one as old as the Roman Empire. It is the solution which has been effectively adopted by nearly every nation in Europe with respect to their minority populations.

It is to enlist these people as regular troops, to express perfect confidence in their loyalty, deal with them honestly and frankly, and transport them to other theatres of war, where their physical characteristics will not serve to confuse our own troops and endanger their personal safety.

SOLUTION
(Continued)

What will we gain from this program? To begin with, we will be following the American plan which forbids racial discrimination. Secondly - we will restore to several thousand young American citizens their self-respect and the right to defend their country. Thirdly - by sending these men to war with all honors and colors flying, we will ensure the wholehearted support of their families and friends who are left behind. It is the writer's opinion, and this opinion is shared by those who know the Japanese psychology best, that no alien in this Territory, whose son or grandson is fighting for the United States, will lift his hand against that nation.

The cost and difficulty of transporting these troops to the Mainland, and thence to Ireland, Africa or France will be insignificant in comparison with the advantages gained.

The Germans used Lorrainers against Russia, not against France; The Austrians used Czech soldiers against Italy, not against Russia; the Hungarians used Transylvanians against Italians, rather than against Roumanians - and we may profit by their example and use our own Japanese citizens against Germany, rather than against Japan.

If this proposal were followed, it is predicted that a wave of relief and enthusiasm would immediately manifest itself among the local population. A good rule to follow with the Japanese is, "Always give him a chance to save his face."

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Much has been said about the dual-citizenship of many of our own citizens. The uninformed feel that this duality of citizenship denotes divided loyalty. This is not true. Dual citizenship is merely a legal technicality forced upon our own citizens by Japanese laws - and its effect upon their fidelity to the United States is negligible.

PREREQUISITES FOR SOLUTION
OF JAPANESE PROBLEM

No matter what effort is made to solve this problem there are certain fundamental requirements which must be met. They are as follows:

1. Honest and straightforward dealing with Japanese-American citizens.

No pretexts, tricks or deception must be allowed to destroy the faith which these citizens have in the United States Government. Rightly or wrongly, the young men who were sent home from the Hawaii Territorial Guard to mumble shame-faced explanations to their parents and friends feel keenly that they are the victims of deception and discriminatory treatment. We have enough enemies here now; let us not make more.

2. A positive program of Americanization should be directed at the local population.

There are only three kinds of people. They are either for us, against us, or on the fence. We should do something more to bring the latter over to our side. No public, intelligent, vigorous or sustained effort to enlist the sympathy and support of the Japanese in these Islands has yet been made. The enemy has not been so neglectful - every night his radio propaganda pours into Hawaii to reach the ears of hundreds of Japanese who, hungry for their own language, defy the Army edict and huddle about illicit receiving sets.

Can we any longer afford to neglect a weapon which the enemy has found to be effective?

A well-administered program of Americanization, utilizing the English and Japanese newspapers, Japanese language broadcasts, public speeches, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, local radio, music and dramatic talent

PREREQUISITES FOR SOLUTION
OF JAPANESE PROBLEM

could, very possibly, transform the local Japanese population from their present apathetic, bewildered and apprehensive state into a hopeful and enthusiastic crowd of true Americans.

3. Clearly defined and well-understood division of responsibility between the several departments of government.

In the past the confusion arising from poorly delimited spheres of authority has been a handicap to the solution of the Japanese problem. There has stretched between the various services veritable no-man's lands in which nothing was done. These twilight zones of debatable jurisdiction have obscured some of the most important internal security problems on the Island, among which may be mentioned - the Japanese families living on ground immediately adjacent to Pearl Harbor, the protection of the very vulnerable and valuable water-front facilities, the detection and suppression of all illegal radio transmitting stations, and the adoption of constructive Americanization programs.

4. The responsibility for solving the Japanese problem in Hawaii should only be given to those who understand the psychology of the Japanese and their local environment.

In the wrong hands, the problem may easily become aggravated rather than solved.

C. H. COGGINS
Lieutenant Commander (MC) U.S.N.

ral Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
HONOLULU, T. H.

WSM:PB

April 8, 1942.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith one copy of
a Summary Report prepared by the Office of Naval
Intelligence, 14th Naval District, Honolulu,
T. H., dated April 1, 1942, on TOUR PARTIES TO
JAPAN.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. SHIVERS,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure.

1942-10-16

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UNITED STATES NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

SUMMARY REPORT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject: TOUR PARTIES TO JAPAN
 Report made at: 14ND - Honolulu, T.H. Date: 1 April 1942
 Report made by: Don Woodrum, Y 1/c, USNR
 Status of Case: CLOSED - 14ND
 Origin of Case: General review of files concerning tour parties to Japan and tour party leaders.

Investigation reports included in this Summary:

See first page following.

Enclosures:	(A) Table of Tour Party Statistics, 1939-1941	Copy to:	ONI (3)	FBI-Hon (2)
			11ND (2)	Zone II (1)
			12ND (2)	Zone III (1)
			13ND (2)	Zone IV (1)
			Com14 (1)	14ND (7)
			MID-HD (2)	

Source File No.: 14ND/#2077

ONI File No.:

Summary: For a number of years various individuals in the Japanese community of the Territory of Hawaii have banded together into groups and have travelled to Japan in company, to tour that country as sightseers. A general survey of the practice is contained in reference (a). This report will summarize all information on file with the District Intelligence Office, Fourteenth Naval District, concerning tour parties generally, certain tour parties, and tour party leaders personally.

1. To the individual, the advantages of travelling as a member of an organized tour party lay in the reduced rates the tour party traveler was offered. There was in existence, during the period covered by this report, an agreement among all steamship lines operating on the Pacific that parties of 25 or more persons travelling in company were to receive special reduced rates. Tour parties also received reduced rates at hotels in Japan, and the Imperial Japanese Railways offered special fares.

(Summary continued on
 second page following.)

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Investigation Reports Included in This Summary (Including
Information Cards) -- References:

- (a) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject TOUR PARTIES TO JAPAN, 2-28-42.
- (b) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject KENKICHI (HARRY) FUJIMOTO, 2-7-42.
- (c) 14ND Information Card #2171, Subject KENKICHI (HARRY) FUJIMOTO, 1-29-42.
- (d) 14ND Information Card #2925, Subject GENTARO ARITA, 3-8-42.
- (e) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject SUKEICHI KOIDE, 5-5-41.
- (f) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject SUKEICHI KOIDE, 3-10-42.
- (g) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject SUKEICHI KOIDE, 3-14-42.
- (h) ONI Information Card, Subject SUKEICHI KOIDE, 3-19-41.
- (i) 14ND Information Card #2222, Subject TOKUJI BABA, 1-29-42.
- (j) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject JAMES SADATO KURISU, 1-29-42.
- (k) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject JAMES SADATO KURISU, 2-17-42.
- (l) 14ND Information Card #2533, Subject KOSUKE HIROSE, 1-29-42.
- (m) 14ND Information Card #2249, Subject MIYUKE KAWASAKI, 1-29-42.
- (n) 14ND Information Card #2542, Subject MOTOICHI KOBAYASHI, 1-29-42.
- (o) 14ND Information Card #2526, Subject YOSHIO KOBAYASHI, 1-29-42.
- (p) 14ND Information Card #779, Subject JAMES ZENSUKE KANASHIRO, 6-9-41.
- (q) 14ND Information Card #2187, Subject MIYOTSUCHI KOMEYA, 1-29-42.
- (r) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject MIYOTSUCHI KOMEYA, 3-30-41.
- (s) 14ND Information Card #2285, Subject GIKYO KUCHIBA, 1-29-42.
- (t) 14ND Information Card #2960, Subject JAMES SADATO KURISU, 3-8-42.
- (u) 14ND Information Card #2544, Subject RYUGEN MATSUDA, 1-29-42.

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- (v) 14ND Information Card #2279, Subject SHUJI MIKAMI, 1-29-42.
- (w) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject KAORU OTA, 2-25-42.
- (x) 14ND Information Card #2849, Subject KAORU OTA, 3-3-42.
- (y) 14ND Information Card #2850, Subject KENJU OHTOMO (OTOMO), 3-5-42.
- (z) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject KENJU OHTOMO (OTOMO), 3-5-42.
- (aa) 14ND Information Card #2161, Subject MASAO SAKAMOTO, 1-29-42.
- (bb) 14ND Information Card #2464, Subject MUNETAKE SAKAMOTO (with aliases), 1-29-42.
- (cc) 14ND Information Card #2336, Subject SHINRI SARASHINA, 1-29-42.
- (dd) 14ND Information Card #2341, Subject KOTEN SUTOMI, 1-29-42.
- (ee) 14ND Information Card #589, Subject SHIMIZU-KAN HOTEL, 6-5-41.
- (ff) 14ND Information Card #2350, Subject JINSHICHI TOKAIRIN, 1-29-42.
- (gg) 14ND Information Card #2870, Subject IWAKI WATANABE, 3-4-42.
- (hh) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject IWAKI WATANABE, 2-25-42.
- (ii) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject IWAKI WATANABE, 3-5-42.
- (jj) 14ND Information Card #599, Subject YAMASHIRO HOTEL CO., LTD., 6-5-41.
- (kk) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject JAMES ZENSUKE KANASHIRO, 3-27-42.

Summary (continued):

2. A number of interested factions encouraged tour parties from purely economic reasons. The Japanese Government welcomed them because of the money the tourists spent in Japan, just as the Japanese Government welcomed almost anything that would help reverse the trend of the unfavorable rate of exchange. The Japanese Government encouraged this business through the government-controlled Japanese Tourist Bureau.

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3. The tour party practice was disrupted only when the Presidential Proclamation establishing control of Japanese funds seriously affected the schedules of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (hereinafter referred to as the N.Y.K. Line).

4. The N.Y.K. Line fostered the practice for the revenue it produced. To add further inducements, tour party leaders were offered free transportation with their parties (providing they had more than a certain minimum number of members); and, in addition, these leaders received commissions based upon the number of passengers in their respective parties.

5. This situation produced a number of professional tour party leaders, men who made a business of organizing these parties for the income they received.

6. Another interested group was the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU. The various Japanese hotels were all agents of the N.Y.K. Line, receiving commissions on any tickets they sold. It was profitable, therefore, for them to organize tour parties of their own, and this they did. Usually one of the hotel proprietors would act as leader of the party.

7. In addition to the revenue received from commissions, the Japanese hotels also received business from members of tour parties who resided on other islands of the Hawaiian group. The outside island members usually stayed in Honolulu a few days prior to leaving for Japan, and subsequent to returning, and naturally stayed at Japanese hotels.

8. (a) In the Japanese community of Hawaii there were a number of forces at work to promote individual interest in a trip to Japan. First, there were filial motives. Many Japanese wished to return to visit their parents, or relatives, or to visit their parents' graves. Among the Japanese, immediate ancestors are held in high regard, and the desire to visit them in Japan was a strong motivation.

(b) In some cases, the trips had religious motives. A local Buddhist or Shinto sect would organize a tour party to visit the home shrines in Japan, and to visit affiliated shrines.

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(c) Curiosity, the desire for a vacation, the wish to see the land they felt was their spiritual home -- all these were motives that brought members to the tour parties.

9. The institution thus had a basis in economic, psychological, and social forces. The political significance is more obscure. In 1938, 1939, and 1940, there was strong Japanese nationalistic sentiment in certain portions of the Japanese community of Hawaii, when it was the delusion of that community that it could be loyal to both the United States and Japan. During these years there were a number of soldiers' relief parties, that is, tour groups which visited Japanese Army and Navy hospitals and comforted the soldiers. Many of these parties brought with them comfort kits (called imonbukuro) for soldiers of the Japanese Army.

10. Some of the parties visited Manchukuo and China, but the Japanese Government was not always willing to grant permission for the parties to make this tour. One party leader, as shown in reference (b), claimed that it was necessary to make "donations" to the Japanese Army and Navy to gain permission to visit the "important regions".

11. It is certain, however, that the Japanese Government was paying considerable attention to the propaganda value of these trips over and above their natural propaganda value. There are four instances, one in 1938, one in 1940, and two in 1941, of tour party leaders broadcasting to Hawaii over the Tokyo short-wave radio station. In 1941, the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY (KAIGAI DOBO CHUO KAI) was starting to take an interest in these parties, and possibly this society was working out a plan to make the entertainment of tour parties a regular function of that organization. Various reports concerning the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY indicate that the latter was a creature of the Japanese Ministry of Overseas Affairs.

12. The files of the District Intelligence Office contain what is believed to be an almost complete record of all major tour parties which travelled to Japan from Hawaii, between March, 1939, and June, 1941. There were thirty-six such missions.

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13. Complete itineraries of each of these tours are not available in every case. Many of the parties broke up after two or three weeks of travelling in Japan, so that individual members could visit their home prefectures, or travel as they pleased. In other instances, sections of parties continued on to China and Manchukuo.

14. In the following pages, there are listed all tour parties from Hawaii to Japan from 1938 through 1941, insofar as they are known to this office. Following that will be presented full summaries in the case of all tour leaders, assistants, and sponsors, arranged in alphabetical order.

1938 TOUR PARTIES

15. So-called "soldiers' relief missions" were popular in 1938, according to abundant evidence available. Their formation followed naturally the commencement of the China Incident in 1937, and its attendant romanticization for the benefit of overseas Japanese. Nor was this policy of the Japanese Government, in glorifying the China Incident for the benefit of overseas Japanese, without its tangible reward for Japan. The overseas Japanese responded with hundreds of thousands of comfort kits for Japanese soldiers and sailors in the period 1938-1941.

16. In addition to the two large 1938 parties mentioned below, Kawaichi NONIN of Kauai, who had conducted a number of tour parties prior to this time, made a one-man soldiers' relief mission (sho-byo-hei-imon) to Japan in that year. He took with him many contributions, both in money and comfort bags, from residents of the Island of Kauai, T.H. Iwaki WATANABE, a professional tour party leader, stated that he called his party the Soldiers' Relief Tour Party as an advertising scheme. This advertising enabled him to form a successful party, and also brought in comfort bags and other donations which were placed in his trust to be given to wounded Japanese soldiers. Evidently the "soldiers' relief" theme had considerable popularity in 1938.

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SOLDIERS' RELIEF MISSION

17. As mentioned above, this trip was heavily advertised. Iwaki WATANABE, the sponsor and leader, collected comfort kits and monetary donations for Japanese soldiers. WATANABE also advertised that he was taking a "thousand stitches flag" to the Japanese Army, a token of good luck. Plans were for the party to tour Japan, and then for a portion of the group to continue on to Korea, China, and Manchukuo. However, when interrogated recently, WATANABE stated that the party had been unable to obtain permission to tour the Asiatic mainland. His group left Honolulu aboard the CHICHIBU MARU on 22 March, 1938, and returned on the TATUTA MARU, 19 August, 1938.

JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION'S
WOUNDED SOLDIERS' RELIEF MISSION

18. Leaders of this well publicized party were Miyozuchi KOMEYA, general chairman, Jinshichi TOKAIRIN, leader, and Kenkichi (Harry) FUJIMOTO, secretary. This group left Honolulu on 22 March, 1938, aboard the CHICHIBU MARU. FUJIMOTO, when questioned recently, stated that there were 90 persons in this group, and that the tour lasted for three months. FUJIMOTO added that he received letters of thanks from the Japanese Army and Navy for his \$10.00 donation which he gave to KOMEYA, who in turn presented the money as a gift to military and naval representatives at the buildings the party visited. Honolulu Japanese newspapers reported that 400 people, including Acting Consul General YAMASAKI, attended a farewell banquet for KOMEYA. While in Japan on this trip, KOMEYA made an overseas broadcast from Japan on 17 June, 1938. KOMEYA, in this broadcast, reported that between 1 April, 1938, and 23 May, 1938, the party visited a number of Army and Navy hospitals throughout Japan. On 4 April, 1938, they met officials of the Army and Navy ministries at Tokyo. It was reported that KOMEYA took 10,000 comfort kits to Japan on this tour. It is believed that the party returned aboard the CHICHIBU MARU on 28 June, 1938.

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HAWAII DRESSMAKERS' ASSOCIATION PARTY

19. Leader of this party was Mrs. Sawano KUBOTA, president of the HAWAII DRESSMAKERS' ASSOCIATION. This party departed aboard the CHICHIBU MARU 22 March, 1938.

JAPANESE CULTURE OBSERVATION PARTY

20. Tokuji BABA, on behalf of the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU, published a long article glorifying the importance of Japanese culture to all Japanese of Hawaii. He stated that a party was to depart Honolulu on 5 June, 1938, aboard the TATUTA MARU, and was to embark for Honolulu at Yokohama 17 August, 1938, aboard the TAIYO MARU. Andrew Masayoshi YAMASHIRO was to be leader, Ryugen MATSUDA was to be executive chairman, and Motofuji OGATA was to be secretary. Later in 1938, YAMASHIRO was reported to be touring Japan with "50 New Americans," so it is presumed that this trip actually was made.

1939 TOUR PARTIES

21. The year 1939 saw an increase in the number of tour parties to Japan, but no single theme predominated. There were a variety of parties, almost every one having a different advertised purpose. The international situation was not then as noticeably tense as it was to become later, nor were there the added inducements for travel which were offered in 1940. On the other hand, the novelty of soldiers' relief missions had worn off, although still an inducement to the strongly nationalistic Japanese in Hawaii.

NONIN PARTY

22. This was a party on 61 persons who sailed aboard the KAMAKURA MARU on 7 March, 1939. This was reportedly a party of older Japanese, and a survey of the passenger list indicates that only 13 members of the party were United States citizens. The party leader was Kawaichi NONIN of Kauai. It

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was reported that NONIN planned to visit his son Wotaro NONIN, who was in the Japanese Army. Wotaro NONIN reportedly fought through the North China campaign and the Bias Bay operation, but had been wounded in the face and was hospitalized in Formosa. This party returned sometime before August, 1939.

RED CROSS PARTY

23. A tour party under the sponsorship of the Kauai Chapter of the JAPANESE RED CROSS, led by Ichizo TAO, a retired merchant of Koloa, Kauai, T.H. The party was composed of 27 persons, 14 of whom were aliens. The party departed on the KAMAKURA MARU on 7 March, 1939.

JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION PARTY

24. This group, composed of 51 citizens and 38 aliens, departed on the ASAMA MARU, 22 March, 1939. It was advertised as a Mother Country Inspection Tour, and was led by Sukeichi KOIDE and Eishu ASATO. The group visited the usual points of interest in Japan, and also visited China and Manchuria. The party returned in June, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL SIGHTSEEING PARTY

25. This was Iwaki WATANABE's fifth tour party. The party departed Honolulu, 22 March, 1939, aboard the ASAMA MARU, and was composed of 14 aliens, 12 citizens.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF MISSION
AND SIGHTSEEING PARTY

26. This was a party sponsored by the DRESSMAKERS' UNION OF HAWAII, led by Rinji INOUE, a Honolulu salesman. The party departed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 22 March, 1939, and was composed of 18 citizens and 12 aliens.

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BOKOKU SHISATSU DAN

27. This was, to translate the name literally, a tour party to the mother country. The party was led by professionals Sadato KURISU and Kenkichi FUJIMOTO, departed aboard the TATUTA MARU 4 April, 1939, and was composed of 62 aliens, 15 citizens. This party received permission from the foreign office to visit Shanghai, Tsingtao, Sainan, Peking, Tientsin, and Manchuria. The two leaders jointly gave ¥500 to the Japanese Army, and ¥500 to the Japanese Navy. Each member of the party additionally contributed ¥2 to an Army-Navy fund. FUJIMOTO recently stated that these contributions were necessary in order to gain permission to visit China and Manchuria.

FUKUOKA KAIGAI KYOKAISHIBU
BOKOKU SHISATSU DAN

28. This was the FUKUOKA OVERSEAS JAPANESE SOCIETY's tour party to the mother country. Leaders of the party were Tamotsu FURUNO and Yukio OYAMA. The party, which was composed of 9 citizens and 30 aliens, planned to depart 29 June, 1939, aboard the KAMAKURA MARU and return 27 August, 1939, aboard the ASAMU MARU. The prospectus of this party promised that for those who were interested, a special party would be formed to tour Korea, Manchuria, and China.

YOSEMORI-SARASHINA-WAKUKAWA PARTY

29. This was a party of about 60 local Japanese, mostly United States citizens, who sailed from Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 6 June, 1939, under the leadership of Reverend Chiro YOSEMORI, Reverend Shinri SARASHINA, and Ernest Katsuzo WAKUKAWA. WAKUKAWA was arrested three times in three different Japanese cities on suspicion of being a Communist. One city in which he was arrested was reported to be Naha, chief city in the Ryukyu (Okinawa) Islands. Each time, WAKUKAWA was released when the police learned they had made an error. Evidently they had mistaken him for Seiyei WAKUKAWA, his younger brother, who is reportedly a Communist. Ernest WAKUKAWA spent a total of 10 days in jail, and was deeply

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humiliated by the experience. The prospectus sheet of this party stated that the tour was "arranged principally for second generation Japanese". School teachers and students were especially welcome. It was planned on this trip that lectures and discussion meetings in both Japanese and English would be conducted on the boat and while travelling in Japan, for the purpose of facilitating an understanding and appreciation of various phases of the cultural, social, and industrial life of Japan. This party was reported to have returned aboard the TATUTA MARU, 20 September, 1939.

AUTUMN HOTEL PARTY

30. The JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU apparently sponsored an autumn tour party, as well as spring excursions to the Japanese cherry blossom festival. This one was led by Yuichi NAKAMURA, proprietor of the NAKAMURA HOTEL, Honolulu, was composed of 14 aliens and 8 citizens, and departed on the ASAMA MARU, 13 September, 1939.

1940 TOUR PARTIES

31. The year 1940 was a busy one for tour parties to Japan. In the first place, 1940 was the year of the celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. The commemorative festivities were given wide publicity for a considerable time preceding the actual celebration in November, 1940, the intent being to induce many overseas Japanese to return to Japan for a trip. As a matter of fact, many who returned remained for permanent residence. Secondly, the 1940 Olympic Games were scheduled to be held in Tokyo in 1940; and, although the games were cancelled, many persons who had planned to attend the event made the trip to Japan anyway.

32. The Nippu Jiji, Honolulu bilingual (Japanese-English) daily newspaper, issue of 18 January, 1940, which devoted considerable space to planned tour parties, stated that most of the parties had planned special excursions to

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Korea, Manchukuo, and China. The actual itineraries of many of the 1940 tour parties are unknown, and it is highly probable that a number of them actually visited the mainland of Asia, even though that fact is not indicated in the summaries which follow.

KAUAI RED CROSS PARTY

33. Katsuichi IKEDA, who had been a member of the 1939 Kauai Red Cross Party, organized his own group in 1940. It was composed of 11 citizens and 16 aliens. They left Honolulu on the ASAMA MARU on 20 March, 1940.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS FROM JINHO
(HIROSHIMA) VILLAGE PARTY

34. This party, which was led by Kaoru OTA, of Honolulu, was composed of 11 citizens and 6 aliens, and sailed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 20 March, 1940. OTA, when interrogated recently, stated that the party visited Tokyo, Nikko, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Kobe, and Beppu.

JAPAN EXCURSION PARTY COMMEMORATING THE 2,600th ANNI-
VERSARY OF FOUNDING OF JAPANESE EMPIRE (INCLUDING
SOLDIERS' RELIEF MISSION AND HAWAII MUSIC GROUP)

35. A party of the above name, composed of 17 citizens and 21 aliens, departed from Honolulu aboard the ASAMA MARU on 20 March, 1940, with Dr. James Zensuke KANASHIRO, leader, and Ryokin TOYOHIRA, assistant.

36. While in Japan, Dr. KANASHIRO made a speech over the Tokyo short-wave radio station. In his talk, Dr. KANASHIRO stated that the party had, on Sunday, 31 March, "visited the Yokosuka naval hospital ... and intimately associated and consoled the warriors who had been wounded at the front line of national defense". The musical group which accompanied the tour party gave a musical performance at the hospital. Dr. KANASHIRO further stated, over the radio, that the party had visited the Japanese Navy Office, where they had the honor of

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meeting the "honorable minister of navy", YOSHIDA. The party expressed thanks for the Japanese Navy, which was reciprocated. Their future schedule, as announced by Dr. KANASHIRO, included visits to the war office, a consolation musical performance at the first military hospital of Tokyo, and the military hospital and naval hospital of Beppu.

37. When interrogated recently, Dr. KANASHIRO claimed that the idea of giving a radio address in Tokyo (which broadcast was especially directed to listeners in Hawaii) was not his own, but was virtually forced upon him by Soen YAMASHITA, Tokyo correspondent of the Nippon Jiji who is known to have had close connection with the Japanese ministry of overseas affairs. (The ministry has its own propaganda section, whose function it is to foster the spiritual and financial ties of overseas Japanese with the mother country.)

EAST ASIA EXCURSION PARTY

38. This was the first of the 1940 parties sponsored by the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION. Jinshichi TOKAIRIN was the leader. The party was composed of 23 citizens and 33 aliens, and departed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 20 March, 1941.

HOMPA HONGWANJI SEINEN KYODAN EXCURSION PARTY

39. This was the first HOMPA HONGWANJI MISSION tour party of 1940. It was sponsored by the Mission's Department of Younger Generation Buddhists. (The Homba Hongwanji is the largest Buddhist sect in the Territory of Hawaii.) The party was led by Motofuji OGATA, treasurer of the Kyodan, and was composed of 31 citizens and 8 aliens. They left Honolulu on the ASAMA MARU on 20 March, 1940.

SECOND MANCHUKUO-CHINA JAPANESE TROOPS'
RELIEF MISSION AND EXCURSION PARTY

40. Rinji INOUE, who led a tour party the year before, organized a second one in 1940. This party, composed of 21 aliens and 8 citizens, left Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940.

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JAPAN-CHINA-MANCHUKUO EXCURSION PARTY

41. This was the second 1940 tour party sponsored by the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU. Led by Suke-ichi KOIDE, this party departed aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940. The group contained 23 citizens and 18 aliens. It toured Japan, paid a visit to China and Manchukuo, and returned to Honolulu in June, 1940.

42. Masao SAKAMOTO, president of the NISEI CLUB, of Honolulu, had sponsored an oratorical contest, the winners of which were given trips to Japan. In conjunction with this, SAKAMOTO had advertised a tour party of his own. However, this venture apparently failed to materialize, and SAKAMOTO and his two winning girl orators travelled to Japan with the hotel association's tour party.

RELIEF MISSION AND EXCURSION PARTY

43. This was a party, of the above name, made up of 16 citizens and 13 aliens, led by Kokujiro MORII, a masseur. They departed from Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940.

HIROSE IMON KANKODAN (SOLDIERS' RELIEF MISSION AND JAPAN EXCURSION PARTY)

44. This was another soldiers' relief mission, which departed aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940. This party was led by Kosuke HIROSE, of the Island of Maui, T.H., and was composed of 15 citizens and 25 aliens, all residents of Maui.

HAWAII SOKOKU IMONDAN

45. This party, whose name literally means "Hawaii Tour Party to the Ancestral Country", was led by Gotaro HIRANO, alias Takaharu HIRANO, of the Island of Kauai, T.H. In the group were 20 citizens and 28 aliens. The party left Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1941.

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BOKOKU KENGAKU DAN

46. This party ("Mother Country Observation Party") was led by Kenkichi (Harry) FUJIMOTO and James Sadato KURISU. It was composed of 36 citizens and 43 aliens, and departed for Japan aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940. When interrogated about this trip, FUJIMOTO stated that the Japanese Foreign Office granted the party permission to visit China, which was done. The party as a whole donated ¥756.56 to Japanese national defense funds and ¥100 to the Japanese Red Cross. In addition, FUJIMOTO and KURISU made personal donations.

JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION PARTY

47. On 16 April, 1940, a party bearing the above name -- being the third party of the year sponsored by the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU -- and composed of 11 citizens and 14 aliens left for Japan aboard the KAMAKURA MARU. Tokuji ONODERA was leader of the tour party.

HONZAN SANPAI DAN

48. This party ("A Tour of Visit to the Home Temple"), led by Reverend Zenko SAIGUSA, a Buddhist priest and Japanese language school principal at Honomu, Hawaii, T.H., departed for Japan aboard the TATUTA MARU on 30 May, 1940. Its membership contained 10 citizens and 18 aliens.

YOUNG MEN'S BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION PARTY

49. This party was led by Kenju OTOMO (OHTOMO), executive secretary of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, Honolulu, and was sponsored by Bishop Gikyo KUCHIBA, head priest of the Hawaii Homba Hongwanji Mission. The party departed on 21 June, 1940, aboard the RAKUYO MARU, and planned to return late in August, 1940. Its published tentative schedule included visits to the following places: Yokohama, En-shima, Kamakura, Tokyo, Nikko, Hakone, Mt. Fuji, Hama-matsu,

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Nagoya, Ise, Nara, Kyoto, Hotsu-gawa Rapids, Osaka, Takarazuka, Kobe, Okayama, Kure, Hiroshima, Miyajima, Beppu, Mt. Aso, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, and the new tunnel from Moji to Shimonoseki.

HAWAII DAINISEI KENDO KENGAKU DAN

50. Led by ~~Shuji~~ MIKAMI, a kendo (Japanese fencing) expert of Honolulu, this group ("A Tour Party for the Purpose of Studying Kendo") was composed of 24 citizens and 7 aliens. They departed on the RAKUYO MARU, 21 June, 1940.

TENRI-KYO PARTY

51. Only five persons, two of whom were citizens, joined this party at Honolulu. However, on the same boat were several members of the same party who embarked at San Francisco. (Tenri-kyo is a religious sect which is based partly on Shintoism, partly on a low order of superstition. It has been called the Christian Science of Shintoism.) Leader of this party was ~~Ryosaku~~ KAWASAKI. They departed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 11 September, 1940. It has been suggested that the party planned to attend the big Tenri-kyo festival which occurs in the fall of the year.

JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION PARTY

52. This was the 1940 version of the annual hotel association autumn party. It was conducted by ~~Tsutomu~~ NISHI, manager of the KOBAYASHI HOTEL, Honolulu. Ten citizens and 12 aliens went on the trip, departing 11 September, 1941, aboard the ASAMA MARU.

SHINGON-SHU PARTY

53. This was ~~Kenichi~~ FUJIMOTO's second party of 1940. FUJIMOTO stated that the party was formed by his uncle-in-law, Reverend ~~Koten~~ SUITOMI. The purpose of the party was to visit the main Shingon Sect (Buddhist) Temple, about two

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hours' ride from Osaka. The party was composed of 12 citizens and 11 aliens. They departed 11 September, 1940, aboard the ASAMA MARU and returned in November of the same year.

ARITA'S EXCURSION PARTY
CELEBRATING THE 2600th YEAR

54. This was a party of 13 citizens and 8 aliens led by Gentaro ARITA, of Papaikou, Hawaii, T.H. The group left aboard the KAMAKURA MARU on 3 October, 1940, and the principal business of the party appears to have been to attend the Overseas Japanese Convention in Tokyo. Upon his return, ARITA made a report of the activities of the party. They attended the convention, presented a contribution of the PAPAIKOU JAPANESE ASSOCIATION to the War Department and Navy Department, observed the Imperial Palace, observed the aviation school and the practice flights of the planes, watched a review of troops, visited Yokosuka naval base, and "other places where others were prohibited from entering".

1941 TOUR PARTIES

55. In 1941, the darkening international situation limited the number of tour parties to Japan. The figures as to the numbers of alien and citizen Japanese making tours, appended to this report as enclosure (A), shows a sharp drop in the number of citizens of Japanese ancestry making trips to Japan in 1941. The number of alien Japanese making trips was almost equal to that of 1939. Even the famed cherry blossom festival, one of the tour party trade's biggest attractions, failed to raise the enthusiasm shown in previous years. By July, 1941, the biggest problem for members of tour parties still in Japan was the problem of securing return passage to Hawaii. Members returned right up to the last ship, the TATUTA MARU, which reached Honolulu on 23 October, 1941, and at least two tour party leaders were stranded in Japan.

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-----EAST ASIA SIGHTSEEING PARTY

56. This was a party of 13 citizens and 14 aliens which left Honolulu on 18 March, 1941, aboard the ASAMA MARU. The leaders of the party were Kaoru OTA and Iwaki WATANABE. OTA stated that the party split at Beppu, each leader taking a part. WATANABE, also interrogated recently, testified that on this trip he "bought" a geisha girl and, as was his usual practice, personally saw a great deal of Japanese night life. OTA took charge of three Nisei girls who had been declared winners of an oratorical contest sponsored by Masao SAKAMOTO, and who were given this trip to Japan as their prize. OTA stated that SAKAMOTO had written ahead to the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY, and that he and the girl orators were given a surprisingly cordial reception on this trip. They attended a festival at Korakuen gardens at which each of the girls made a speech. Lieutenant General Yoshimichi SUZUKI, IJA, executive chairman of the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY, made a speech at this meeting. However, OTA stated that he was dressed in civilian clothes, was introduced as Mr. SUZUKI, and OTA had no idea he was a lieutenant general. OTA made a five-minute address over the overseas broadcasting station in Tokyo, a translation of which was made by this office. OTA stated he was induced to make this broadcast by Soen YAMASHITA, the Nippu Jiji representative in Tokyo. OTA further stated that he had too many American citizens in his party on this tour, and that, as a result, he had several disagreeable experiences, being questioned a number of times, by Japanese "detectives". WATANABE returned ahead of the main body of the party aboard the TATUTA MARU 23 May, 1941. OTA led the party back to Hawaii later.

RED CROSS PARTY

57. This was a party of 6 citizens and 14 aliens who departed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 18 March, 1941. The leader of the party was Sukeichi KOIDE. KOIDE recently stated that he had intended to go to the continent of Asia on this trip, but upon his arrival at Yokohama he discovered that he was being watched by the police, so he abandoned this idea. While in Japan on this trip, KOIDE made a speech over the Tokyo short-wave broadcast station, directed to listeners in Hawaii, on the subject

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"Japan, Re-Maker of Asia". Reference (h) was a request by the Office of Naval Intelligence for further information on this party. This request was complied with by reference (e) and additional information may be found in references (f) and (g). The party returned 22 June, 1941, aboard the KAMAKURA MARU.

INOUE'S THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION PARTY

59. This party was led jointly by Rinji INOUE and Kosuke HIROSE. It is probable that these two combined their parties in order to get lower rates. Seventeen citizens and 25 aliens departed on this trip, 18 March, 1941, aboard the ASAMA MARU. From Kyoto, INOUE wrote that the party had had a calm voyage until just before they reached Yokohama. From Yokohama the party toured Tokyo, Nikko, Atami, and Ise. They were planning to remain in Kyoto three days, after which they intended to travel on to Nara, Kashiwara Shrine, and Osaka.

MAUI JINSHA PARTY

58. This was a party sponsored by the Maui Jinsha (Shinto) Shrine to visit shrines and temples in Japan. The party was led by Hatsuhiko KOHAKATSU, head priest of the Maui Jinsha Shrine, and Motoichi KOBAYASHI, a prominent merchant on Maui, and a member of that shrine. The party was composed of 32 aliens and 4 citizens, and left Honolulu on 18 March, 1941, aboard the ASAMA MARU. Evidently KOBAYASHI led the party back, inasmuch as KOHAKATSU did not return until 23 October, 1941, aboard the TATUTA MARU. KOHAKATSU immediately departed for Japan again on the next, and final ship, the TAIYO MARU, on the plea that both his wife and his mother were ill in Japan.

SAKAMOTO PARTY

60. This was a party led by Soko SAKAMOTO of Honau-nau, Kona, Hawaii, T.H., and Bunuemon KASAHARA, also of Kona. The party, composed of 6 citizens and 22 aliens, departed Honolulu, 1 April, 1941, aboard the TATUTA MARU. The prospectus of the tour party indicated that the sponsors were planning the following itinerary: Yokohama, Yokosuka Naval Base, Kamakura,

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Hachimangu, Enoshima, Ofuna, Shochiku Movie Studio, Tokyo, Marunouchi, Imperial Diet Building, Yasukuni Shrine, Meiji Jingu, Shinbashi, Sengaku Temple in Takanawa, Ueno Park, Mitsukoshi Department Store, Asakusa Park, Kokugikan, Ueno, Nikko, Chuzenji Lake, Kegon Falls, Toshogu, Kinugawa Spring Baths, Asakusa, Ueno, Odawara, Mount Hakone, Jikkoku Pass, Atami Spring Baths, Nagoya, Ise Yamada, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Miyajima, Marifu, Shimonoseki, Moji, Hakata, Kumamoto, Bochu, break up at Beppu. The prospectus indicated that the party planned to return 8 July, 1941, aboard the ASAMA MARU, but the return vessel was optional.

HIRANO PARTY

61. This was a party of 2 citizens and 12 aliens, led by ~~Takaharu~~ (Gotaro) ~~HIRANO~~, of Kauai. They left Honolulu on 1 April, 1941, aboard the TATUTA MARU. ~~HIRANO~~ returned aboard the YAWATA MARU late in June, a few days before the main body of the party, because of illness. He left further details of the party in the hands of its vice-leader, ~~Kokichi~~ ~~TSUJI~~.

FUJIMOTO-KURISU PARTY

62. This was a party of 19 citizens and 33 aliens, under the leadership of two perennials, ~~Kenichi~~ ~~FUJIMOTO~~ and ~~Sadato~~ ~~KURISU~~. They departed Honolulu, 1 April, 1941, aboard the TATUTA MARU. The tour lasted for three months, the party returning on 18 July, 1941. ~~FUJIMOTO~~ has stated that they made a minimum of contributions to Japanese national defense on this trip, contrary to their usual practice.

YOSEMORI PARTY

63. As far as can be determined, this was the last tour party to leave Honolulu prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The leader of the party was ~~Chiro~~ ~~YOSEMORI~~, and as far as is known, he did not return to Hawaii. The party consisted of 10 citizens and 17 aliens, and departed aboard the TATUTA MARU on 10 June, 1941. Miss Helen ~~Fumi~~ ~~TAKARA~~ was interviewed by

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Lieutenant (jg) P. B. Beggs, USNR, of this office, and stated that she and her parents had spent most of the time on Ryuku Island. Miss TAKARA returned on the PRESIDENT PIERCE, arriving at Honolulu on 14 October, 1941. Others straggled in on such steamers as were available.

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION IN THE FILES OF THE
DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE CONCERNING
LEADERS OF TOUR PARTIES TO JAPAN

64. Fifty-three Japanese, some United States citizens and some not, are known to have led tour parties to Japan in the period, 1938-1941. For the purpose of properly integrating information concerning the leaders as well as the parties, summaries of all District Intelligence Office information on the various tour party promoters and leaders is presented below.

ARITA, Gentaro

65. ARITA is an alien, born 25 September, 1833, in Fukuoka-ken, Japan. He came to Hawaii in 1907, and has been a cane planter at Papaikou, Hawaii, T.H., ever since. He was president of the PAPAIKOU JAPANESE ASSOCIATION (PAPAIKOU NIPPON JIN KAI), an organization which has actively engaged in gathering donations, selling Japanese bonds, and generally engaged in pro-Japanese activities. ARITA is on record as having contributed to a fund collected in order to present an airplane to the Japanese Government. He is a former vice-president of the JAPANESE PATRIOTIC BONDS ASSOCIATION, and the HAWAII ASSOCIATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SAVINGS. He has aided in the entertainment of visiting Japanese naval personnel. He is listed as the president of the HILO MEISHOIN FRATERNITY, a Buddhist organization.

66. In 1940, ARITA conducted a tour party to Japan which departed from Honolulu aboard the KAMAKURA MARU on 3 October, 1940. There were 20 members in this party. While in Japan, he attended the Overseas Japanese Convention in Tokyo, and was mentioned several times in connection with the work

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of that convention. The report ARITA made on his return indicated that he was treated with courtesy and consideration by the authorities, and by his own admission, visited Yokosuka Naval Base and "other places where others were prohibited from entering". As indicated in reference (d), ARITA is now in custodial detention.

ASATO, Eishu

67. ASATO was assistant to Sukeichi KOIDE, now in custodial detention, on the hotel excursion party to Japan which departed Honolulu aboard the ASAMA MARU on 22 March, 1939. He is employed by the NIPPON FILM AND THEATRICAL COMPANY, 1294 College Walk, Honolulu. KOIDE recently stated that at the time he made the trip, ASATO was manager of the HONOLULU HOTEL, Honolulu. This office is now investigating ASATO.

BABA, Tokuji

68. BABA, an alien, is the owner of the SHINSHUYA HOTEL, 1206 Aala Lane, Honolulu, T.H. He has resided in Honolulu since 1906 and is believed to be about 52 years old. It is reported that, in 1920, he was the leader in a strike of Japanese laborers which took place on the island of Oahu. It is further reported that he was one of the defendants in a dynamite conspiracy case, 15 of whom were convicted. BABA was given a sentence of from four to ten years, and was paroled in 1926. In 1934 BABA was charged by immigration officials with having fraudulently assisted one Kenji FURUYA in obtaining a reentry permit. Although FURUYA was deported, no action was taken against BABA.

69. BABA has been very active in the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU. He was also active in greeting personnel of visiting Japanese naval vessels. He is a member of the Izumo (Shinto) Shrine Fraternity. The Hawaii Hochi, Japanese-English newspaper, of Honolulu, on 23 April, 1938, published an article signed by BABA which was largely an exposition of Japanese virtues and an advertisement for the Hotel Association Tour Party. The 18 February, 1938, issue of the Hawaii Hochi

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had a long article signed by BABA, appealing for comfort bags for the Japanese Army. BABA was a close contact of the Japanese Consulate, Honolulu. He was reported to be scheduled to lead a tour party to Japan about the middle of April, 1940, but records of the N.Y.K. Line indicate that this party was probably led by Tokuji ONODERA. BABA is in custodial detention.

FUJIMOTO, Kenkichi (Harry)

70. FUJIMOTO is subject of references (b) and (c). He is a dual citizen, born in 1903, who went to Japan at the age of 3 and did not return to Hawaii again until 1928. Since 1935, he has made nine trips to Japan, eight of which were on tours with local Japanese. On these tours, FUJIMOTO, made sizeable contributions to the Japanese Army and Navy, and to the Village Home Front. Four of the last five tours he conducted in partnership with James Sadato KURISU, subject of references (j) and (k). FUJIMOTO created interest in these tours by giving lectures throughout the Hawaiian Islands and showing propaganda pictures. FUJIMOTO has been placed in custodial detention, and the Internee Hearing Board has recommended that he be interned for the duration of the war.

FURUNO, Tamotsu

71. FURUNO conducted a tour party to Japan from June to September, 1939. On 22 February, 1942, FURUNO's home was searched. A number of medals were discovered, one of which indicated that he was an honorary member of the Imperial Service Men's Society. FURUNO was questioned on 27 February by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Honolulu, and of Military Intelligence Division, Hawaiian Department. FURUNO stated that he was an alien, aged 51, and that he first arrived in Hawaii in 1911. He is married to a Hawaiian-born Japanese and has six children, aged 12 to 24. He has been a Japanese language school teacher, and since 1920 has been an insurance salesman for the von Hamm-Young Company.

72. From 1924 to 1930, FURUNO was a Japanese consular agent. He visited Japan in 1922, 1928, and in 1931, prior to his 1939 trip. On the tour party, FURUNO admitted collecting

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¥250 from all members of the party, which was given to charitable organizations in Japan. He is an ardent medal collector, and stated that the medal discovered in the search was not his. He stated that "his life is here" and that his children will serve this country as best needed, and will fight if necessary "no matter if his nephew might be directly opposed." Both interrogating agents were of the opinion that FURUNO should not properly be recommended for custodial detention.

HIRANO, Takaharu (alias Gotaro)

73. HIRANO, an alien, resides at Eleele, Kauai, T.H. He is a barber by trade, and is also manager of the Japanese picture section of the Aloha Theater, Hanapepe, Kauai. He was manager and treasurer of the HAWAII SOKOKU IMON DAN (ANCESTRY VISITING GROUP OF HAWAII). This group sponsored a tour party which departed for Japan aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1941. The records of the N.Y.K. Line show that HIRANO was the leader of this party, which had a membership of 49 persons. In the following year, HIRANO lead another tour party to Japan, this time a smaller one composed of only 13 persons. The latter party left Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1941. HIRANO returned ahead of the main body of this party, on the YAWATA MARU, in late June, 1941, because of illness. He was reported on two occasions to have been a member of committees appointed to entertain personnel from visiting Japanese training ships. This office is conducting further investigation of HIRANO.

HIROSE, Kosuke

74. HIROSE, an alien medicine peddler at Wailuku, Maui, T.H., was active in Japanese war relief activities, was secretary of the WAILUKU HONGWANJI MISSION, was vice-chairman of the WAILUKU JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, and reportedly was one of the Japanese residents of Maui who petitioned by wire for the Imperial Japanese Naval Training Squadron to visit Maui in 1939. He was also a Japanese consular agent.

75. HIROSE sponsored a soldiers' relief mission and Japan excursion party of 40 persons, which left Honolulu on 1 April, 1940, aboard the TATUTA MARU. In 1941, HIROSE

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and Rinji INOUYE, as partners, sponsored an excursion party of 43 persons, who departed for Japan on 18 March, 1941, aboard the ASAMA MARU. HIROSE, as shown in reference (1), has been interned for the duration of the war.

HORIKAWA, Kyoshi (Kyoji, Kiyoo)

76. HORIKAWA is the proprietor of the Bingham Market, 2047 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, T.H. The Hawaii Hochi, issue of 8 June, 1939, and the Nippu Jiji of 18 January, 1940, reported that he was assistant to Dr. James Zensuke KANASHIRO, who led a tour party which departed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 20 March, 1940. However, the official passenger lists of the N.Y.K. Line indicate that he was only a passenger on this tour. On this trip, KANASHIRO broadcast a speech to Hawaii over the short-wave radio station in Tokyo and stated that the party had already visited the Naval Ministry and one naval hospital, was planning to visit the Army Ministry and other Army and Navy hospitals. Presumably, HORIKAWA was present at these visits. HORIKAWA is a member of the JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU and is an auditor of the INTERNATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY, a company which completed building the New Kokusai Theatre in Honolulu about a year ago. This theater shows only Japanese films. HORIKAWA is being investigated by this office.

IKEDA, Katsuichi

77. The records of the N.Y.K. Line office, Honolulu, indicate that IKEDA was a member of a Red Cross tour party conducted by Ichizo TAO which departed Honolulu aboard the KAMAKURA MARU on 7 March, 1939. These records further indicate that Subject led his own Red Cross tour party the following year, leaving Honolulu on 20 March, 1940, aboard the ASAMA MARU. IKEDA resides at Lihue, Kauai, T.H. He works as a chauffeur at Nawiliwili, Kauai, T.H. He is being further investigated by this office.

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-----INOUE, Rinji

78. INOUE is a salesman who lives at 1713 Kapalama Avenue, Honolulu, T.H. He conducted the Soldiers' Relief Mission and Sightseeing Party sponsored by the HAWAII DRESSMAKERS' UNION, which left Honolulu on 22 March, 1939, aboard the ASAMA MARU. In 1940, INOUE led the Second Manchukuo-China Japanese Troops' Relief Mission and Excursion Party, which departed from Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April. INOUE took a third tour party to Japan the following year, departing Honolulu on the ASAMA MARU on 18 March, 1941, and arriving in Yokohama, 28 March, 1941. His party returned aboard the KAMAKURA MARU on 23 June, 1941, but an incomplete survey of manifests indicates that INOUE himself stayed longer in Japan. He finally returned aboard the TAIYO MARU on 1 November, 1941. This was the last Japanese vessel to arrive in Honolulu before the outbreak of hostilities. INOUE is being investigated by this office.

IWASAKI, Yahei

79. IWASAKI was the executive chairman of the Soldiers' Relief Mission and Sightseeing Party, sponsored by the HAWAII DRESSMAKERS' UNION which departed Honolulu on 21 March, 1939 aboard the ASAMA MARU. He is a dressmaker, and his home address is 1416 Liliha Street, Honolulu. In 1940, and again in 1941, he was reported to be the secretary of the LILIHA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION which meets at the Daijin-gu Shrine (Shinto). IWASAKI is being investigated by this office.

KANASHIRO, James Zensuke

80. KANASHIRO, subject of reference (p), is a dentist in Honolulu. He has been quoted in the Japanese press as having made very pro-Japanese remarks on at least one occasion, and in 1939 he was a member of several committees for the entertainment of the Imperial Japanese Naval Training Squadron which called at Honolulu in October of that year. In 1940, he organized and led the "Japan Excursion Party Commemorating the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of Japan, Including a Soldiers' Relief Mission", which departed from Honolulu on 19 March, 1940, aboard the ASAMA

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MARU. While in Japan, he broadcast a speech to Hawaii over the short-wave radio station at Tokyo. This speech was very pro-Japanese -- KANASHIRO called Japan the fatherland, exalted the Yamato spirit, and spoke of Japanese national defense as a duty of Japanese in Hawaii, too. He also mentioned meeting the Japanese Navy Minister and of visiting a naval hospital. He was planning to meet the Minister of War and to visit more military hospitals at the time of the speech. He concluded by exalting the New Order in East Asia, and stated that the people of Hawaii should do their part behind the front.

81. KANASHIRO is a member of the JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU, advisor to the KAIMUKI SHINKO SOCIETY, and president of the OAHU SOCIETY OF JAPANESE OF HAYABARA VILLAGE. In July, 1941, he made a speech at the Kapahulu Japanese Language School, Honolulu, on the subject, "Cooperation in the National Defense of the United States". KANASHIRO is regarded by this office as dangerous to the internal security of the United States and is being recommended to the military authorities for custodial detention.

~~KASAHARA, Bunueemon~~

82. KASAHARA is the manager of the Kona COFFEE MILL COMPANY, of Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, T.H. He was listed in a tour party prospectus as director of a party which departed Honolulu on 1 April, 1941, aboard the TATUTA MARU. Records of the N.Y.K. Line show that Subject actually was only a member of the party. The leader of this party was Munetake SAKAMOTO, now in custodial detention, while the advisor was Chiro YOSEMORI. Both are discussed elsewhere in this report. KASAHARA is being further investigated by this office.

~~KAWASAKI, Ryosaku~~

83. KAWASAKI is an alien Japanese, aged 50, and a carpenter employed in the Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, T.H. His wife, Miyuki KAWASAKI, was formerly a priestess of the Tenrikyo Shrine, Honolulu. (The Tenrikyo faith partakes somewhat of Shintoism, somewhat of low order superstition.) As indicated in reference (m), Mrs. KAWASAKI has been interned for the duration of the war.

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84. The records of the N.Y.K. Line, Honolulu, indicate that KAWASAKI led a tour party of five persons to Japan, departing 11 September, 1940, aboard the ASAMA MARU. This group was called the Tenrikyo Tour Party, and they joined another Tenrikyo group from San Francisco which was already aboard the ship when it arrived in Honolulu from the Pacific Coast. KAWASAKI is being further investigated by this office.

KOAKUTSU, Hatsuhiro

85. KOAKUTSU, an alien, was a priest of the Maui Jinsha Shrine, of the Honkyoku Shinto Sect, at Kahului, Maui, T.H. Prior to his coming to Maui, he was a priest of the same sect in Los Angeles, California. KOAKUTSU was also a Japanese consular agent, having been appointed in January, 1940. As such, he assisted in the preparation of certificates for the registration of births, deaths, and certificates for deferment of (Japanese) conscription of Japanese citizens. All these were forwarded to Japan through the Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu. He also assisted in taking the Japanese quinquennial census in 1940.

86. In 1941, KOAKUTSU conducted a Shrines and Temples Visiting Party which departed Honolulu on 28 March, 1941, aboard the ASAMA MARU. He returned aboard the TATUTA MARU on 23 October, 1941, and announced his intention of returning to Japan on the following boat. When requested to explain this, he displayed a telegram which reported that both his wife and his mother were ill. Subject left Honolulu aboard the TAIYO MARU on 5 November, 1941. The TATUTA MARU and the TAIYO MARU were the last Japanese vessels to call at Honolulu prior to 7 December, 1941. KOAKUTSU was scheduled for custodial detention, had he been in Hawaii at the outbreak of hostilities.

KOBAYASHI, Motoichi

87. KOBAYASHI, an alien, 65 years old, was one of the wealthiest and most influential Japanese on Maui. He was proprietor of the KOBAYASHI STORE, Kahului, Maui. He was vice-president of the MAUI NIPPON JIN KYOKAI (MAUI JAPANESE SOCIETY), chairman of the board of the MAUI JAPANESE HIGH SCHOOL and

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WAILUKU HONGWANJI GAKUEN (WAILUKU HONGWANJI EDUCATIONAL HOME), and president of the MAUI JINSHA (SHINTO) SHRINE. His adopted son, ~~Yoshio KOBAYASHI~~, was vice-president of the Jinsha Shrine. He was also found to be a contact of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu.

88. KOBAYASHI was assistant to Matsuhiko KOAKUTSU in conducting the Shrines and Temples Visiting Party to Japan which left Honolulu on 28 March, 1941. He returned aboard the TATUTA MARU on 23 October, 1941. This was the next to last Japanese ship to call at Honolulu prior to 7 December, 1941. As indicated in references (n) and (o), KOBAYASHI and his adopted son, Yoshio KOBAYASHI, were taken into custody on 7 December, 1941. A subsequent search of their house revealed the additional detail that he had money invested in Japanese bonds.

~~KOIDE~~ Sukeichi (Suichi, Yuichi, Yukichi, Keikichi)

89. KOIDE is the subject of references (e), (f), (g), and (h). He is a naturalized American citizen of Japanese birth, and is the manager of the ONOMICHIYA HOTEL, 1209 River Street, Honolulu. In 1937, KOIDE made pro-Japanese statements in the JITSUGYO-NO-HAWAII, a Honolulu Japanese bilingual monthly magazine. He is known to have entertained Japanese naval training squadron personnel, and admittedly has conducted four tour parties to Japan. As the proprietor of a Japanese hotel, KOIDE had close business relations with the Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu. On his last trip to Japan, KOIDE spoke over the Tokyo short-wave radio station on the overseas program especially directed to listeners in Hawaii. This broadcast was arranged through a representative of the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY. KOIDE has been placed in custodial detention.

~~KOMEYA~~ Miyozuchi (Miyotsuchi)

90. KOMEYA, subject of references (q) and (r), is the proprietor and manager of the KOMEYA HOTEL, 1145 River Street, Honolulu, and has been a resident of the Territory of Hawaii for about 55 years. He has frequently entertained personnel from visiting Japanese naval vessels. In 1938, the Japanese Acting Consul General publicly referred to his friendship with KOMEYA.

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KOMEYA has been president of the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU, and has taken part in other activities of the Japanese community.

91. In 1938, KOMEYA led a Japanese soldiers' relief tour party to Japan, taking with him 10,000 comfort bags for the Japanese Army. While in Japan, he broadcast a speech to Hawaii over the short-wave station in Tokyo. This speech indicates strong Japanese leanings, as did the tenor of the remarks he made for publication on his return from this trip.

92. KOMEYA has been reported to be an acquaintance of Rear Admiral Masao KANAZAWA, one-time head of Japanese Naval Intelligence. KOMEYA has taken part in Japanese nationalistic ceremonies, specifically, ceremonies held on the Emperor's birthday. He was also awarded (and accepted) the Japanese Foreign Minister's "wooden cup", an award of merit. As indicated in reference (q), KOMEYA was taken into custody after the outbreak of hostilities, but was subsequently released. From information in the files of this office, it is believed that KOMEYA is dangerous to the internal security of the United States.

~~KUBOTA, Sawano, Mrs.~~

93. Mrs. KUBOTA was president of the HAWAII DRESS-MAKERS' ASSOCIATION in 1938, and conducted a tour party sponsored by that organization. This party departed Honolulu on 22 March, 1938, aboard the CHICHIRU MARU. It is believed that Mrs. KUBOTA is the manager of a dressmaking establishment now located at 916 McCully Street, Honolulu, T.H.

~~KUCHIBA, Gikyo~~

94. KUCHIBA was bishop of the Homba Hongwanji Mission in Hawaii, and as such, was honorary sponsor for a number of tour parties conducted by the Young Men's Buddhist Association. It is not certain whether he ever went along on any of these parties, although it is known that he was not a member from 1939 on. As indicated in reference (s), KUCHIBA is in custodial detention.

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-----KURISU, James Sadato

95. KURISU, subject of references (j) and (k), is a Japanese alien, aged 43, who has resided in Hawaii since 1916. He was employed as a plantation worker, spent seven years in a sanatorium under treatment for tuberculosis, and from 1929 to 1941 was employed by Japanese-English language newspapers on the Island of Maui. In 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941, KURISU and Kenkichi FUJIMOTO, previously mentioned, conducted tour parties to Japan. These trips all departed from Honolulu either in March or early April. On at least two of these trips, the itinerary included a journey to Chin and Manchukuo. KURISU, with FUJIMOTO, made contributions to the Japanese Army, the Japanese Navy, the Japanese Red Cross, and other Japanese organizations. On his last trip, KURISU wrote an extremely pro-Japanese article which he forwarded to Honolulu, where it was published by the Nippon Jiji. As indicated in reference (t), KURISU is in custodial detention.

MATSUDA, Ryugen

96. MATSUDA, an alien, aged 43, has spent 16 years in Hawaii. He has three children, one of whom is an alien. He was head priest of the Wailuku Hongwanji Mission, Wailuku, Maui, T.H. He was also principal of the Maui Boys and Girls High School and the Wailuku Hongwanji School at Wailuku, Maui, which was reported to have an enrollment of 632 students. He has been prominent in all Buddhist auxiliaries, and was a leading spirit in the formation of the MAUI UNITED JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

97. MATSUDA is reported to have been the most influential Japanese on Maui. In 1938, it was reported that MATSUDA was executive chairman of a Japanese Culture Observation Party which departed Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 5 June, 1938, and returned on the TAIYO MARU late in August, 1938. As indicated in reference (u), MATSUDA is in custodial detention.

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MIKAMI, Shuji

97. MIKAMI was a resident of Honolulu. He conducted a tour party of 31 people to Japan, leaving 21 June, 1940, aboard the RAKUYO MARU. This party was called the Hawaii Dainisei Kendo Kengaku-Dan (The Party of Second Generation Japanese Inspectors of Japanese Sword Fighting). Files of this office indicate that MIKAMI was a prominent exponent of kendo (Japanese fencing). As indicated in reference (v), MIKAMI is now in custodial detention.

MIYASHIRO, Goichi

98. MIYASHIRO resides at 618 Cooke Street, Honolulu, T.H., and is engaged in the Soyu (soy-bean sauce) manufacturing business. He was assistant leader of a summer tour party to Japan, led by Chiro YOSEMORI, which departed aboard the TATUTA MARU on 10 June, 1941. YOSEMORI was a Buddhist priest, and a blue card suspect of this office. However, he did not return to Hawaii from this trip. It is not known whether MIYASHIRO actually returned with this party, and this office is making further investigation to determine whether MIYASHIRO is in the Territory of Hawaii.

MORII, Kikijiro

99. MORII is a masseur at the YAMASHIRO HOTEL, 1208 College Walk, Honolulu, T.H. He conducted a tour party of 29 persons to Japan, departing from Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940. The 1 January, 1941, issue of the Nippu Jiji quoted a large number of local Japanese, who answered the following questions put to them by the newspaper:

- "(1) What do you think of the world situation?
- "(2) What is your favorite sport?"

To these questions, the answers attributed to MORII were:

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- "(1) without a thought, without a deed, respectful speech and behavior." /A polite way of saying, "Don't ask me!" /
- "(2) There's nothing like a good baseball game."

This office is making further investigation of MORII.

NAKAMURA, Yuichi

100. NAKAMURA is the manager of the NAKAMURA HOTEL, 226 North Beretania Street, Honolulu, T.H. He is auditor of the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU, counselor to the JAPANESE OF CHIGOZEN VILLAGE SOCIETY, member of the IZUMO SHRINE FRATERNITY (Shinto), and was a leading spirit in the formation of the NORTH BERETANIA DISTRICT SOCIETY. In 1939 NAKAMURA led the autumn tour party of the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION to Japan. This party departed 13 September, 1939, aboard the ASAMA MARU. As shown in reference (g), Sukeichi KOIDE stated that NAKAMURA was assistant leader on his tour party in 1937. NAKAMURA is being further investigated by this office.

NISHI, James Tsutomu

101. NISHI is an alien about 38 years old. He is married and has three children. He is manager of the KOBAYASHI HOTEL, 250 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, and is guardian of the estate of the minors of the KINJIRO KOBAYASHI ESTATE. He is also president and a director of OFFICE APPLIANCES, LIMITED, 465 North King Street, Honolulu. He is reported to have been visited by sailors and crewmen of every known Japanese ship and tanker that called at Honolulu. He has the reputation of being a rather secretive, and extremely tight-lipped person. Apparently, he keeps any opinions concerning the United States and Japan to himself. In 1940, he conducted the autumn party of the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION to Japan. This party departed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 11 September, 1940. While in Japan on this trip, NISHI attended the Overseas Japanese Convention as a representative of the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION. NISHI is reported to be a member of various Japanese organizations, a village group, a prefecture group, a district group, and others. NISHI is classed as a blue card suspect by this office, i.e., as a person dangerous to the internal security of the United States.

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NONIN, Kawaichi

102. NONIN was a storekeeper at Hanapepe, Kauai, T.H. He conducted numerous tour parties to Japan, published on a number of occasions extremely pro-Japanese statements, had a son in the Japanese Army, raised money for the Japanese Army, made 11 visits to Japan, went out of his way to meet the Japanese Consul, and had a record generally indicative that he was a patriotic subject of Japan. Details are not given, inasmuch as he returned permanently to Japan late in 1939.

OGATA, Motofugi

103. OGATA, who was born in Hawaii and is therefore a United States citizen, resides at 3228 Duval Street, Honolulu, T.H., and is a department manager of the AALA SERVICE STATION, Aala and North Beretania Streets, Honolulu. Twice in 1938, OGATA was reported by Honolulu Japanese newspapers to be vice chairman of sightseeing committees organized for the entertainment of personnel of visiting Japanese naval tankers. He was a director of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, later listed as treasurer of that organization. He is a director of the East Honolulu Branch of the KUMAMOTO ABROAD SOCIETY, and is also a director of the Waikiki Japanese Language School. On 5 July, 1939, he introduced Shiro OTSUJI, a Japanese war correspondent and humorist, at OTSUJI's lecture at the YMBA. A detailed report of the lecture indicates it was a mild form of Japanese propaganda.

104. OGATA has conducted three trips to Japan for members of the YMBA, in 1934, 1938, and in 1940. The latter party consisted of 39 people and departed aboard the ASAKA MARU 20 March, 1940. OGATA was reported to be very pro-Japanese, anti-American during the Manchurian incident. It also was reported that at a YMBA conference held at Lihue, Kauai, T.H., OGATA was the chief opponent of the resolution which called for English being used in all activities of the YMBA, in place of Japanese. OGATA reportedly opposed the resolution on the ground that the Japanese in Hawaii, regardless of citizenship, were still Japanese, and should use Japanese in any and all activities. OGATA's former business partner reported that OGATA was a lady's man, and that he neglects his wife and seven children. In addition to everything else, OGATA is chairman of the Hongwanji Temple Boy Scout Troop #49. OGATA is being further investigated by this office.

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OTOMO (OHTOMO), Kenju

105. OTOMO, an alien 33 years old, is an ordained minister of the Hongwanji Sect who served as a teacher at the Japanese High School and then became executive secretary of the Young Men's Buddhist Association. He served as a private in the Japanese Army, transportation corps, for one month in 1930, while his brother, Noboru OTOMO (OHTOMO), is now serving in the Japanese Army as a private. He married a Japanese girl born on Hawaii and educated in Japan. He is reported to have taught "military virtues" at the Japanese High School, Honolulu, and has been reported by several informants as being extremely pro-Japanese, anti-American. He made one trip to Japan in 1934. In 1940, he conducted the YMBA tour party to Japan which departed from Honolulu on 21 June, 1940, aboard the HAKUYO MARU. As indicated in reference (y) and (z), this office has classified OTOMO as dangerous to the internal security of the United States, and has recommended him to the military authorities for custodial detention.

ONODERA, Tokuji

106. ONODERA, an alien, aged 64, resides at 3518 McCarriston Street, Honolulu, T.H., is employed by the Hawaii Hochi, a Honolulu bilingual (Japanese-English) daily newspaper. He arrived in the United States in 1903 and worked as editor of a Japanese newspaper until 1915, when he became executive secretary of the HONOLULU JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. He was reported to be one of the principal factors in the formation of the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU. In 1936, he was charged with embezzlement and retired from his position in disgrace.

107. ONODERA is reported to have a nephew who is a lieutenant in the Japanese Navy. He also was reported to have been the Honolulu correspondent for the TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN and the OSAKA ASAHI SHIMBUN. It was reported on 10 October, 1938, that one Kichijiro KUNIMURA, a painter, was leaving for Japan the following day accompanied by his 18-year-old son. Young KUNIMURA desired to enlist in the Japanese Navy, this reputedly being the result of visits to training vessels which had called at Honolulu.

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ONODERA requested Japanese Vice Consul KUDO, at Honolulu, to write a letter of recommendation to the "Emergency Division" of the Japanese Navy for young KUNIMURA. ONODERA acted as conductor for the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION party which departed from Honolulu on 16 April, 1940, aboard the KAMAKURA MARU. This office is continuing investigation of ONODERA.

OTA, Kaoru

108. OTA is the subject of references (w) and (x). He is an alien, is married, lives in Honolulu, and is the owner of the Sunshine Soda Shop, 858 North King Street, Honolulu. Under his leadership, a party of 17 sailed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 20 March, 1940. OTA stated that this was a pleasant and profitable trip, but that he did not go to the Asiatic mainland. In 1941, he led a tour party in partnership with Iwaki WATANABE, who is now in custodial detention. There were 27 persons in this party, which departed from Honolulu on 18 March, 1941. WATANABE and OTA split the party in Japan. Among the passengers in this party were three young NISEI girls who had been declared winners of an oratorical contest conducted by Masao SAKAMOTO, president of the NISEI CLUB. SAKAMOTO is now in custodial detention. The three girls, under OTA's chaperonage, spoke at a meeting of Tokyo women. Also attending this meeting was Lieutenant General Yoshimichi SUZUKI, IJA, executive director of the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY, who is regarded as a first-rate fifth column organizer. At a later date, OTA made a speech to Hawaii over the Tokyo overseas short-wave station.

109. OTA has admitted the above activities, but has stated that he did not have the slightest idea what the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY was, and that SAKAMOTO had written to Japan and arranged all this. OTA added that he and SAKAMOTO had never met prior to SAKAMOTO's request that he take the girls in his (OTA's) tour party. SUZUKI was introduced to him as a civilian; OTA had no idea that he was a general. According to OTA, he was induced to make the radio speech by the Nippon Jiji representative Soen YAMASHITA, who is also prominent in the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY. A translation of OTA's speech shows that he talked mainly on the activities of the tour party, and kept his references to Japan polite rather than jingoistic.

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110. Furthermore, OTA stated that in Japan he had some extremely unpleasant contacts with Japanese Army officers and the Japanese gendarmerie which thoroughly disillusioned him about Japan. He added that all his property and interests were in Hawaii, and that he wanted only to be a good American. OTA had been classed as dangerous to the internal security of the United States on the basis of his contacts and actions on his last trip. However, examining officers of the three intelligence agencies were thoroughly convinced of his sincerity, and this office is making further investigation to check his statements concerning this trip.

OTA, Tatsuichi

111. OTA is reported to reside at Waipahu, Oahu, T.H. He is listed in no directories, but there was notice of him in the Nippu Jiji as late as July, 1941. In 1938, OTA was reported by the Nippu Jiji to be on the reservations committee of a group which was organized by the HEIJI YOUNG MEN'S CLUB of Oahu for the purpose of having a big affair to celebrate the fall of Hankow. In 1939, the Nippu Jiji reported him to be chairman of the "Welcoming Sight Arranging Committee" for the reception of the Imperial Japanese Naval Training Squadron. OTA is listed as vice-president of the WAIPAHI JAPANESE RED CROSS, vice-president of the WAIPAHI JAPANESE SOCIAL CLUB. He was assistant to Iwaki WATANABE, subject of references (hh) and (ii), when that individual conducted the Industrial Sightseeing Party to Japan. This party departed aboard the ASAMA MARU on 22 March, 1939. WATANABE is in custodial detention. OTA is being investigated by this office.

OYAMA, Yukio

112. OYAMA is a counselor of the SOCIETY OF JAPANESE OF CHIGOSEN VILLAGE (of Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken, Japan), is an auditor of the HAWAII FUKUOKA KEN JIN KAI, and secretary of the HONOLULU JAPANESE RESTAURANT AND DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION. In 1939, OYAMA was on the reception committee for the welcoming of the personnel of the Imperial Japanese Naval Training Squadron. The records of the N.Y.K. Line, Honolulu, show that OYAMA, with Tamotsu FURUNO, conducted a tour party of 40 persons to Japan. This office is further investigating OYAMA.

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113. SAIGUSA is the principal of the Honomu Gakuen (Japanese language school) on the Island of Hawaii. He is a Hongwanji priest. SAIGUSA conducted Honzan Sanpai Dan (Group to Visit the Hone Temple) tour to Japan which sailed aboard the TATUTA MARU on 30 May, 1940. Further investigation is being made by this office of SAIGUSA.

~~SAKAMOTO, Masao~~

114. SAKAMOTO was the president of the NISEI CLUB of Honolulu, and the publisher of the NISEI DIRECTORY. He is a dual citizen, 39 years old, and a member of the Nichiren Sect, which is reportedly one of the most nationalistic of the Buddhist sects. There is evidence that SAKAMOTO toured China and Manchukuo in January, 1939, under the auspices of the Japanese Government. Early in 1940, he promoted an oratorical contest to finance a trip to Japan for himself and the winners. Coincident with this scheme, he promoted an East Asia Tour Party. He and the two winners of his oratorical contest travelled as members of the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION party led by Sukeichi KOIDE, mentioned heretofore in this report. This party sailed aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940. Subsequent to his return, SAKAMOTO toured the Hawaiian Islands, giving lectures, showing Japanese movies, and playing recorded speeches of Japanese statesmen.

115. In 1941, SAKAMOTO sponsored another tour party, the winners of which were three NISEI girls. These he turned over to Kaoru OTA, who took them on the tour. OTA stated that SAKAMOTO wrote the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY and arranged for their reception in Japan. OTA added that he was surprised at the amount of attention they received. As reported in reference (aa), SAKAMOTO has been taken into custody, and the Internee Hearing Board has recommended that he be interned for the duration of the war. (It is interesting to note that SAKAMOTO's home was hit by a Japanese bomb during the raid of 7 December, 1941.)

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SAKAMOTO, Munetake (Soko, Shuko)

116. This SAKAMOTO, an alien, was appointed a consular agent of the Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu, on 1 January, 1939. He is an insurance salesman, residing at Honaunau, Kona, Hawaii, T.H. He was the leader of a tour party which left for Japan on 1 April, 1941. As reported in reference (bb), SAKAMOTO is now in custodial detention, and it has been recommended by the hearing board that he be interned for the duration of the war.

SARASHINA, Shinri

117. SARASHINA, an alien, aged 52, was assistant superintendent of the Hompa Hongwanji Betsuin at Honolulu, T.H. (Hompa Hongwanji major Japanese Buddhist sect in Hawaii.) He was formerly a Japanese consular agent. In 1939, he, with Chiro YOSEMORI and Ernest Katsuzo WAKUKAWA, led a tour party to Japan. This party sailed for Japan aboard the TATUTA MARU on 6 June, 1939, and most of the party returned aboard the same ship on 20 September, 1939. As reported in reference (cc), SARASHINA has been taken into custody. The Internee Hearing Board has recommended that he be interned for the duration of the war.

SHIMAMURA, Riuzo (Ryuzo)

118. The Nippu Jiji of 18 January, 1940, reported that SHIMAMURA was to be assistant leader of the progressive East Asia Party which was to depart about the middle of April. Masao SAKAMOTO, who is in custodial detention, was to lead the party. The records of the N.Y.K. Line show that SAKAMOTO departed on 1 April, 1940, as a member of the Japanese Hotel Association Party, while SHIMAMURA departed on 16 April as a member of the Second Hotel Association Party. SHIMAMURA is counselor of the HONOLULU KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE SOCIETY and Advisor to the HAWAII KATO SHRINE FRATERNITY. This office is investigating SHIMAMURA further.

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-----SUETOMI, Koten

119. Kenkichi FUJIMOTO, when interviewed, stated that SUETOMI had formed a tour party which FUJIMOTO had led to Japan, departing on 11 September, 1940, aboard the ASAMA MARU. SUETOMI was a bishop of the Shingon Sect (Buddhist), and the purpose of this party was to visit the home temple which is about two hours' travelling time from Osaka, Japan. Although the records of the N.Y.K. Line do not list SUETOMI as a member of this party, it is known that he went to Japan at this time and attended the Overseas Japanese Convention in Tokyo. Immigration records show that he returned in December, 1940. He is 54 years old, an alien, and has resided in Hawaii since 1916. He is married and has two daughters. As indicated in reference (dd), he is now in custodial detention.

TAKARA, Ushi

120. TAKARA, who resides at 441 McNeill Street, Honolulu, is the proprietor of the AMERICAN CAFE, 174 South King Street, Honolulu. He was listed in the Nippu Jiji as the treasurer of a summer tour party which sailed under the leadership of Chiro YOSEMORI aboard the TATUTA MARU on 10 June, 1941. TAKARA returned from this trip aboard the PRESIDENT PIERCE, from Shanghai, on 14 October, 1941. TAKARA's daughter, Helen Fumi TAKARA, who works at the restaurant, offered this office any information she could give, and was interviewed on 16 December, 1941. Although she was too unobserving to provide any information of value, she did state that most of the trip with her parents was spent on Ryuku Island. YOSEMORI, mentioned above, is a Buddhist priest, and would be classed as a blue card dangerous suspect by this office if he were in Hawaii. However, after loading this tour party to Japan, he evidently failed to make the return journey. TAKARA will be investigated further by this office.

TAKUSHI, Kamato (Kamado)

121. TAKUSHI resides at 1416g Lunalilo Street, Honolulu, T.H., and is a partner in the ALAKEA GRILL, 920 Alakea Street. He was listed as secretary of a summer tour party which sailed for Japan under the leadership of Chiro YOSEMORI on the

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TATUTA MARU of 10 June, 1941. N.Y.K. Line records show that TAKUSHI's wife and three children also went along on this trip. YOSEMORI would have been classed as a dangerous suspect by this office had he returned from this trip. He did not return to Honolulu. TAKUSHI will be investigated further.

TAO, Ichizo (Ichido)

122. TAO is an alien, about 64 years old. He used to run a small general store at Koloa, Kauai, T.H., but he is now retired. He is reported to have conducted several excursions to Japan. The records of the N.Y.K. Line show that he was leader of a Red Cross Tour Party which departed from Honolulu on 7 March, 1939, aboard the KAMAKURA MARU, and returned in May, 1939. The Nippu Jiji of 24 October, 1938, reported that TAO was chairman of a meeting of the KOLOA JAPANESE RED CROSS which was attended by Japanese Consul General LIDSUZAWA. TAO is reported to be director of the KOLOA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION and auditor of the Koloa Japanese Language School. Further investigation is being made.

TERUYA, Saburo

123. TERUYA resides at 1763 Fern Street, Honolulu, and is a partner in the KAPIOLANI GRILL. TERUYA once contributed \$5.00 to a Japanese war relief fund, and is reported to be a large stockholder in the KYODO PRINTING COMPANY, of which Tetsuo TOYAMA is the manager. TOYAMA is now in custodial detention.

124. TERUYA was one of the sponsors of the 1940 excursion party which was led by Dr. James Zensuke KANASHIRO. As indicated elsewhere in this report, Dr. KANASHIRO made a radio speech to Hawaii over the Japanese short-wave radio station in Tokyo, in which he admitted visiting the Minister of Navy and a Naval hospital, and stated that they planned to visit the Minister of War and visit more army and Navy hospitals. KANASHIRO's speech was highly nationalistic in spirit. Although it is unknown whether TERUYA joined KANASHIRO in these visits, and in these sentiments, he is naturally suspect from the association, and further investigation of him is being made by this office.

1 April, 1942

Subject: TOUR PARTIES TO JAPAN
-----TOKAIRIN, Jinshichi

125. TOKAIRIN, the proprietor of the TOHOKU HOTEL, 134 North Beretania Street, Honolulu, is an alien who first arrived in Honolulu in 1907. He is prominent in the JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU, having at one time been president of that body. He is a member of the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU and the FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE OVERSEAS SOCIETY. He is a member of the IZUMO SHRINE FRATERNITY (Shinto) and the Soto Sect (Buddhist). He has frequently been a member of committees which greeted visiting Japanese naval personnel.

126. In 1938, he organized and led a soldiers' relief tour party to Japan, under the sponsorship of the hotel association. Reference (ee) indicates that TOKAIRIN is the owner of the SHIMIZU-KAN HOTEL. This should be corrected to read SHIMIZU-KAN RESTAURANT. As indicated above, his hotel is called the TOHOKU HOTEL. As indicated in reference (ff), TOKAIRIN has been placed in custodial detention. On 22 January, 1942, the Internee Hearing Board recommended that TOKAIRIN be interned for the duration of the war.

TOYOHIRA, Ryokin

127. TOYOHIRA resides at 2822a Waialae Avenue, Honolulu, T.H., and is a reporter for the Nippon Jiji. The records of the N.Y.K. Line show that he was a partner of Dr. James Zensuke KANASHIRO in leading a summer tour party to Japan in 1940. Activities of KANASHIRO have been detailed earlier in this report, and TOYOHIRA, as a partner, is naturally suspect. This office has him under investigation.

TSUJI, Kokichi

128. TSUJI, an alien, is a fisherman at Hanapepe, Island of Kauai, T.H. He is reported to be president of the HANAPEPE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, and 2nd vice-president of the KAUAI AMUSEMENT COMPANY (ALOHA THEATER). The Kauai Shinpo, issue of 1 July, 1941, reported that TSUJI was assistant to Takaharu (Gotaro) HIRANO on the tour party which HIRANO conducted to Japan,

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and which departed from Honolulu on 1 April, 1941, aboard the TATUTA MARU. HIRANO returned a boat earlier than he had expected and had turned the remaining business of the trip over to TSUJI. It has also been reported that TSUJI is a fish peddler, has made several trips to Japan, is pro-Japanese, and has a son who is an officer in the Japanese Navy. This office is making further investigation of TSUJI.

WAKUKAWA, Ernest/Katsuzo

129. WAKUKAWA is now about 39 years old. He was born in Japan and came to Hawaii at the age of 15. He is a graduate of McKinley High School, Honolulu; Oberlin College, Ohio (A.B., 1932); and Columbia University (M.A., 1934). He returned to Honolulu and was employed as a Japanese language school teacher. Later he took on additional duties as translator for the Nippu Jiji. In 1936, at Tokyo, he married a Hawaiian-born Japanese. In 1937, he published a book, A History of the Japanese People in Hawaii. This was written in English and is a fairly comprehensive survey of the subject.

130. In 1939, WAKUKAWA, with Reverends Shinri/SARA-SHINA and Chiro/YOSEMORI, both discussed elsewhere in this report, conducted a tour party to Japan, sailing aboard the TATUTA MARU on 6 June, 1939. It was reported that WAKUKAWA was arrested by the Japanese police three times while on this trip. On all three occasions, he was mistaken for his younger brother, Seiyei WAKUKAWA, who is reported to be a Communist. However, Ernest WAKUKAWA spent a total of ten days in jail while in Japan.

131. On 1 December, 1939, WAKUKAWA sailed for the Mainland United States on the Lurline. The latest report that this office has on WAKUKAWA was that he was working for the Japanese Embassy, Washington, D.C. This is based on a letter published in the Nippu Jiji on 18 March, 1940, from WAKUKAWA to Yasutaro SOGA, editor of the paper, now in custodial detention.

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WATANABE, Iwaki

132. WATANABE, subject of references (SS), (hh), and (ii), an alien, 45 years old, illegally entered the United States at Honolulu on 11 May, 1915. He is married to a Hawaiian-born Japanese and has six children. Since 1919 he has operated a lunch wagon on the Honolulu waterfront.

133. Since 1934, WATANABE has made nine trips to Japan, the last eight as leader of tour parties. WATANABE, when questioned recently, stated that he made the trips so as to enjoy the night life in Japan. To publicize his soldiers' relief party in 1938, WATANABE published some extremely pro-Japanese statements in the Nippon Jiji. He admitted the authorship of these statements. WATANABE made two trips to Japan in 1940. On his second, he attended the Overseas Japanese Convention in Tokyo, and was named one of eight Hawaiian members of a committee of twenty overseas Japanese that was to meet annually or bi-annually to discuss matters of importance to overseas Japanese. WATANABE is now in custodial detention.

YAMACHIKA, Minesaburo

134. YAMACHIKA, an alien, resides at Waimea, Island of Kauai, T.H. He was vice-chairman of the board of the Waimea Japanese Language School, and first vice-president of the WAIMEA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION. In 1937, he was advisor to the reception banquet committee making arrangements to entertain Captain OSADA, IJN, of the Imperial Japanese Naval Training Squadron visiting Kauai at that time. YAMACHIKA was the assistant group manager of the Hawaii Sokaku Imon Dan (Hawaii Ancestry Visiting Group). This group sponsored a tour party which sailed from Honolulu aboard the TATUTA MARU on 1 April, 1940. YAMACHIKA was a member of this party. This office is making further investigation of YAMACHIKA.

YAMASHIRO, Andrew/Masayoshi

135. YAMASHIRO was owner and manager of the YAMASHIRO HOTEL, North Beretania Street and College Walk, Honolulu, T.H. He was an American citizen of Japanese ancestry and a one-time politician, having been elected to the lower house of the Terri-

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torial Legislature. His most famous political remark was, "The Admiral /Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., then Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District/ gives me a pain in the neck".

136. YAMASHIRO, once a great baseball player, was interested in the sport, and led a number of Hawaii Japanese baseball teams to Japan and to the Mainland United States. In 1938, he was reported to have led the Japanese Hotel Association's Japanese Culture Observation Party. This group was reported to have departed for Japan aboard the TATUTA MARU on 5 June, 1938, and to have returned aboard the TAIYO MARU late in August, 1938.

137. As indicated in reference (jj), YAMASHIRO had an unsavory reputation in Honolulu and this office classed him as a blue card suspect, until he died on 24 July, 1941, at Honolulu.

YOSEMORI, Chiro

138. YOSEMORI, who is a Buddhist priest, has conducted several tour parties to Japan. In 1937, he was quoted in the Japanese press as expressing great satisfaction with the efforts of the Japanese armed forces at Shanghai, and in wishing success to Konoye, Hitler, and Mussolini "in their attempt for world peace". He was reported to have made a trip to China and Manchukuo in 1939, and to be preparing a study of whether the best place for future progress of American citizens of Japanese ancestry was Hawaii, America, or the "new realm of the Orient".

139. The Nippon Jiji of 20 September, 1940, printed an article written by YOSEMORI entitled "Position of the American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry". A precis: Japan loves American citizens of Japanese ancestry sentimentally, regards them as American citizens legally; Japan encourages them to show their loyalty to America; Japan has made the method of expatriation very easy; Japan is too busy with East Asia to worry about Japanese in Hawaii; and, it is not fair to "jumble together the Japanese-American problems and the problems of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii".

140. In 1941, YOSEMORI sponsored one tour party, and led another which departed from Honolulu on 10 June, 1941 aboard the TATUTA MARU. As far as this office can determine, YOSEMORI failed to return.

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Subject: TOUR PARTIES TO JAPAN
-----CONCLUSIONS

141. Tour party leaders conducted their parties to Japan for the following reasons:

- (a) Personal gain.
- (b) Curiosity.
- (c) A genuine liking for Japan or some aspect of that country.
- (d) A desire to visit the home prefecture, district, or village.
- (e) A desire to visit parents or other relatives.
- (f) Religious motives; for example, to visit shrines or temples.
- (g) Nationalistic motives; for example, soldiers' relief missions and parties to the Overseas Convention of November, 1940.

142. Individual tour party members went to Japan for all of the above reasons, with the exception of that of personal gain.

143. These parties had a natural propaganda value for Japan -- often increased by official Japanese attention. The propaganda was imposed upon tour parties in the form of a display of the scenic beauties of the country and its social institutions, augmented, in some cases, by demonstrations of the political, economic, and military might of Japan. Some of the tour groups had from 25 to 100 members, many of them nisei, so that it was advantageous for the Japanese Government to detail a military, naval, or prominent civil officer to welcome the parties, speak to them, or conduct them on part of their tours. Obviously, Japanese travelling alone from Hawaii to Japan could not be given such individual attention in Japan.

144. Many of the party leaders, and the party members as a group, made contributions to the Japanese Army and Navy and other organizations. Also, many of the parties carried to Japan with them imonbokuro (comfort kits), and a few carried monetary contributions from Japanese living in Hawaii.

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145. It is therefore concluded:

- (a) That tour party leaders as a class should be considered suspect.
- (b) That members of tour parties have been exposed to Japanese propaganda, in various degrees, and should be investigated to determine whether they are inclined to pro-Japanism.

APPROVED:

I. H. MAYFIELD
Captain, U. S. Navy
District Intelligence Officer

TOUR PARTY STATISTICS 1939-1941

Year	Number of Known Parties	Number of Passengers	Number of Citizens#	Number of Aliens	% of Aliens
1939	8	282	138	144	51.1
1940	19x	579	287	292	50.4
1941	8	219	77	142	64.8
TOTAL	35	1080	502	578	53.5

#-These figures include dual citizens, who are classed as United States citizens for immigration purposes.

x-One known tour party is omitted here since the data as to number of passengers, etc., was not available for that party.

Number of tour party leaders now in custodial detention	17
Number already classed by this office as dangerous to the internal security of the United States	6
Number once classed as dangerous, but now known to be in Japan	3
Number deceased	1

ENCLOSURE (A)

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Honolulu, T. H.
April 23, 1942

VIA CLIPPER
088
7

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of radio broadcasts from Japan for April 17, 18 and 19, 1942, which were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

RLM:LT
100-1379

Enclosures

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

COPIES DESTROYED
28 JUN 19 1961

RECORDED

67-12511-11
APR 27 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

73 MAY 19 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Supplement recording in English and Translation of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan April 17, 1942 by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: (AMERICAN NAVAL AIR-CORPS BOMBS TOKYO)

(Addition to item 1, Japanese language version) The American naval air-corps, at this late moment, and having waited for the opportunity to attack Japan, at last on the 18th, about 12:30 P.M., bombed Tokyo. However, cowardly as they are, these enemy planes did not even attempt to bomb military establishments and in great fright turned to blind bombing in the suburbs. They accomplished not more than minor damages to schools and hospitals. Though this was the first air raid, the people were calm and quiet as each took his assigned place, letting leaders only do any talking. (Because of the comparatively greater harm incendiary bombs could cause the cities of Japan, the people have been quite thoroughly organized and drilled their anti-airraid maneuvers. The city was blocked into geographic units, and the residents formed neighborhood associations. They met about twice a month. The meetings at first were used in clarifying defense problems and answering questions, but later became units of fire fighters, etc. The first half year of 1941 was spent in drills. The residents of an apartment house or small groups of families numbering about 50 work together in all emergency work. Needless to say they are all prepared with sand, buckets of water, ladders. Even children have been assigned posts and duties. The residents of one apartment house drilled every two weeks for four months prior to June 1941 and probably continued to date. That they should hold maneuvers for taking rice to safety as reported some weeks back shows the extent and thoroughness of their drills.)

Bataan: (AMERICAN PRISONERS TRAILING A LONG FOR PRISONER'S CAMP)

For the past week, the highway on the eastern coast thronged with American-Filipino prisoners wearily heading for prisoner's camp. Acres and acres of sugar plantations along the road between Ayung and San Fernando were laid waste in a single day as the prisoners plucked the sugar cane to satisfy their hunger. Many of them were still weak from their futile resistance against the Japanese.

A Michi Michi correspondent disclosed that W. G. Lyons, correspondent for the American Magazine, Our Army, declared that the era of Anglo-American power in East Asia has passed and the longer they stay, the worse it will get. He was taken at Bataan. He stated that the Japanese forces which pierced one of the toughest defense lines in the world were without doubt, one of the strongest armies strategically as well as in point of fighting spirit. He said that when the Japanese opened up the final assault "we received an endless volley of bombs from Japanese bombers and heavy artillery. I will never forget as long as I live that one week because I felt as though I were living in hell. He disclosed that on a number of occasions, the troops had voiced dissatisfaction with the commanding general (sounds like Parker but may be) MacArthur. At times, they were pretty nervous as they would ask for a shot of whiskey as the Japanese assaults increased. I realized for the first time that the United States must get out of the Orient because

Asia under Japan is best for the Asiatics." It is natural, because Japan is geographically, economically and politically closer than the United States or Britain. He said that the Japanese forces had been very kind and lenient to him. "At present, all I can think of is home and the family in America. I can assure them that we are being well taken care of and well fed." These were the words of M. Q. Owen.

Philippines: (AMERICAN PRISONERS BOMBED)

The remnant forces in Corregidor Island have been making random shots at Bataan which recently culminated in large casualties among the American war prisoners interned in the Bataan Peninsula. "Damn Fools" ejaculated some of the Americans on the spot. During the last few days, Japanese cannons have been roaring like thunder, and with the naked eye one can see clearly the American fortress being blasted to pieces.

Hanoi: (SOME ALLIED NATIONALS TRANSFERRED TO SHANGHAI)

Sixteen remaining nationals i.e., 5 British, 10 American and 1 Dutch were transferred to Shanghai.

Tokyo: (RESULT OF RESEARCH ON AMERICAN PROPAGANDA)

(Addition to item 9) The Board of Information through its research engaged in compiling enemy propaganda reports disclosed interesting findings on the alleged suicides of Lt. Gen. Homma. (The findings being that the story was started to prepare the way for General MacArthur's escape as in item 9).

Tokyo: (ROUTER'S ON THE STORY OF LT. GEN. HOMMA)

Commenting on the United States War Communique and the news story by KGEI concerning the death of Lt. Gen. Homma, the British Router's Agency dispatch from London states, "Could it be that the United States thought it possible to win the battle in the Bataan Peninsula. Had they known they would lose, they would not have spread such false news. If they had no confidence in killing Homma by winning the battle in Bataan and by recapturing the city of Manila, it was unwise to circulate such reports. If the news was spread in the anticipation of their victory, it no doubt shows that the American military authorities were ignorant of the reality of war. No wonder the Americans have lost in Bataan, concluded the dispatch.

Lisbon: (SHORTAGE OF PROVISIONS IN ENGLAND)

The annual output of cereal in Europe before the present war was 19,000,000 tons of which 9,000,000 tons went to Britain and Eire. Judging from this figure, the self-supporting rate of cereals was 91 percent in the continent and only 25 percent in Britain. This rate has not changed since the outbreak of war and now the supply of cereals from India and Australia has been suspended. Shortage of provisions is a grave matter to the British.

Geneva: (AMERICAN PEOPLE DISSATISFIED WITH CONTINUAL DEFEAT)

Members of the house of Representatives and the Senate who returned

from their Easter vacation reported strong dissatisfaction of the people who had been perturbed by the continuous defeats sustained, according to a special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. He reports that during the vacation they found that the people were critical of the policy of the government.

Tokyo: (ISLANDS OFF SUMATRA OCCUPIED)

Our forces which have completely conquered Sumatra occupied some cities on the islands of Nias, Sipora and Siberut which are off the western coast of Sumatra.

Bangkok: (THAILAND)

Premier Sonngam in his speech before Diet on Thursday stressed further cooperation with Japan as well as other friendly powers. He pointed out that there lies no danger whatsoever in regards to Thailand's independence.

Plans have been formed to transfer the Thai capital from Bangkok to some other city. The leaders of the government have already started their study of possible sites.

Singapore: (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS DISAPPEARED FROM POSTAL SYSTEM OF SINGAPORE)

Examination of the post office books have revealed that deposits amounting to 20 million dollars are missing since before the capture of Singapore. In order to meet the demand of the people who deposited cash, it was believed that the Japanese will shortly recompense the public in some form. Meantime, postal distribution which is confined at present to Singapore is expected to be extended to Malay and Sumatra.

American Prisoner's of War.

Radio Tokyo brings you the messages from six crew members who were made prisoner's of war. These six were all members of the US aircraft-carrier Yorktown who were forced down in an attempted raid on Japanese positions.

Davilville, James Walter, age 22, Radioman 1 class, address: Albany, Georgia, 204 (what sounds like) Cutley V. Street. Message to Mrs. May Wahl at the same address: At present am in good health and feeling well. I suffered no wounds or injuries in our crash from which I was captured. Please do not worry, for I believe I am OK until the war is all over with. Please convey this information to June and say hello to Muddy May. Give my love to all. So long, and good luck, James.

Windham, Marshall Eugene, age 19, Radioman 3rd class, address: Reed Springs, Missouri, Box 12. Message to Mrs. Emily (what sounds like) Ensley at Reed Springs, Missouri: I am now a prisoner, am uninjured and well up to the present date. I will write to you as soon as I am permitted to do so. So Long, Buck.

(What sounds like) Stall, Joseph Dalos, age 19, Aviation Ordnance man, 3rd class, address: Johnstown, Arkansas. Message to Mrs. Ira J. Stall at Johnstown, Arkansas: Am now a prisoner of war, I was captured. I am uninjured and well up to the present state. I will write to you as soon as I am permitted to do so. So long, Jo.

Johnson, Harlan T., Lt., USN, age 31. Address: Washington D. C., 1868, Columbus Road. Message to Mr. and Mrs. Royal C. Johnson, and Mrs. Harlan C. Johnson of the same address: Six of us are safe here at Zentsuji Prison Camp. No one was injured. We are all well. Tell Lambert H. Miller to take full charge of all financial affairs, provide financial assistance as necessary for dependents of men with me. All my love Harlan T. Johnson.

Hine, Herbert Ross, Jr., age 26, Ensign, USN Reserve, home address, Coronado, California, 234 H. Avenue. Message to Mrs. H. R. Hine, Jr., in care of Mrs. C. J. Moore of the same address: My crew and Lt. H. T. Johnson and crew are well and not wounded. We are at Zentsuji War Prisoner's Camp. Inform Capt. H. R. Hine, U.S. Navy and don't worry. All my love, H. R. Hine, Jr.

Henshaw, George Herbert, age 23, Ensign, USN Reserve at Wake Island. Address is Henshaw, Honolulu, Hawaii. The message is addressed to his folks as follows: Dearest all, am now in Japan interned with many friends for the duration. Have been in perfect health since our surrender, well treated and well fed. Please do not worry, these people are very good to us. We all hope for an early settlement. Please contact Kataoka. I think he is in Kobe. Much love. Am with you always, Bucky.

Fitch, Edward William, 1st class Private, age 20, USMC, Guam 937 Southwest 36th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Message to his mother, Mrs. Mable Fitch, at the same address: Dear mother, I am somewhere in Japan in a prison camp. I am well and unharmed. Please do not worry. I have nothing to worry about as long as I behave myself. We have a good place to live and are treated very good. Tell everyone Hello for me and that I hope to see them soon, your loving son. Edward.

(What sounds like) Patis, Irving, Chief Pharmacist's mate, age 36, U.S. Navy, Guam, 3312 Canterbury Drive, San Diego, Cal. Message to his wife, Mrs. Irving Patis at the same address. I am alright, please do not worry. Sorry allotment didn't get off. Contact Rose and you may be able to establish an allotment. Contact the United States Life Insurance Co. at New York City in reference to my application of November 5th. I trust that you are alright. Notify mother. Regards to the folks. All my love to you and Billy. Devotedly, Irving.

Giles, L. Bertrand, 1st Class Private, age 26, USMC, Guam. Home address, Wakandas Springs, Kansas. Message to his father at Wakandas Springs, Mr. Bert Giles: Dear Dad, I am safe, in good health and getting along fine. Don't worry too much about me. We all hope and pray that the war will be over soon when we can all come home. Give everybody my regards and be sure and let Cora, Cleo, Cliff and Jean know that I am alright. I sincerely hope that you are well and alright and that I will be home before many months. Love, your son Darrel.

Owinnus, Ross Henry, age 30, U.S. Navy, Guam, home address (what sounds like) Stalmouth or Halmouth, Indiana. Message to his wife at the same address: At this time, I am a prisoner in Japan and alive and well. We are being well treated and hope to see you at the near future. Don't worry about me and tell everyone hello. Love, Ross.

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by Informant "X"
for 17 April, 1942.

1942 Official release from Imperial Headquarters:

1. Enemy bombers appeared over Tokyo shortly past noon Saturday and dropped bombs indiscriminately over schools & hospitals. No military establishments were damaged. They were immediately chased away by Japanese fighter planes. At 3:50 P.M. an all-clear signal was sounded. The populace is indignant over this inhuman attack on residential districts. The extent of damage or casualty is not known yet.

2. After the occupation of Rangoon, the Japanese continued its rapid advance in Burma. Between 10th March and 14th April, the number of enemy troops engaged were between 40,000 to 50,000 of which 25,000 to 30,000 were Chungking troops. A total of 4521 were killed and 500 captured. Other war results were:

- 120 enemy aircraft shot down or destroyed,
- 62 tanks and 37 cannons captured,
- 81 heavy and light machine guns,
- 380 rifles
- 238 automobiles
- 449 railway cars.

Japanese losses were 101 killed and 429 wounded.

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News by Domei News Agency.

3. Panay: The Japanese are advancing from 3 directions, storming into the city of Iloilo, completely occupying this port town on 17th April. The enemy had not had a chance to use their scorched earth policy. The flag of the rising sun now floats over ships in the bay.

On 16th April the city of San Jose on Panay Is. fell into the Japanese hands. 350 enemy troops were killed and a large number captured.

4. Lisbon: The U.S. war department announced that 16 American generals and 60,000 American and Filipino soldiers were believed captured, following the collapse of Bataan. There probably were 12,000 American and 24,000 Filipino soldiers.

5. Shanghai: San Francisco reports that 25 officers of the American Flying Corps fled from Corregidor, following the example of their former leader, General MacArthur.

6. Buenos Aires: Washington states that official circles are pessimistic of the future diplomatic relations between the U.S. and France. The new policy of the French government is closely watched.

7. Bataan: The 24-hour quiet on Corregidor was broken by the opening of a fierce attack all at once on 17th by the Japanese air forces. It is reported that this is the 66th attack since 9th April. Corregidor is now like a candle light before a storm.

COMMENTS

8. Cebu reports that refugee Filipinos are returning to their homes, with the fall of Cebu City into the hands of the Japanese. They now realize the

mistake they made when they were fooled by the Americans in following the scorched earth policy.

9. The convenient removal of Lieut. Gen. Honma by radio Station KGEI in broadcasting the story of his alleged demise on 9th March followed by another news of his funeral, was made in order to glorify the great American, General MacArthur. A further fabricated announcement was made stating that the Chilean news correspondent in Tokyo, confirmed Lieut. Gen. Honma's death. On 22nd March another news is given by KGEI saying that thousands of little Honmas were following on the footsteps of big Honma. Exposing all these fabricated stories, news reels of recent action pictures of the general is now being shown throughout Japan.

10. Timor Island reports that a captured Australian Captain is said to have made a statement to this effect: "We did not want to fight the Japanese. In fact we never dreamed our peaceful Paradise in the Pacific, Australia would be exposed to attack. We also never dreamed that Japan could conquer Manila, Hongkong, Singapore and the DEI in such rapid succession. We must take our hats off to your superior strength. However, the Japanese victory in Greater East Asia, is not generally known among Australians. You state that Japan is determined to fight even 100 and 200 years until you crush the U.S. and Great Britain? In that case, we have to be prisoners for life."

11. The heroic rescue of 2 American non-commissioned officers, Sgt. Geo. Aaling and Corp. Wm. Simmons is reported from Bataan. These men had escaped from Corregidor, when they figured it was useless to continue in Corregidor, after the fall of Bataan, mainly because of lack of food and water. They were in a half-drowned condition when rescued by the Japanese.

12. The unusual program of "Japan against Japan" over station KGEI on 12th April was greatly appreciated by Japanese listeners. This program admitted the righteous treatment of Japanese prisoners of war. Now, we can see a light of hope in future relations between the two nations. Through the medium of radio, we want to exchange true reports and announcements and correct each other on doubtful points.

13. Lisbon states that the refugee Dutch government announced the acceptance of General MacArthur as supreme commander. This delay in announcement of Netherlands clearly shows that there is disunity among the allied nations.

14. Cleaning up campaign in north and south China is progressing satisfactorily. Wiping up operations are now conducted against the 2nd and 13th Chinese Communist Brigades.

15. A Japanese columnist states, "President Roosevelt is walking on a political tight rope, which is about to break. Bataan, strongest fortification of the Americans, fell in 10 short days. Corregidor is breathing its last now. The future of the US is very grave. What a plight Chungking and Britain will be placed in? The U.S. is unable to send a single plane to Moscow. Britain is unable to send a single soldier or tank to Australia. The Democracies are scattered to the winds. Sensing this, Pierre Laval probably went on the German side of the fence. Unless President Roosevelt and the American people wake up now from their dream of world conquest, they are digging their own graves."

16. No victory was ever won by a general who knew he was going to be defeated. A defeatist complex is prevalent among allied leaders. Shortage of bottoms and material is a secondary matter. After so many defeats, the allied leaders are inflicted with a defeatist complex and the soldiers with bombphobia.

17. On 22 February the US air forces tried to attack Ontori Island and were repulsed by the Japanese. On 4th March, they attacked Minami Tori Island and were again repulsed. Now they are attempting a feeble attack on Tokyo. They never attempted to attack military establishments, but simply blind bombed over residential sections.

18. Premier Tojo and Gen. Togo today, paid an official visit to His Majesty the Emperor inquiring as to his safety, after the US attacks. He appeared to be all right and attending to his duties as usual. He does not appear to be disturbed.

ITEMS

1. Certain Base. At 11:00 AM 17th April, Japanese army forces captured Nias Island, near Sumatra, without resistance and took 40 Dutch soldiers as prisoners. It is recalled that Gimalas Island was occupied on 15th April.
2. Pasay. Pasay, located 45 kilometers north of Iloilo, is reported to have been captured by the Japanese. Japanese nationals reportedly interned at Pasay are believed to have been removed elsewhere.
3. Vichy. U. S. Navy reports that a middle sized British freighter has been torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean Sea.
4. Hongkong. Peace and order is fast progressing on this island. The matter of recreation and amusement has not been overlooked. Horse races will be resumed at the famous race course on 25th and 26th and tickets have been placed on sale since 17th April.
5. Hanoy. Japanese ambassador to French Indo China, Yoshizawa, returned to Hanoy by plane at 2:00 PM on 18th after a visit to Japan. He stated that the war of East Asia is on its second stage of construction program. He will meet the governor Gen. of Fr. Indo-China shortly and also will consult with the German ambassador here.
6. Lisbon. Canberra dispatch states that the Japanese air forces again bombed Port Moresby on the 18th.
7. Bangkok. Thai Premier, Tibor Don Gram, addressed the special diet see, and stressed closer coordination with Japan in attaining final victory in the war of greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. He also stated that there was no danger regarding the independence of Thailand.
8. P. I. Base. Japanese army air units appeared over Cebu Island Friday and flying over the north west of Cebu city at a low altitude, severely bombed the island.
9. Surabaya. It is learned that when the Japanese forces first landed on Java Is. the sultans of Bima and Sundara, sent missions to the Japanese commander requesting the Japanese to occupy the islands. Later they sent native forces to aid the Japanese against the Dutch. Bima is the largest island of the Sunda Archipelago and has a population of 50,000.
10. Lisbon. A 33.3% increased tax will be levied on cosmetics by the British government. Income taxes will also

be upper. Persons receiving \$2000 will be taxed 1 750;
those having an income of 1 5000 will be subject to a tax
of \$ 2530.

COMMENTS

Recent development in international development has been
a serious blow to the war plans of President Roosevelt.
1st. The rejection of the Cripps proposal by the Indians.
2nd. The unexpected return of Pierre Laval to power.
These have caused the President and Mr. Stimson to jump out
of their skins and shattered their hopes of French opposition
to the Axis.

In spite of the American Ambassador, Admiral Leahy pre-
vailing on Petan to stay away from the Axis, Franco-German
ties have been tightened. This has frustrated the Anglo-
American plans of an attempted Spring Offensive against the
Germans and has driven the American public into gloom and
disarray.

With the unexpected fall of Bataan, the last American
stronghold, the U. S. has not a single base in the south-
western Pacific area and must make a hasty retreat to Aust-
ralia. Australia has nice harbors, but no facilities to
handle large ships.

The fact that the American public is not in favor of the
President's war efforts is clearly shown in the report of under
secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Daniel Bell, which states that
on the day of the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, only
\$45,315.07 was contributed towards the war fund in the form
of cash, gold rings, watches and gold teeth. Up to date only
5,589 Americans contributed a total of \$478,248.49.

In order to create the impression that American forces
are taking an offensive position, American radio stations have
been hysterically reporting the gigantic American raids of
Japanese bases in the P. I. We ask, "how many planes participated?"
Only 13 American planes took part in this raid. Very amazing.

President Roosevelt had to make good his promise to carry
the war to Japan. He forced his runaway General MacArthur to
carry out this toughest job. This promise came out in a feeble
attempt at attacking Tokyo, Kobe and Nagoya on 18th April with
a handful of planes flying at a very high altitude. Of course
anti-aircraft guns roared into action and also Japanese eagles
chased them around for a short while and began shooting the
unwanted American visitors one by one. The attack ended in a
complete failure of the enemy to damage military or industrial
establishments. They only dropped a few bombs in the farm
villages on the outskirts of the towns.

The people in Japan are calm and going ahead with their
normal work as usual. They know the facts concerning the

severe air raids over London and Chungking and have been practising for an air raid for a long period of time now. All traffic, including Tokyo city is carried on without interruption.

This raid was conducted for propaganda purposes for consumption of the American people. It is considered just a joke by the Japanese.

On April 1, a Japanese submarine sighted a 20,000 ton British ship southeast of Ceylon and immediately made preparations to torpedo same. Upon closer observation the Red Cross insignia was faintly seen, so the submarine gave up the plans to torpedo this hospital ship. This clearly shows the Bushido spirit of the Japanese race, contrary to the enemy attacks on our hospital ships as reported last month.

Chungking authorities are bewildered in figuring how to supply food to the 2 million Chinese merchants and other refugees who have returned to Chungking after the break of war. The majority of them are without means of support and suffering greatly. The 7000 Chinese students among them are resentful against the Chungking government for false propaganda causing a large number of them to abandon their posts and return to war torn Chungking.

The return of Laval to the head of Vichy Government will change the future policy of France as well as of French Indo China. He is combining his position with the posts of minister of Home, Foreign and Information bureaus.

British shipping schedules have been thrown into confusion especially in the Caribbean Sea and Indian Ocean since the British Navy has been rough handled by the Japanese forces, especially.

One month since the Japanese marched into Rangoon on 5th March finds reconstruction work progressing smoothly with the cooperation of Burmese, who realize Burma is for the Burmese. There is a great task ahead since the British forces completely damaged the main thoroughfare of this city in their scorched earth policy.

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, April 18, 1942, by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: (JAPANESE OFFICIAL QUARTER'S COMMENTS ON TOKYO RAID)

Official quarters revealed Sunday that the American air-raids on the Tokyo area and other widely scattered parts in Japan on Saturday failed to cause any damage to military establishments or to industrial factories engaged in war production. Bombs and incendiary bombs were indiscriminately dropped on residential districts in the outskirts of Tokyo, causing casualties among the civilians. Some American raiders machine-gunned schools killing 17 children, injuring more than 30 others. Bombs were also released on hospitals and inflicted casualties to a considerable number of patients. However, life remains normal in all the affected areas today, Sunday. Transportation and communication is functioning without any important alteration in schedule. The same quarters described the air-raid as a complete failure on the part of the enemy to achieve their purpose, only heightening the enthusiasm of the Japanese to continue their efforts to crush the United States and Britain.

Shanghai: (YU TING FU'S WORDS SHOW DECLINE IN CHUNGKING MORALE)

A marked decline in the morale and discipline of Chungking forces and friction between them and civilian Chinese was hinted at by the report of Yu Ting Fu who recently returned to Chungking from the mission of comforting the Chungking troops at the front, according to information from Chungking. Yu Ting Fu is reported to have stated to Chungking authorities that (1) war cannot be won in the absence of fighting spirit, even those with geographic advantage and with the support of the people, (2) commanders and officers must be sympathetic to the people in order to maintain harmony between the people and the army, (3) officers and the men at the front should avoid feathering their own nest.

Saigon: (REACTION OF SAIGON TO THE RETURN OF PIERRE LAVAL)

The return of Pierre Laval to the Vichy government is attracting considerable attention in Saigon as affecting a change in the future of the policies of the French government and particularly of French Indo-China. Well-informed quarters in Saigon believe that successive Japanese victories have changed the whole government policy, and that the future relations between French Indo-China and Japan will become even closer.

Berlin: (CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER DECLINES INVITATION TO U.S.)

The Chilean Ambassador to the United States informed the United States State Department that the newly appointed Chilean Foreign Minister regrets that he cannot accept the invitation to visit Washington because he is fully occupied with Great Britain.

Hernandez, Pedro Rodriguez, First Class Private, age 17, USMC, Guam, address Santa Anna Ave, East Highlands, Cal. Message to his father, at the same address, Mr. E. Hernandez: Dear father, I am writing from somewhere in Japan. I was captured in Guam and later moved to Japan. I am in good health, and I hope to return some day. I was not injured during the capture of Guam. We are in a good camp and we have a good place to sleep and eat. The Japanese have been very friendly with us. Do not worry, I am safe and sound. Your loving son, Pedro A. Hernandez.

Higgins, William Dabney, First Class Private, age 20, USMC, Guam, address East 2514 E. Hartson Ave, Spokane, Washington. The message is addressed to his mother, Mrs. W. D. Higgins at the same Address: I am in good health and being treated very well. I was not injured in the capture of Guam. Our safety is guaranteed, so please don't worry. Please tell (what sounds like) Tinouth and keep in touch with her. I am very thankful to be alive. I think of you all every day. Do not let Tinouth worry. Love, Dab.

Helmers, John Anthony, Chief Commissary Steward, age 30, USN, Guam, address 411 Fort Charles St., New Orleans, Louisiana. Message to his sister, Miss Louise Harrows at the same address: Edie, baby and myself are alright and unharmed getting along fine. Write Edie's mother at Acton, Missouri. Do not worry. Love, John Harrows.

Hanson, Knute Clarence, First Class Private, age 24, USMC, Guam, address 130 West 43th St., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Message to his mother, Mrs. G. Hanson at the same address: Dear mother, I am safe and unharmed. We are in a safe place and are treated very well. Am in good health and feeling fine. Please let all know I am alright. Please do not worry. I am thinking of you always and hope and wish to be home soon. All my love, signed Knute.

Huston, James Leon, First Class Private, age 25, USMC, Guam, address 5612 Fremont St., Lincoln, Nebraska. Message to his mother, Mrs. G. L. Jewett at the same address. I am well and unharmed, have a good place to live and am being treated very well. Please write and let the folks know that I am getting along Ok. Think of you often. Hope this finds you all well. Your son, - - - - -

NEWS Official Communiqué, Imp. Hdqtrs.

1. 5:50 PM, 20th April. The number of American planes participating in the attack of Tokyo, Nagoya and Kobe is said to be 10, consisting chiefly of North American B25s. After being chased by our fighter planes, they fled toward the mainland of China, with the exception of one which developed engine trouble and made a forced landing in Yamaguchi prefecture in central Japan. This was a North American 40A type plane No. 125. Five members of this flying crew were captured. Their names and other details will be broadcast later.

Three aircraft carriers appeared off the eastern coast of Japan but fled.

Domei News Agency.

2. P. I. Basis. Japanese army operations on Panay Is. is progressing with success according to scout planes. Capiis surrendered at noon the 20th. 426 Japanese nationals interned in a school house at Pasig were rescued. Of this number there were 43 women and 116 children. They all state that they were treated kindly by Spanish catholic fathers when they were in Manila.

3. Rangoon. This once beautiful city of pagodas, is in miserable ruins due to the scorched earth policy pursued by the fleeing British. Burmese people cooperating with the Japanese are working on reconstruction work, jubilant over the fact that they have been rescued from the British tyranny of 100 years.

4. Buenos Aires. It is reported that an air raid alarm was sounded in San Francisco Saturday.

5. Berlin. It is reported that 273 RAF planes were knocked out on all fronts during the period from 20th March to 10th April. German losses were 66.

6. Surabaya. A large scale reconstruction work is progressing in the naval port of Surabaya by starting the removal of enemy vessels scuttled in the harbor.

7. Batavia. The Bank of Java will soon be opened at Batavia and an eastern branch at Surabaya will also be opened, under Japanese administration.

8. Lisbon. Axis submarines bombed Curacao Island early Sunday morning inflicting considerable on property of the Royal Dutch Oil Co.

9. It is reported that during the work of refloating the 83,000 ton liner Normandie, fire broke out again, making the work difficult. The fire which is believed to have started from sparks of an acetylene torch, is under control.

10. Vichy. Mail service between Germany and France will be opened on 20th April.

11. Tokyo. 4000 evacuees from the southwest Pacific war areas held a mass meeting to discuss about returning to their former residences overseas. These evacuees, consisting mostly of business men, will await the advice of the Army and Navy before taking formal steps.

12. War booty from Malaya, consisting of tanks, armoured cars, guns, etc, arrived and will be presented to the Yasukuni Shrine upon the opening of Spring Festivals on 24th April.

13. Buenos Aires. The US war production board, has issued orders to stop production of medium and large sized trucks for civilian use at the end of the current month. Production of light trucks have previously been stopped.

APRIL 19

Major Tominaga in the magazine "Pacific"(Taihei-yo) stated:

"On 3rd December, 1941, the news of having 10 million men (by 1943) mobilized, leaked out of the US war dept. This 'secret' was purposely let out at the time of the US negotiations with Japan for propaganda and intimidation purposes. When one considers that it would take 5 years to mobilize 2,000,000 soldiers, there is very little possibility of mobilizing 10 million men, 4 times as many, in a short space of 2 years. The US wanted to make the world believe that the US would be prepared to meet any crisis in East Asia".

For being a complete failure in their respective offices, the American public is demanding the following to step out of office: Secretary of Navy, Knox; Secretary of War, Stimson and Secretary of State, Hull.

The French government does not consider seriously the recall of American Ambassador Leahy, stating that it is nothing surprising.

According to press dispatches of the newspaper "Tsinan" Chinese students, inspired with anti-war sentiment are clashing with Chungking soldiers. Several schools have been ordered closed on account of this disorder.

We are glad American radio stations are reporting the truth about the bombing of residential sections of Tokyo, but the US refusal to disclose details of the attack has created indignation on the part of the American public.

Discussion among British leaders to send Gen. Sir Wavell as Governor General of India indicates British desire to put armed pressure against the Indians.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Honolulu, T. H.
April 21, 1942

VIA CLIPPER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith copies of radio broadcasts from Japan for April 15 and 16, 1942, which were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

RLH:IT
100-1379

Enclosures

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RECORDED

6-11-1-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
19 APR 27 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

noted

NEWS

1. Certain Japanese Base: Naval planes continued their intensive bombing of the southern part of Corregidor Island. The enemy's feeble resistance has been completely silenced. Important military establishments in the southern part of the island have also been severely damaged and on Wednesday Mariveles base fell into the hands of the Japanese. Many tanks of lubricating oil, gasoline and 2,240,000 rounds of machine gun & other bullets were taken.
2. Japanese army planes on Tuesday bombed Cebu Island.
3. The sudden defeat of the US forces in Bataan caused the New York Stock Exchange to hit a new lowest point since 1937. Industrial stocks dropped \$3 all around, the lowest in 7 years.
4. The New York Daily News editorially demands the replacement of Secretary of War Colonel Stimson by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.
5. Tokyo: Major Tominaga returned to Tokyo after an inspection trip of the Japanese occupied area.
6. Berlin: German U boats sank a total of 88 American & British shipping aggregating 713,200 tons, since the start of the war.
7. Bataan: Japanese have established a hospital here to give medical aid to the Filipinos. Filipino physicians and nurses are cooperating with the Japanese in caring for the sick and wounded.
8. Shonan City: This former city of Singapore is prospering once more due to the speedy reconstruction work of the Japanese. Newspapers have resumed publication in the Japanese, Chinese, Malayan and Indian languages. 21 Malayan and 10 Indian schools have been opened and Japanese language will be taught to those desiring to learn same.
9. Tokyo: The season of sports opened here with the start of the Tokyo University Baseball league consisting of 6 teams as usual. Professional baseball is also being played.
10. Shanghai: Chungking is facing a severe shortage of gasoline. Bus service in southwest China has orders to suspend.
11. Tokyo: A system of Army Air Division has been put into effect, replacing the Army Air Corps. This took effect Wednesday.
12. Hongkong: Japan played the role of Santa Claus to the 3,000 interned enemy nationals here by making a \$300,000 loan to them and distributing 100,000 cigarettes. Nationals are wild with joy as their living conditions have been eased with the loan.

15 April, 1942

NEWS Continued

13. Lisbon: Sir Stafford Cripps, who failed in his mission to India, arrived at Cairo today on his way back to London.

COMMENTS

"American Propaganda"

No war was ever won by propaganda. Words cannot control all of the public. In any war, victory was not the result of a combination of fancy words and lies. The U.S. is a case in point. Gen. MacArthur's news of the suicide of Japanese General Homma was broadcast far and wide, day after day, but Bataan fell before the might of Gen. Homma and his men.

America was a copy-cat of British propaganda of world war #1. She lied about the five U.S. warships at Pearl Harbor; lied about Manila when she was fast falling into the hands of the Japanese. The Java Sea battle, was another case. American broadcast kept giving out false news about Singapore even when London made no effort to conceal the loss. She publicized the account of Macassar & Marshall Islands by entertaining the whole world with imaginary victories.

The results were only successful in fooling her own citizens. Nothing gained. In the past 4 months, America has just to see one modest and honest victory.

Action counts in time of war, not words. What are the Americans fighting for in East Asia? East Asia has never interfered in affairs of America. The Asiatics are fighting for the liberalism of Asiatics from Anglo-American tyranny.

American radio stations stated that a small force of 36,000 Americans and Filipinos were putting up great resistance against the numerically superior Japanese forces of 200,000. But they have already admitted that some 40,000 have been captured. This is another instance of exaggerated propaganda exposed.

If Uncle Sam is the enemy of Japan, why does he not come out in the open and fight, with that great fleet at his disposal? He is quite cunning in letting others fight for him.

India has only one arch enemy and that is Great Britain.

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, April 15, 1942 by Informant "H-7".

Shanghai: (BATTLES OF CORREGIDOR AND CEBU)

Japanese naval bombers yesterday blasted artillery positions and other military establishments in the central part of Corregidor while other units raided establishments in the southeastern section. The army air-corps raided Corregidor at noon yesterday in spite of a driving squall and sporadic enemy artillery fire. Enemy resistance was feeble. All planes returned safely.

On the previous day, Japanese planes intensively bombed the southern port. Wave after wave of planes poured bombs on the fortress, causing tremendous explosions at 2 points and virtually silencing enemy guns.

Corregidor, yesterday, continued to be pounded by Japanese heavy guns placed on the Bataan coast, commanding a full view of enemy strongholds in the Luzon sector (this sounds definitely like Luzon sector. Large caliber shells were sent hurtling into the American positions. Enemy fire was intermittent and ineffective indicating that heavy damage was done to enemy batteries during the past few days of furious artillery and aerial bombardment.

According to field dispatches reaching headquarters this morning, Japanese army planes conducted 2 terrific bombing raids on enemy positions in the mountainous sectors around Cebu city yesterday morning and afternoon.

In a frantic effort to check the unexpectedly rapid Japanese thrust, the defenders of Cebu city used sugar bags instead of sand bags to build barricades in the streets. Enemy troops, who carried out the scorched earth tactics, had already razed many parts of the city when the fleet of Japanese transports arrived off Cebu at dawn, April 9th. After landing at a point 6 km. from the city of Cebu at about 3 P.M., the Japanese troops smashed their way towards the burning city. Violent street fighting followed as Japanese troops poured into the city and engaged defenders who fired automatic rifles from behind barricades. It was about 6 P.M. when the combined Filipino and American forces started fleeing towards the mountains. Meanwhile, other Japanese units which landed on the western coast of the island, smashed their way toward the city, across the mountains, in the central part of the island. These columns drove into the city after a 40 Km. march smashing 7 enemy pill-boxes, and they entered the city on April 11.

Tokyo: (FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES)

A Nichi Nichi correspondent from Berlin reports that the last hope of the United States to separate France and Germany

was blasted with the return of Pierre Laval, that with his reinstatement, sweeping reorganization of the Vichy government will be carried out.

According to reports from Vichy the French government has officially announced that it had instructed Gaston Henri-Haye at Washington to inform the state department that Vichy does not accept the American reply to the French protest over the creation of an American consulate in French Africa, the headquarters of the De Gaulle regime. The French envoy was instructed to point out that the American notes were written in insulting terms, which tend to discredit the activities of the loyal French citizens in world opinion, and that France needs no patriotic lessons from abroad.

It was reported from Buenos Aires that the United States stopped the American vessels which were about to sail for France and French Africa, that competent circles there observed this act was attributable to the return of Pierre Laval. They consider the act inhuman and can never be considered justifiable retaliation.

Lisbon: (TROUBLE OVER GENERAL MACARTHUR)

The Australian Prime Minister Curtin announced that General MacArthur continues as supreme commander of all the Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific. Neutral observers pointed out that Curtin's pronouncement does not answer the complaint of the Americans that New Zealand is outside of MacArthur's command.

Lisbon: (ROOSEVELT ACCUSED OF STABBING CHURCHILL IN THE BACK)

Information reaching Shanghai reveals that Roosevelt, after holding discussions with the leading Jews in the United States sent a secret telegram to the King of England and the President of the Bank of England demanding the resignation of Churchill and the formation of a new cabinet headed by Anthony Eden.

Stockholm: (WAVELL REPORTEDLY SAYS INDIAN FORCES READY TO COUNTER-ATTACK)

General Sir Archibald Wavell is reported to have declared that the ground forces in India are ready to counter-attack the Japanese, a New Delhi report indicated yesterday. The Indian nationals pointed out that British forces in India served only to suppress the Indians.

Tokyo: (MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF THE FIGHTING REGIME AND CONDITIONS)

KGEI is again swindling the gullible American public by reporting that the Sinkiang supply route will be used instead of the Burma Road, saying that it is based on a report from an American correspondent in Chungking. Chungking has utilized this American gullibility. Judging from the latest situation,

it is plain that the Chungking leaders are desperate to secure American credit, and thus sends out fabricated news.

According to a Domei dispatch from Nanking, the Chungking regime is confused by the speedy slump of the old legal tender owing to the increasing circulation of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China, and is reportedly planning counter-measures. Meanwhile, the new issue of the Central Reserve Bank of China amounted to 688,360,000 yuan on March 11.

The Chungking Radio AGOY in a recent radio broadcast admitted the series of Britain's defeat on the Burma front and the Indian Ocean. Japan's victories threw Chungking into utter consternation, and the people have realized that their leaders cannot be depended upon.

According to a Domei dispatch from Shanghai, with the successive defeats of the Anglo-Chungking forces, the conflict between Chungking and the Chinese Communist party is becoming intensified. Reliable information reaching Shanghai revealed that the Chungking regime is indignant over the secret plot of the communists to overthrow it and has decided to take vigorous steps against the communists. Chungking recently learned that the communist leaders following their meeting at Yunnan in early March sent out secret instructions to all the Red forces to (1) spread propaganda about corruption in the Chungking regime, (2) disparage the existing economic system thereby fomenting popular distrust in the Chiang regime, (3) foster defeatism and anti-militarism.

From Shanghai comes the report that owing to the severe shortage of gasoline, the Chungking authorities have ordered the China Traffic Co. to suspend bus travel at once in the southwestern part of China.

Tokyo: (TOKYO DENIES THAT TOKYO WAS BOMBED)

A Reuter's report that 3 American planes bombed Tokyo was again the subject of humor in Tokyo. The Churchill government through this news agency spreads laughable propaganda. No bombs were dropped anywhere in Japan and the people of Tokyo are enjoying delightful Spring days.

Tokyo: (JAPANESE CAN USE ALL 14 FISHING GROUNDS)

In accordance with the provisional fisheries treaty signed between Japan and the Soviet Union, all the 14 fishing grounds were obtained by the Japanese after the bidding on Wednesday at Vladivostok.

COMMENTS

By Major Fumetaro Tominaga, who went on an inspection tour of Japanese occupied areas.

The secret of the amazing success of Japanese forces covering some 12,000 miles, which is half way around the world, is due to the perfect coordination between the army and navy in effecting successful landings. The superiority of the army forces is also attributable to the indominant spirit of the men and to the newest flying equipment which is far superior to the much vaunted British Hurricane or American flying fortresses.

This was clearly shown in the battle of Burma and the eventual fall of Rangoon; the capitulation of Java in 9 days and the fall of Bataan. The terrific hardship suffered by the Japanese under the scorching sun over Bataan is something that cannot be endured by any other army.

The high morale and discipline maintained is one reason why Malaysians, Burmese and Indonesians are cooperating with the Japanese.

With the collapse of Corregidor, Filipino resistance will cease.

The quarter of million prisoners of war under the Japanese are enjoying a grand picnic and keeping fit by doing light and useful manual labor. We are endeavoring to keep them self sufficient in their respective areas. The true meaning of the word co-prosperity is found among the enemy working shoulder to shoulder with Japanese civilians.

Asiatics have suffered long under oppressive rules of Anglo American nations, but they shall suffer no more.

- - - - -

"Make Democracy Safe for the World".

Geneva reports that members of the US House of Representatives and the Senate, returning from Easter vacations, are perturbed by the unrest among Americans due to the continued American defeat in the Southwest Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.

- - - - -

Stockholm reports that Gen. Pavell declared that the main forces in India are ready for a Japanese attack. This declaration has been received with a scornful laugh by Indian nationals.

- - - - -

Buenos Aires states that the Washington correspondent of LaNacion commenting on the shortage of bottoms, stated that "Britain needs 1,200,000 soldiers in the southwest Pacific and she knows how many vessels are required to carry them. She has had a bitter experience in withdrawing 250,000 men from Dunkirque."

16 April, 1942

We learn of the death of Major Gen. Johnson of NRA fame and noted columnist. He was one of the leading isolationists for several years who has criticized President Roosevelt's policies in Europe and Asia. He contended that America had no business in the affairs of Europe and Asia.

- - - - -

Under Secretary of State, Sumner Welles declared that the American vessel filled with cargo of foodstuffs consigned to the French will not fulfill its original mission. This we take, is attributable to the return of Pierre Laval to power in France and we consider that it is an inhuman action on the part of Americans to retaliate with cutting out food supplies.

- - - - -

The news of the bombing of Tokyo is taken as a good joke. The truth is that not a single bomb has been dropped on the soil of Japan since the outbreak of war and the people are enjoying the beautiful cherry blossoms at the present time.

- - - - -

NEWS

1. Manila: The Japanese effected a successful landing on Iloilo on the southern coast of Panay Island on 16th April. Iloilo was an important military base for the Americans, occupying a key position in Philippines air traffic.
2. Bataan: Acres of sugar cane has been laid waste in a single day by prisoners captured by the Japanese, who were so hungry they immediately started chewing the cane when they approached sugar cane land. After several weeks of hunger, they were so weak that they could hardly walk.
3. War correspondent Owens declared "Japanese forces who pierced one of the strongest defense lines in the world at Bataan are undoubtedly the strongest force in the world."
4. General Parker declared, "I realized for the first time that the US must get out of the Orient. Asia, under the leadership of Japanese, must be for the Asiatics."
5. Vichy: The US Navy Department announces the sinking of an 840 ton US Mine sweeper during the Japanese bombardment on Corregidor Island.
6. Relations between France and the US has been seriously aggravated.
7. Lisbon: Britain air raids on northern France is aimed to disturb the French people in their reorganization of the government.

16 April, 1942

8. Hongkai: The fall of Rangoon into Japanese hands has caused a painful setback to Chungking. With the cutting off of the flow of supplies, Chungking is facing a serious scarcity of medical supplies. Lack of gasoline also hinders transportation in the interior.

Also they find it difficult to transport material out of China for delivery to the Americans, in accordance with the 400 million dollar loan agreement.

9. KGBI is again trying to fool the American public by talking of a non-existent Hsinking route to be used in place of the Burma road. It shows that Chungking leaders are desperate in obtaining American aid and credit.

10. Berlin: German forces furiously bombarded upon Russian Munitions factories in Leningrad. Munition factories and airfields in Malta also have been subjected to heavy attack by the combined German and Italian forces.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Honolulu, T. H.
April 28, 1942

VIA CLIPPER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
Internal Security - J

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of radio broadcasts from Japan for April 22 and 23, 1942, which were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu, T.H. The copy for April 22 is being forwarded to supplement those previously transmitted to the Bureau for that date.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

RLM:LT
100-1379

Enclosures

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112
5 MAY 28 1942

7 MAY 2 1942
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Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, 22 April, 1942 by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: (TOGO'S VIEWS ON THE WORLD SITUATION, ALLIED COUNTER
ATTACH POSSIBLE)

Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo at the 20th general meeting of the Japan Economic Federation on Wednesday said that:

"The Axis in Europe will shortly show positive development. We firmly believed in concrete measures to be taken by Germany and Italy.

The international situation has developed favorably for Japan such as the closer cooperation between Japan and Manchukuo and China, and the growing friendship between Japan and Thailand as well as between Japan and French Indo-China.

On the contrary, however, the sufferings of the United States and Britain has considerably increased, especially those of the British Empire. The loss of all the important bases in East Asia, the crisis in Australia and India and the consequent menace to the foodstuff and various materials, the unfavorable situation in Europe and the political unrest all indicate the swift downfall of the Allied camp.

Japanese-Soviet relations are lately attracting world wide attention and the enemy is spreading all sorts of rumors. However, in as much as the Soviet authorities have often clarified their policy of strictly abiding by the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact, they would not be so foolish as to willingly take the chestnuts out of the fire for America and Britain.

With regards to Latin America, despite American maneuvers, such nations as Argentina and Chile are still maintaining strict neutrality to the detriment and prestige of the United States and embarrassment to the Allied camp.

Needless to say, the failure of the Cripps Mission has been a great disappointment to Great Britain.

Lastly, the Japanese people should tighten their belts as there is still the possibility of the Allied camp resorting to counter-offensive depending on their rich natural resources."

Sumatra: (MORE ISLANDS OFF SUMATRA OCCUPIED)

Japanese forces operating on the Mentawai Island, located 130 km. north of Sumatra, have gained the following war results: (1) on the 17th, complete mopping up operations on the southern coast of tipola island, (2) on the 18th, landed on Tolis, Polonios and another island, (3) on the 19th, completed mopping up operations in the regions between (what sounds like) Gunum Stoly and Sogai Ayu.

Panay Island: (BATTLE OF PANAY)

The Japanese have occupied Sara on the eastern side of Panay Island and are advancing on the coastal regions, occupying important enemy positions. Meanwhile, the enemy forces, which fled from Nambulau into Mt. Baloi have left destroyed motor cars, communication equipment and arms.

Lisbon: (NEUTRAL QUARTERS IN EUROPE ON THE AIRRAID ON TOKYO)

Some well-informed neutral quarters in Europe called the raid on Tokyo a mere child's play and affirmed that its bombing effect is out of question. Since bombing Japan from land bases is too difficult, it is believed that each aircraft carrier carried 2 or 3 comparatively large type North American planes with a flying radius of 2,500 miles and released them at a considerable distance from Japan, therefore the 3 aircraft carriers carrying about 10 planes altogether. Another attack would be difficult and even if possible of no military value.

Singking: (PRINCE TEH VISITS UMEJI THEN CHENG CHING HUI)

Prince Teh called on Premier Cheng Ching Hui Thursday morning to exchange conversation on various topics, on Wednesday, he visited General Yoshijiro Umeji, Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo, and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

Berlin: (COMMUNICATIONS OPENED BETWEEN JAPAN AND EUROPE)

Communication between Japan and European countries has reopened. Mr Yoshio Ando, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, is already on his way home via Siberia, while visas were granted to other Japanese officials in Rome and Tokyo.

COMMENTS

Shortage of Oil and Tanker Bottoms in Britain and America.

Oil shortage in the eastern coast of America is now assuming huge proportions due mostly to the scarcity of oil tankers. Symptoms of it was noticeable before the outbreak of war, but it has been acute since the war, due to successful Axis submarine activity in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

At the beginning of the war the United States had a total of 385 oil tankers, but was reduced to 358 by the middle of last year. Besides, oil tankers have been chartered to Britain. In addition to those tankers that were sunk in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, a number of American tankers were sunk along the coast of Texas and the Atlantic seaboard. After the early part of March, a total of 50 tankers were sunk, or one seventh of the total, resulting in the shortage of oil in the eastern seaboard states. Harold Ickes in March said that between March 7th and 14th, the United States lost a total of 684,000 barrels of oil by the sinking of tankers and that the oil stocks of the eastern states were reduced by 1,500,000 barrels.

Over 70 percent of the total production of oil in America is being produced in Texas, therefore the Gulf of Mexico and the neighboring waters was the oil-line or the life-line of these states. Lifting the limitation on the production of oil may relieve the situation somewhat but does not relieve the shortage due to difficulty in distribution.

The government of the United States which had recently opposed the construction of tankers is now crying loudly for them. America built only 15 tankers last year. They may hurriedly build a few more tankers but it is too late. Moreover, it remains to be seen how much oil can be supplied to the various colonies. According to the New York Times, it requires 4 months for a tanker to go to Australia and back and twice that time to go to Calcutta.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Linn, Frank King, age 38, USN, Guam, address 1824 (what sounds like) North Ave., Oakland, Calif. (The list in the Honolulu Advertiser gives the address 3236 E. 12th St., Oakland). Message to Mrs. Mary A. Linn, wife, same address: I'm in good health, and thinking constantly of you folks. Ask Navy for \$35 in your monthly allotment. Treatment here all that can be expected. Notify Dad, and my love to all the folks. Keep your chin up and hope for the best. Love, (what sounds like) Dad.

La Chappa, John Emilio, age 21 USMC, Guam, Private First Class, address: Box 55 Santa Ysabel, Calif. Mrs. Frances La Chappa, mother, same address: I am in a safe place, unharmed and treated with reasonable kindness and respect. I am also enjoying excellent health, have warm place to sleep in and three square, hot meals a day. Please tell (what sounds like) Minn, I am sorry I did not answer my (what sounds like) fan mail sooner than Dec. 10th, 1941. There is not very much doing outside of cleaning my quarters, walking around and looking forward to going home in the future. Please do not worry about me. Love, John E. La Chappa.

Lufkin, Sewell Robert, age 23, USMC, Guam Corporal, Box 2, Alton, Calif. Message to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lufkin, same address: Dear folks, am well and doing okay. The Japanese are treating us very well. Hoping (what sounds like) Ferny and you all are in the best. Love, Sewell.

Lane, Robert Bruce, age 36, USN. There is no message from Robert Bruce Lane.

Mueller, John Allison, age 24, USMC, Guam, Private First Class, address 3000 ----- Minneapolis, Minn. (The Honolulu Advertiser list address, Williams Sanatorium, Inc., Hudson, Wis.) Message to Mrs. Royd C. Williams, mother address 101 South Third St., Hudson, Wis.: Dear mother, am being held prisoner in Japan but am feeling well and fit. Give my love to Ruth, Kirby and (what sounds like) Jake. Please don't worry, I am all right, John.

(Messages broadcast 21 April, 1942)

Laser, Henry Frederick, Supply Sergeant, age 26, USMC, Guam, address East Church St. (what sounds like) Terryville, Conn. Message to his mother

at the same address, Mrs. J. Laser: I am well and unharmed. Love,
Henry.

Legato, Albert, Corporal, age 23, USMC, Guam, address, 322 G. Mann
St., Glendive Montana. Message is addressed to his mother at the same
address, Mrs. Frank Legato: Am in a Japanese prison camp, am safe and
unharmed, am living in good quarters and eating 3 meals a day. Don't
worry. Have enough money saved to buy lot for new house. Hope to see
you soon. Say hello, to everyone and Eleanor. Love to all, your son,
Albert.

Lewis, Cecil Walter, Private, age 21, USMC, Guam, home address,
Fort Worth, Texas. Message to his sister, Mrs. E. G. Beck, 3018,
Quemby St. Huston, Texas. Dear Sis, I am well and okay. Don't worry,
tell mother, I am well. All we are doing is waiting and hoping for the
best. Love, your brother, Cecil.

Law, Phinas Allen, age 27, USMC, Guam, home address, 300 State
St., Eldorado, Ill. Message to his mother at the same address,
Mrs. Leidor Edwards: I am safe and well. I am a prisoner of war
and in a prison camp in Japan. I am being well cared for here.
Do not worry about me. Yours, Zenith Allen Law.

Lagrone, Harry John, Private, age 23, USMC, Guam, home address,
Rt.1, Killeen, Texas. Message to his father at the same address:
Mr. W. A. Lagrone: I am well, hope each of you are too. Do not
worry about me. Love to all, John.

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by Informant "F"
for Wednesday, 22 April, 1942

NEWS

1. Bataan Base: Official communique released on 23d reports that the war results gained by Japan from 3d April to 20th are as follows:

4 airplanes captured	220 autos
45 armored cars and tanks	16 tractors
4500 trucks	1 eight inch cannon
50 anti-aircraft guns	31 fifteen cent. cannons
21 quick fire guns	450 other guns
58 anti-aircraft machine guns	700 automatic rifles
700 heavy machine guns	29,000 rifles
710 light machine guns	4,900 pistols

large quantity of ammunitions
5000 dead on the fields
53,400 captured (including 9433 Americans)
1677 soldiers quartered in hospitals
(including 966 Americans)
2. Tokyo: Ambassador Shigemitsu who arrived from Thailand, concluded his mission and is scheduled to depart from Tokyo on 25th April. On his way back to Thailand, he intends to stop at Manchukuo to study conditions there.
3. Spring festivals will be held at the Yasukuni shrine with elaborate programs lasting 5 days from 24th April. On the 25th, His Majesty the Emperor and Her Highness the Empress will personally attend the ceremonies commemorating the large number of Japanese heroes who died on the war front. High Army and Navy officials will also attend the ceremony.
4. According to a Japanese officer, when Japanese war planes raided Andaman Islands on 10th February, they attacked a British plane crippling same. Bomb fragments caused serious accident to Sir Archibald Wavell and not by an air-plane accident as previously reported by London.
5. Shonan Island: The Japanese emperor's birthday will be celebrated throughout this island on the 29th of April. (Formerly Singapore Island) Notice has been given out that every door on this occupied island hoist the flag of the rising sun on that day. Tombs of Japanese war dead are being cleaned. Ceremonies will be held in 6 different places here and there will be a mass parade by school children led by a brass band. Mayor Odate and Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander of the Japanese expeditionary force will take part in the ceremonies and also distribute rice to the poor natives.
6. Nanking: Japanese army air units continue to shower bombs throughout the eastern part of China, heavily damaging airfields and runways. US dispatch from Chungking confirms this report.
7. Shonan Island: Repairing of dry docks on this island is progressing rapidly with the aid of 2500 natives who have volunteered their services to cooperate with the Japanese. They are now employed regularly. Former British docks named Tanjoon, Victoria, Albert, etc. will be renamed Dock "1", Dock "2", Dock "3", etc.

8. Panay Island: Japanese bombers flew over the mountainous regions on western Panay and heavily machine gunned retreating enemy troops. On the eastern side, native Filipinos are returning to their homes after taking refuge in the mountains.
9. Iloilo: 8 days after the Japanese landing here, the campaign is almost concluded and it is a matter of a few days before peace and order will be restored.
10. Washington admits that Japanese troops succeeded in landing on San Jose, Panay Island.
11. Lisbon: London admits the loss of the Australian destroyer, Vampire, 1090 tons, sunk by the Japanese recently in the Bay of Bengal. She was built in the Bay of Bengal. She was built in 1917 and carried 4 four-inch guns, 5 small caliber guns and 6 21" torpedo tubes. In October 1939 she was active in the Mediterranean Sea; in June 1941 she was at Crete Island and in January 1942 sent to Asiatic waters.
12. Britain attempted a landing on France on the 22d but was discovered by the Germans and repulsed, receiving heavy losses. Large quantities of arms and ammunitions were left under cover of tents when the British fled back.
13. Tokyo: Lieut. Gen. Pido Fajor, former prime minister of Thailand and head of a special mission visiting in Japan, arrived at Fukuoka, Japan today. The mission will remain until 7th May during which time the Offensive Defensive pact with Japan, started last December, will be further strengthened.

COMMENTS

4 sailors rescued from the British destroyer, Jupiter carried 10 dumb dumb bullets measuring about 2 centimetres in length.

Surabaya reports that the Japanese have arrested an undisclosed number of former Dutch officials for subversive activities and disturbing the public peace and order. Despite inhumane treatment of Japanese nationals at the hands of the Dutch, prior to the Japanese occupation, the Japanese have respected their official capacities. However, not appreciating the magnanimity of the Japanese, these Dutch officials secretly organized a society in the city of Medan, so the Japanese were forced to take drastic measures.

As a result of the continued silence maintained by the US, neutral sources are criticising the inaccuracy and indiscriminate bombing of Japan is of no significance.

Stockholm learns that precautionary measures are being taken by the US on both the Pacific & Atlantic coasts, fearing the possibility of Japanese retaliation on the American mainland.

It is presumed that the US, after losing all bases, had to use aircraft carriers, carrying 2 or 3 large planes with cruising radius of around 2500 miles in order to attack Tokyo.

CONTENTS Continued

Soviet authorities denied that American planes utilized bases on Soviet Russian territory.

The Soviet paper Red Star on 19th April commented that Japan unquestionably maintains the upper hand on the Indian Ocean and that damages suffered so far by the Japanese are much smaller than those suffered by the Allied forces.

Native Filipinos are indignant over the atrocities of the American soldiers who pursued the scorched earth tactics while fleeing from Cebu. They fired on Japanese & native homes, set fire on gas tanks, destroyed warehouses, etc. The natives have been cooperating with the Japanese in fighting the fires and have finally put them under control on 20th April.

NEWS

1. Bataan: A check of the number of prisoners captured here reveals that there are 9,500 Americans and 52,000 Filipinos. On 9th April, 3 American officers and 104 soldiers left Bataan and escaped to Corregidor.
2. Tokyo: The annual spring festival will be held as usual tomorrow at the Yasukuni national shrine.
3. Buenos Aires: Shortage of hemp in the U.S. is greatly felt. There is only one third supply of the normal requirements on hand now. The navy department will have to go without many a length of ropes.
4. Britain continues to refuse reporting the indiscriminate American bombing of non-military areas of Tokyo.
5. London reports that the commander of the ill-fated British air-craft carrier Hermes, is believed lost.
6. Philippines: The heroic deed of a Filipino guard in saving the Iloilo Electric plant is reported. When certain defeat was known, Americans, before fleeing, tried to wreck the electric plant but were prevented to do so when this Filipino guard locked the doors and would not permit American soldiers to enter.
7. Hsinking: The Manchukuo government is following Thailand's example and placing its money standard on the par with the Japanese Yen.
8. Bern: The Holy See today rejected the British protest of sending a mission to Japan (Vatican), denying that the ambassador was sent under Axis pressure. It stated that diplomatic relations were opened for the safeguarding spiritual interests, solely and that negotiations were carried on since 1932.
9. Shonan Island: The rubber and tin industry in the Malayan peninsula escaped the scorched earth policy of the Anglo-Americans. As a whole, very little damage has been done. Rubber trees are all in good condition.

COMMENTS

By Tomokazu Hori of the Information Bureau.

"Loss after loss by the British is causing a great deal of worry in England. With the great German progress and continued shortage of vital materials, the U.S. as a last resort made a feeble attempt to attack Tokyo for the purpose of breaking the

the morale of the Japanese.

But the incident could not shake the loyalty and determination of the people of the Japanese Empire.

Continued silence by the United States regarding the attack of Japan proper is making the American people uneasy as to the significance of the attack.

Japanese military note will remain on the bar with money of the occupied areas but it cannot be stated how long this will continue.

Melbourne reports that Port Moresby was again attacked on 21st April. After losing 68 planes in the last few weeks and 70 more previous to 1st April, Australia is facing a serious shortage of planes.

Tomorrow, April 23rd is a memorial day for the Indians. They will recall the disobedience movement staged by the Indians on April 23rd, 1930 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. They will also recall the inhuman machine gunning of hundreds of Indian men, women and children on this day and the imprisonment of thousands of others. It angered the whole Indian population and a committee was appointed to investigate the atrocities of the British.

British atrocities, once committed, will be repeated again and again.

April 23rd is a fitting day for all Indian Nationals to remember what should be done for India. Do they want to continue under British rule?

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, 21 April, 1942, by Informant "R-7".

Tokyo: (140 BOMBY PLANES DOWNED IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND)

(This item refers to the official communique issued Tuesday, item 11 in the digest of April 20. References omitted.) Fifty planes including the newest Anglo-American models were shot down in the Port Moresby area and two others were destroyed on the ground, while the remaining 16 were shot down over northern Australia. Military observers said that between Feb. 19 and March 31, a total of 72 were either shot down or destroyed on the ground, of which 39 were bagged in the Port Darwin area and 33 over New Guinea. They said that the mastery of the air of the entire southwestern Pacific area particularly around New Guinea and Australia is obviously in the hands of the Japanese as the figures show.

Bataan: (NUMBER OF AMERICAN PRISONERS CAPTURED AT BATAAN)

(Addition to item 1) It was revealed that over 62,000 American war prisoners were captured to date, 9,500 Americans, 52,000 Filipinos and besides the 1,600 American soldiers being cared for in the hospitals.

Lisbon: (JAPANESE BOMB CHINESE AIR-BASES)

A United Press dispatch reports from Chungking that the Japanese on Thursday carried out a series of bombing raids on (what sounds like) Luishan (or Ishan) airfield in northeastern Kiangsi Province, Lishue in central Chekiang Province and Chuchaw in Hunan Province.

Honan: (2,400 CHUNGKING TROOPS CAPTURED IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE)

The Japanese operating in North China captured over 2,400 Chungking guerilla troops in northern Shantung according to dispatches from the area. The Japanese started mopping up operations against the guerilla corps in northern Shantung.

Tokyo: (JAPANESE YEN PLACED ON PAR WITH THAI BAHT)

The Thai Baht which had hitherto been quoted at 100 Thai baht to 155.70 Japanese yen has been set at par effective Wednesday as the result of an agreement reached between the Japanese and Thai governments. The foreign office revealed that this agreement is in keeping with the spirit of cooperation now existing among the nations in the co-prosperity sphere, that further effective measures will be adopted between the two nations in the future for fostering economic cooperation.

Bangkok: (THAILAND PEOPLE HAPPY OVER NEW PAR)

Upon hearing of the move to place the baht on par with the Japanese yen, financial circles in Bangkok expressed wholehearted approval of the move to redouble their determination to adjust the financial system of Thailand to the new situation. Well informed financial circles in Bangkok feel that this step would encourage trade relations as well as enhance all economic relations between the two countries. There was no change or sudden rise in prices due to this move for it had been anticipated.

Singapore: (SHIMADA REPORTS ON MALAYA)

Shigematsu Shimada, advisor to the Japanese military administration in Malaya who returned Sunday from an inspection tour of Malaya said that the totally unscaled tin mines in Penang promises an annual output of 150,000 tons which is more than sufficient to supply Greater East Asia, that copra plantations escaped damage almost entirely.

Sinking: (PRINCE TEI VISITS MANCHUKUO)

Prince Teh, chief of the federated autonomous government of inner Mongolia, arrived in Singking Tuesday. The visit is in honor of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the empire, and to express gratitude to the Kwantung army and the government of Manchukuo.

Tokyo: (MORE DETAILS OF THE RAID ON TOKYO)

(Very much shortened because the facts have been presented by Radio Tokyo earlier) According to the reports made by Lt. Umekawa who engaged the American invaders and shot down 2 of them, Japanese fighters chased the enemy planes as far as Chiba Prefecture (next to Tokyo), where one of the planes burst into flames and fell into the sea. Another, which tried to escape to the sea, was shot in the engine and dived headlong into the sea. Seven other planes were also shot down by the Japanese at various points while the remaining few left for the China continent.

Tokyo: (STORY OF ONE SCHOOL CHILD KILLED IN THE RAID)

(This method of appealing to people with a pathetic story is rampantly used in Japan, in plays, in music, in propaganda, in personal quarrels and inter-factional conflicts. It reflects the extraordinarily sentimental nature of Japanese mass culture today which is a survival of the preceding Tokugawa period. In the description of the boy, they emphasize his helpfulness to his mother, i.e. filial piety, especially to a mother who is struggling to support the family, one of the cardinal virtues in Japanese morality.)

Superficial raids were conducted by the United States planes upon Tokyo and several other places, Saturday afternoon, apparently with the aim of easing the indignation of the American people. In their indiscriminate bombing, the American planes bombed and destroyed not military establishments but civilian houses, public schools, hospitals and the like. However, the casualties were minimized by the effective defense operations of the Japanese air and ground forces as well as by the people who had been well trained for such emergencies. The total casualties were not beyond the range of the average damages usually sustained as the result of an ordinary fire. This fact is unanimously recognized by the neutral diplomatic corps in Tokyo. By this air raid the United States probably wished to contemplate a war of nerves upon the Japanese people but the United States missed the target.

When the American people heard the news of the raid last Saturday, they are reported to have said, "That's swell". While those raiders were flying over Tokyo, they threw down some deadly missiles at random and one of them hit a hospital and another a primary school. The American people should stop a minute before they idolize their heroes and reflect a moment on what those heroes have done to innocent and helpless children and invalids. As we have

said, one of these bombs struck a hospital which was filled with patients who could not have lifted a finger against the foes. Another was a school. Fortunately, it was Saturday and only a few remained to work in the classrooms but unfortunately a fragment of the unwelcome gift thrown by one of the American invaders fatally hit a little boy, Hideo (what sounds like) Otogashi. His mother is an invalid and his father had been a well respected minister of the Episcopal church who died several years ago, leaving his sickly wife and four small children behind. Hideo's mother who was left behind has struggled courageously to bring up her children. Rev. Shirley, H. Nichols, Bishop of Kyoto used to visit her family with words of encouragement. Little Hideo had wanted to do his best. He got up early in the morning and delivered milk bottles before he went to school. On the fateful Saturday morning, after he got through with his work, he said to his mother, "Mother, please don't work too hard, please take it easy. I will be back early today. When I come back, I will do all the housework and dishwashing for you." But one of the American missiles hit him. When the news reached his mother, she only said, "It was God's will. It was not the invaders bomb that killed my son." She broke down at the sight of the mutilated figure of her son and was carried to her house. There are what the heroic Americans have done in the attack. The minds of the American people have been so poisoned by their political leaders that they are made to think that the murder of Hideo is an act of nobility. Bishop Nichols, Bishop (what sounds like Slatten) and hosts of churches are invited to reflect a moment to see if this cruel bombing is deserving of eulogy.

Moscow: (TASS DENIES THAT U.S. PLANES USED SOVIET BASE)

The Tass news agency officially described as utter fabrication the provocative foreign reports that American raiders on Tokyo had utilized stations on Soviet territory. They said that the denial was made with government permission.

Tokyo: (MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ON INDIA AND BRITAIN)

A Domei correspondent from Lisbon attributes to the New Delhi correspondent of the Evening Standard the report that Sir Stafford Cripps will arrive in London Tuesday bringing the proposal that Churchill invite the Indian leaders including Nehru and Jinnah, that London observers declared it unlikely that the Indian leaders would accept the invitation, for Nehru has already refused Roosevelt's invitation on the grounds that he wished to remain in India throughout the Indian crisis and also because Churchill who has reportedly been opposed to Indian independence makes acceptance difficult.

Domei from Lisbon reports that Nehru told the press Thursday that the immediate aim of the Indian Congress is the formation of a civilian army composed of 1,000,000 Indians. He said that the army is to defend India and not necessarily to aid Britain. If India cooperates with Britain, the threat from the outside would be increased, he said.

Information from Calcutta revealed that the British troops Burma are starting a wholesale retreat leaving the fighting in Burma to Chungking troops. There is a report of trouble between General Alexander's Anglo-Indian forces and General Stillwell's Chungking forces.

Domei reports from Lisbon that General Wavell speaking over the radio said that the defense of the entire coastline of India was practically impossible. He refuted reports that the Japanese had bombed Mandalay indiscriminately.

NEWS

1. Philippine Base: Three large US transports attempting to leave Manila Bay were sighted by the Japanese and immediately one was sunk and a second seriously damaged by Japanese fire.
2. Japanese troops have succeeded in penetrating the island of Panay and have chased 3,000 enemy troops from the north and south up into the mountains where they are continuing a hopeless resistance.
3. Japanese miners are already operating a coal mine on Panay Island according to dispatch from Iloilo, P. I.
4. Tokyo: The Emperor of Manchukuo today sent congratulatory messages to Chancellor Hitler on the occasion of his 53rd birthday.
5. Batavia: After studying the educational system here, primary schools, taking care of 13,000 students, will commence on 29th April, the day of His Majesty, the Emperor's birthday. The Bank of Java, postoffices, treasury department offices and other institutions will also open.
6. Tokyo: It is reported that one American plane of the group that attacked Tokyo Saturday, dived into the ocean, leaving a streak of black smoke behind; another was seen spitting fire and fell into the ocean off Chiba prefecture, Japan.
7. Lisbon: Mayor La Guardia of New York warned "If American planes can attack Tokyo, there is no reason why Axis planes cannot attack our cities. It is time that we take all precautionary measures protecting ourselves from such an attack."
8. The New York Times said "Let the attack on Tokyo be a lesson to us to guard our cities against retaliatory measures."
9. Lisbon: Because of the Japanese occupation of Burma, a shortage of oil has been caused for the Chungking regime. Japanese have opened almost all of the oil fields in Burma and are operating them.
10. The Formosa Philanthropic Society has decided to send physicians and assistants to aid the Japanese who are fighting in the jungles. Since the jungles are infested with various insects which may be harmful, the physicians will be doubly welcome.
11. 3:30 P.M. Official Communique: Port Moresby and Port Darwin have been again attacked by our forces. Since 1st of April up to 20th, we have shot down 66 enemy planes and damaged two. This total added to the 72 shot down up to April 1st makes a grand total of 140 to our credit. Japanese planes lost total 6.

Tokyo: (YOMIURI DESCRIBES TREATMENT OF AMERICANS FROM BATAAN)

Major General Edward P. King and staff officers as well as the other American war prisoners were ironically held up in barracks formerly used by them to quarter Filipino troops, a Yomiuri war correspondent reported. The correspondent writes, "On the afternoon of April 15th, I went by automobile to the prisoner's camp where more than 14,000 men are held captive following the fall of Mariveles. Who would have thought that these rude barracks built by American soldiers would become their prison after their defeat. The camps of the American soldiers were on the right side of the highway that stretches to the foot of the mountains and the camps of the Filipino soldiers was on the left. The American soldiers were lying leisurely on the ground, half naked, but as soon as they saw me, they stood up erect and saluted me. One of them was cleaning his shoes, another was washing his shirt. To think that these soldiers who had used the Filipinos to fight at the point of a gun should have to face such an embarrassment! However, this did not seem to worry them at all. Major General King and the rest of the officers seemed sulky. Major General King's uniform was clean, and his face neatly shaved but he presented a pitiful picture with his grey hair ----- hanging down and his eyes ----. As a striking contrast, the barracks holding the Filipino troops was gay. It must have been pleasant to them to think that the American soldiers who used to treat them so roughly were in the same fix as they were before. Besides, they are being well fed here and there was no one to scare them at the point of a bayonet. Everyone seems to have gained the same spirit. They are doing their respective work merrily", the Yomiuri correspondent reported.

Tokyo: (STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO CAPTURED PILOT WHO RAIDED TOKYO)

(The 5:50 P.M. communique on the raid over Japan was repeated with this change, "these planes flying singly or in small formations of 2 or 3 appeared over Tokyo and the other areas". The statement was attributed to the same communique although the contents were changed. The following was added.)

The names of the five prisoners captured will be broadcast after further examination. Indignant at the policy of President Roosevelt, the pilot of the enemy plane presented his case to the Japanese authorities as follows: "As we had been instructed to fly to Chekiang province in the mainland of China (after bombing Tokyo to be rescued there by the Chungking army, we tried to proceed to China, but due to engine trouble we were forced to land in Yamanashi prefecture. This kind of bombing Tokyo is beyond the range of possibility and was given entirely for political reason by President Roosevelt who attempted to cover up the

continuous defeats which are inviting bitter reproaches from the people at home. From the beginning, we have expected that such an air attack would not bring about any complete results from the military standpoint.

The Yomiuri on Monday carried the story of what the American raid left in the mind of a 12 year old boy who witnessed the raid and the death of a dear friend. He told the press to the following effect: "We were on our way home and an air raid alarm was sounded. An enemy plane appeared over our heads. As we saw something black falling, we hurriedly returned to our school and took shelter in our ---. When my friend, Minosuke Ishida was just a few steps away from the ---, an enemy bullet that came through the window hit his waist. Seeing him fall, our teacher ran to him and gave him first aid but he died 2 hours later. I was extremely mortified. I felt like slapping the enemy machine which flew so low over our -- and I will never forget this brutal instance and we firmly make up our mind to seek revenge for my friend. All of us are thinking of taking revenge when the chance arises."

Iloilo: (BATTLE OF PANAY)

(Addition to item 2) Japanese forces penetrated Panay on Sunday when the Japanese, driving southward joined hands with other Japanese driving northward at (what sounds like) Dimalao (or Guimalao) in Capiz Province. The Japanese are now annihilating some 3,000 remnants who fled into the jungle area.

Japanese forces driving through the plain of Panay occupied (what sounds like) Calinog, one of the key points on Panay island, situated 40 miles north of Iloilo. Meanwhile, other Japanese forces marching southward are vigorously pushing their front. --- road blocks have been set on fire by retreating American soldiers.

Manila: (MILITARY SITUATION)

From Manila comes the report that Sipora Island has been captured and that operations were started on North Pogy Island just south of Sipora Island off Samar.

The postal savings bank of Japan recorded a gain of 147,000,000 yen compared with the February figures. The March figure is 2,697,000,000 yen showing a gain of 1,971,000,000 yen over the end of 1940.

The Radio Telephone service between Portugal and Japan was reopened Sunday, showing increasing friendliness between the two countries.

SO KOREA

Comments by Mr. Masao Bodo, who was in the United States

for many years as press representative for the Tokyo Nichi Nichi newspaper.

Humanity is on the threshold of an inspiring new era marked by the division of the world's natural resources into three distinct areas of economic and political influence.

Most of you will know what I am going to say that the greater East Asia will fall under Japanese domination, that Europe and the Near East will be under the Germans and the United States will be compelled to be content with what she has in the western hemisphere.

Many of your guesses are likely to be wrong because you underestimate the driving forces that are at work to make the process irresistible. The driving forces are (1) victory in conformity with the economic principle of geographic propinquity, (2) Japan is fully qualified to be the leader in Greater East Asia. We have railroads, automobiles and aeroplanes to aid in communication. We have proved the ability to produce cheap goods which this region sorely needs. The law of natural gravitation is working, which cannot be resisted. (3) The new era will not be a repetition of the old. Not a single native in the regions in the south Pacific area resisted the Japanese except those forced by the Dutch, British and American governments. Future events will show there is a great contrast between the spirit of the old and the new. Japanese operations now going on in this area are neither for the glory of any single dictator of the Churchill, Roosevelt type nor for the benefit of any industrial clique, nor for the benefit of the people at home but for the common prosperity of all the people in Greater East Asia.

American Propaganda - By Major Kanetaro Tomimaga of the Imperial Headquarters.

American propaganda is nothing but fabrication of groundless reports and denial of well grounded facts, Major Tomimaga wrote in the April issue of the Taiheigo Magazine.

On December 3rd, a report that the United States War Department had a mobilization plan to recruit 10,000,000 men by 1946 was published in a paper. The war department called this a military secret and punished the paper. This was a propaganda stunt carried out to convince the world that it was the truth. At that time the United States was actually making strenuous efforts to mobilize 2,500,000 troops in five years with little possibility of realizing even this figure.

The strength of the ABSD forces in the Pacific was conspicuously advertised just before the present war to intimidate Japan. A New York paper said that the Japanese would require 1,000 planes and 500,000 men even to defend one advance post. Even though

the reports should not be disposed entirely as groundless, it is clear that the facts were magnified.

• They distorted the facts about the Makassar battle. Actually 4 unloaded transports were sunk but from the Allies came differing claims, one contradicting the other. For instance Reuter's claimed that a capital ship and an aircraft carrier were sunk. London exposed it by saying that the Japanese transports were not escorted by capital ships or aircraft carriers.

As to the fantastic rumor of the death of Lt. Gen. Homan, it has been proved false.

These stories are welcomed because it shows the inaccuracy of the American military intelligence, and shows that they are as inaccurate in the more important military information. Moreover, the world is learning not to believe the misinformation pouring out of the American press.

American War Prisoner's

Kozlowski, Leonard Stanley, age 23, Private First Class, address 320 154th Pl., Calumet City, Illinois. Message to his mother, Mrs. Mary Kozlowski of the same address: Dearest mother I am safe and in good health. We are all receiving good treatment. We all hope and pray that the war will be over soon, and we can all come back home. Please don't worry about me. Give my best love and regards to everyone and tell them that I said hello. Your loving son, Leonard.

Keck, Truman Wilber, age 30, Pharmacist's Mate First class, address, Box 5, Weleetka, Okla. Message to his wife, at 19 Russels Street, Cosmos, N. H.: Myself and all hospital staff are well and safe. We are receiving very good treatment, good barracks, good food and ----. So, please do not worry about us. Pray that this war will be over. Send this to mother and family. I trust that all our family are well and safe. If you are in need of money, write to Wells Fargo Bank. I have \$117.00 there. It is a very nice climate here. Try to write to me through the Red Cross, Bentzuji, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. The last letter received was from Oklahoma. I am glad to hear that everyone was fine. Love to my lovely wife always, Truman.

Knighten, Jesse Willard, age 26, Supply Sergeant, address Rte. 3, Laconia, Kentucky. Message to his mother Mrs. L. L. Forrest of the same address: Dear mother, I am a prisoner of war somewhere in Japan. I am well and unharmed. Am being treated very well. Let all the folks know that I am ok. Your loving son, Jesse.

Kallgren, Harry Marshall, age 24, Private, address 5215, Kerxes Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn. Message to Mrs. Harry Samuel Kallgren of the same address: Dear mother and dad, I am safe and enjoying good health, being treated very well. Give my love to Grandma and Dorothy. Please don't worry. Hope to see you all very soon. Love from your son, Marshall.

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, April 23, 1942 by Informant "H-7".

Tokyo: (SUNG LIANG CHENG'S DESERTION OF CHUNGKING AND REACTION IN JAPANESE CAMP)

(Addition to item 5 in comments) General Sung Liang Cheng was also Commander-in-Chief of the First Guerilla Corps in the Chahar war zone.

A report from Peking says that the spokesman of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China declared that the participation of General Sung Liang Cheng in the peace movement would give the Chungking leaders an important suggestion in connection with the role they should take hereafter, that his decision would not doubt exert a strong influence on the Chinese nationals who are opposed to war.

From Sinan comes the report that (in addition to what is listed in the comments) General Sung declared he would exert his utmost with his men to fight for the sacred cause founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, which at present is continued by his successor Wang Ching Wei.

The Japanese army headquarters in Sinan declared that the appointment of General Sung as Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd District Army was a heavy blow to the Chungking guerrillas under General (what sounds like) Chang Eng To, Sung Tung Kuang, and Yu Hsue Tung in North China, that General Sung's army would greatly serve to excelerate peace and order in western Shantung and outer Chapei provinces.

Shanghai: (BO BING RAIDS IN KIANGSI AND CHEKIANG)

Information from enemy sources reveals that on Thursday the Japanese conducted severe raids on various points in Kiangsi province inflicting heavy damage especially at Kiang in central Kiangsi which was under air alarm all day. Kiangsi was raided for four days successively. Various towns in Chekiang were subjected to successive raids for the past three days.

Tokyo: (TOMOKAZU HORI ON THE TOKYO AIRRAIDERS)

At the press conference Friday Tomokazu Hori declared that the absence of United States communique on last Saturday's air-raid is because the United States government has no means of communicating with the American war planes. He told neutral correspondents that none of the American raiders returned to their bases. Asked about American press reaction, he said that as far as he knew American papers are merely covering dispatches based on information emanating from Japanese sources.

Hankow: (JAPANESE BOMBING OF HANKOW AND SURROUNDING AREAS)

At the initial three day session of the Japan-China Cultural Council held in Hankow, it was decided: (1) professors and students will be exchanged, (2) universities and colleges in new-born China shall be reopened, (3) an all-Asia athletic meet shall be held, (4) a Japan-China Culture institute shall be established, (5) field of work will include Chinese residents in the southern regions.

American Prisoners of War.

Miller, Albert Ray, Private, age 19, USMC, address, Box 32, Zan Ascomb, Texas. Message to his mother at the same address, Mrs. K. R. Miller: Dear mother, I am well and feeling fine. Nothing to worry about. Albert Ray Miller.

Mallof, George Metry, Bentsuain's Mate, First Class, age 30, USN, Guam, address 322 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. Message to his mother Mrs. A. Mallof, at the same address: Dear mother and Dad, -because I am well and I do not want you to worry. I was taken prisoner on the third day of the war. Tell Rose, Mary, Pat, Ruth and Jim not to worry either. I hope Frank, John and Joyce are alright. Give my nieces and nephews my love. Sorry, I couldn't come home as usual. ----Will have a big reunion as soon as peace is declared, which we all hope will be soon. Tell my friends and relatives that you heard from me and tell them that I send my love. I am at Bentsuaji's War Prisoner's Camp in Japan. Hoping you are all well and in good spirit, Your son, George.

Marshall, Peter B., Jr., Third Class Pharmacist's Mate, age 20, USN, Guam, address Rural Route (what sounds like) No. 1 Long Lane, Mo. Message to his mother. Dearest, mother, I am well and unharmed. Tell Stanley that I am dependent on him to lead his class again. Don't worry about me. Everything will turn out OK. Love to all, Peter B.

Musselwhite, Otis Warren, First Class Radioman, age 24, USN, Guam, address, Box 139 Cordale, Ga. Message to his parents Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Musselwhite at the same address: Dear mother and dad, I am well so please do not worry about me. My allotment to you will expire on November. Contact the navy Department about renewal. Here's hoping you enjoyed Xmas and New Years in spite of the war. We are all hoping for an early peace and looking forward to returning home. I was taken prisoner on December 10th, and have been treated surprisingly well so far. I am confined in Zentsuji's War Prisoner's Camp in Japan. Hello to all my friends and especially to Miss M. Reilly of 110 Magnolia St., Malgrave, Cal., and love to all. Otis W. Musselwhite.

Myers, Hugh Hedley, Chief Radioman, age 40, WAF, Guam,
address 2431 Winton St., South Gate, Cal. Message to his
wife at the same address: Dear Martha and Hugh, I am well
and looking forward to the time when we can be together again.
Don't worry and I'll be there some day. Give my greetings to
all. Lots of love, Hugh.

COMMENTS

"Shortage of oil and tanker bottoms threaten America."

Oil shortage on the East Coast of the US is due to the scarcity of oil tankers. The shortage existed even before the war in the Pacific, due to German submarine activities in the Gulf of Mexico.

At the outset of the European war, the U.S. had 385 tankers. This was reduced to 358 around the middle of last year, after the lend lease agreement was made. There was a further reduction since oil tankers from Texas to the Eastern seaboard were sunk one after another. Up to the first of March, 50 tankers, or one-seventh of the total of 358, were sunk by the Axis.

Oil administrator H. L. Ickes issued a statement that during the period 7th March to 14th March, 684,000 barrels of oil were lost by sinking of tankers.

70% of the oil produced in the US comes from Texas, California and Oklahoma. Eastern states depend on Texas for their oil, hence tankers are life lines for them, in the absence of pipe lines. This was a serious national problem, which the government had to solve at all cost. In Dec. 1941, Mr. Ickes removed restrictions on the production of oil.

The American government speaks loudly about the building of a large number of oil tankers but actually only 15 were built in one year.

The US is now shouldering the responsibility of supplying oil to India, Australia and England, which have been deprived of oil from the Southern Pacific Area. It remains to be seen if the US can supply them, when she cannot even supply her own domestic needs on the Eastern coast of America.

The New York Times states that it will take 4 months for an oil tanker to make a round trip to Australia, but it is extremely doubtful if such trips can be made successfully, under existing conditions.

All anti-axis powers are suffering for shortage of oil. Uncle Sam believed that by throttling the flow of oil to Japan she could make Japan come to his knees, but at the present moment he himself is facing a serious situation.

Japan today is supplied with oil from an inexhaustible supply from the southwest Pacific region.

"MAKE DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE WORLD".

NEWS

1. Panay Island: Japanese forces have occupied Sara, on eastern Panay. Enemy forces have fled into the forest regions leaving behind damaged motor cars and communication equipment. The natives who have evacuated previously, are returning to their homes under Japanese protection.

2. Surabaya: Count Hideo Kodama arrived on 22d April for an inspection tour of occupied areas. He observed with admiration the vast agricultural wealth and is pleased with the close cooperation between the natives and the Japanese doing reconstruction work throughout the island. He is scheduled to return to Batavia on the 27th.
3. Lisbon: After doing a \$240,000,000 business last year, American radio factories have ceased production on Wednesday on sets for civilian use. In future only sets for the armed forces and sets to fulfill the lend-lease agreement will be manufactured. This drastic cut in production has been brought about by the shortage of materials.
4. Shanghai: The Formosa, Japan, mission arrived in Chansi Province to conduct research work. It will remain here for the next three months.
5. Tokyo: Indian residents in Japan are allowed to communicate with their friends and relatives in Malaya, China, Indo-China and Thailand.

SHORT COMMENTS

A Japanese base in the P. I. reports that fleeing American soldiers destroyed sources of water supply for the city of Cebu, causing a serious shortage of water for the civilians. Native Filipinos are indignant at American troops taking such inhuman actions.

America is again resorting to false propaganda, this time dragging a third party into the picture. She quotes Mr. Ahmand Cavajal, Chilean minister in Tokyo as saying that American attacks on Japan proper have caused considerable damage, in a report to his home government. This false news has been blasted today when Mr. Cavajal visited the Japanese foreign office and stated that he did not make such a report.

Lieut. Gen. Muto's transfer to a position overseas, has nothing to do with the American raids on Japan proper. In Japan it is considered an honor to be sent to the front.

Newspapers in the US talk big but there is no announcement from the Army or Navy. Radio Tokyo wants to know how many planes were sent to attack Tokyo and how many returned to their bases safely. Their claims to damages done would be interesting to hear. If you cannot make such a statement, you are being unfair to US citizens.

Former Chungking vice Commander of the 38th group army, Gen. Soon Liang Chiang, with his 25,000 troops abandoned Chungking and joined up with anti-communist China, according to news reaching here from Nanking. This is a serious blow to Chiang Kai Shek and the Allies. Gen. Soon, who is now commander of the Nanking 2nd District army issued a circular stating his severance from Chungking and his desire to emancipate Asiatics from a hundred year rule under malicious tactics followed by the US and Great Britain. By giving his aid to the Nationalistic forces of China, he is helping speed up peace and order

in the Far East.

Britain wants to reopen negotiations with India by inviting Indian leaders to England for a conference. This proposal will be another failure because Indian leaders will refuse to accept the invitation as they know the incident when the Burmese minister was arrested by the British on his way home after a conference. Indians know Nehru and Ilona will share the same fate if the invitation is accepted.

Lisbon reports that Lieut. Gen Johnston Mainright, commander in chief of the American forces in the P. I. sent a dispatch to Washington stating that Japanese artillery fire is pounding Corregidor furiously and continuously.

Batavia reports that the Japanese government authorities have decided to give allowances for living expense to some 400 Germans residing there.

We hear from Vichy that the US Dept of Labor has lowered the age limit for children labor from 18 to 16. Night work by children continues to be banned.

[illegible]

1

700 heavy machine guns
710 light " "

29,000 rifles
4,900 pistols

large quantity of ammunition
5000 rounds of .45 caliber
1000 rounds of .38 caliber (including 100 rounds of
1000 rounds of .38 caliber (including 100 rounds of

large quantity of ammunition
 1000 rounds of 12.7 mm
 1000 rounds of 12.7 mm (including 1000 rounds of
 1000 rounds of 12.7 mm (including 1000 rounds of
 1000 rounds of 12.7 mm (including 1000 rounds of

Myo-Aung Mye, former Lieutenant Colonel, arrived from Thailand, to complete his mission and is scheduled to depart from Tokyo on 14th April. On his way back to Thailand, he intends to stop at Mandalay to study conditions there.

During festive ceremonies at the airport, the President will personally welcome the guests. The President will also attend the ceremony.

According to a Japanese officer, when Japanese war planes raided the London area on 14 February, they dropped incendiary bombs and other ordnance. Some fragments appeared in the vicinity of Sir Archibell Leveell and not by an aerial explosion, as reported by Leveell.

[illegible]

ing--Japanese army aircraft continue to shower bombs throughout eastern part of China, heavily damaging airfields and towns. Ts. Tsh from Chungking confirms this report.

Shonan Island

Shonan Island-- A group of 2500 natives who have volunteered their services to cooperate with the Japanese. They are now employed regularly. Former British docks named Panjoon, Victoria, Albert, etc. are now in use. The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island.

May 19--The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island. The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island. The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island.

Iloilo--8 days after the Japanese landing here, the campaign is almost concluded and it is a matter of a few days before peace and order will be restored. The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island.

London--London is still the loss of the Japanese destroyer, Vampire, 1000 tons, sunk by the Japanese recently in the Bay of Bengal. She was built in 1917 and carried 4 four-inch guns, 5 small caliber guns and 6 21" torpedo tubes. In October 1939 she was active in the Mediterranean Sea; in June 1941 she was at Creta Island and in January 1942 sent to Arctic waters.

British attempts to land on French coast are being covered by the Japanese and regulars, receiving heavy losses. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were left under cover of tents when the British fled back.

Tokyo--Lieut. Gen. Iida Hajiro, former prime minister of India and former of the Indian National Congress, arrived at Fukuoka, Japan today. The mission will remain until July during which time the Japanese will receive the Japanese. started last season, the Japanese will receive the Japanese.

Surabaya

4 sailors rescued from the ship, which was sunk by the Japanese. 10 dead and 100 wounded. The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island.

Surabaya reports that the Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island. The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island. The Japanese are now in the process of building a new town on the island.

Continued

As a result of the earlier criticism sustained by the neutral sources are critical to the fact that the bombing of Japan is of no significance.

Stockholm learns that precautionary measures are being taken by the US on both the Pacific & Atlantic coasts, fearing the possibility of Japanese retaliation on the American continent.

It is reported that the US, after leaving at least 100 to 200 aircraft carriers, carrying 1000 bombs, is planning a radius of around 2500 miles in order to attack Tokyo.

Soviet authorities denied that American planes utilized bases on Soviet border territories.

The Soviet Government, on 18th April, announced that it unquestionably maintains the upper hand on the Indian Ocean and that damages suffered so far by the Japanese are much smaller than those suffered by the Allied forces.

Indiv. Filipinos or indignants over the atrocities of the American leaders, who pursued the goal of exterminating the Filipinos, from the very first on arrival in the country, set fire on gas tanks, destroyed a railway, etc. The natives have been cooperating with the Japanese in fighting the fires and have finally put them under control on 20th April.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

HONOLULU, T. H.

RLS:PB

April 25, 1942.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter of April 16, 1942, (61-10556-19), addressed to this office, copies of which were forwarded to the Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego offices. It is observed in the last paragraph of this letter that the New York office was requested to check available issues of the New Yorker Magazine for November, 1941, for the purpose of determining if any messages of the indicated nature appear therein, although the distribution of this letter does not indicate that it was sent to the New York office. For that reason, a copy is being attached to the New York office copy of this letter.

Concerning the reference to the HAWAII IMPORTING COMPANY and its advertisement appearing in the Star-Bulletin on December 5, 1941, I have to advise that this advertisement has been thoroughly investigated by the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Office of Military Intelligence in Honolulu and it has been found to be innocuous. The Bureau's attention is called to a report submitted by the United States Naval Intelligence Service at Honolulu, entitled, HAWAII IMPORTING COMPANY, 215 N. King St., Honolulu, T.H., dated February 18, 1942, which was prepared by Lt. (jg) PHILIP B. BEGGS, which covers the investigation of that office relative to the aforementioned advertisement.

The reference to the advertisement appearing in the New Yorker Magazine is undoubtedly to the "Deadly Double," which appeared in the New Yorker Magazine, November 22, 1941, pages 34, 70 and others, purportedly describing a new game of dice known as "The Deadly Double." The dice on page 35 showed numbers 12 and 7, which were interpreted by some to mean December 7. On page 70, there appears in this advertisement a double eagle somewhat similar to the German insignia.

RECORDED

The New York office conducted an investigation concerning this advertisement at the request of the Bureau, which was relayed from this office for the benefit of the ROBERTS COMMISSION. The Bureau advised the Honolulu office by radiogram January 3, 1942, that investigation by the New York office disclosed the MONARCH PUBLISHING COMPANY was owned by ROGER P. SWIG, native born at Boston, Massachusetts, who was a free lance writer of articles for various publications until 1931 and thereafter in advertising work for

COPY IN FILE

73 JUN 19 1942
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MAY 26 1962

Director.

4/25/42

Macy's Department Store and the New York Times. He organized the MONARCH PUBLISHING COMPANY in 1940 as a service organization furnishing information and syndicate material to various publishers and newspapers on a fee basis. "The Deadly Double" is a game played with dice and chips and has been advertised and on the market for over six months. It is manufactured by an outside firm on a contract basis and sold through department stores throughout the country at \$2.50 each. There was no evidence of derogatory information concerning the company or its owners.

It is believed that the foregoing information sufficiently explains the matters complained of in the enclosure which accompanied the Bureau's letter of April 16, 1942, and it would seem no further investigation is warranted.

Very truly yours,



R. L. SHIVERS,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc: New York (Enclosures)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **HONOLULU, T. H.** Honolulu FILE NO. **100-1514** pb

REPORT MADE AT HONOLULU, T. H.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/3/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1/42	REPORT MADE BY F. G. TILLMAN
TITLE GENERAL JAPANESE PROPAGANDA IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A translation and digest of the book, "The World War and Japan," by Admiral NOBUMASA SUETSUGO, IJN, which discusses Japanese national defense and the Sino-Japanese War. A story appearing in the magazine, "Hinode," issue of August, 1940, describes an imaginary visit to Hawaii by a midget submarine and an attack on a U. S. aircraft carrier.

- P -

DETAILS:

The following translation and digest of the book entitled, "Sekaisen To Nippon" ("The World War and Japan") by Admiral NOBUMASA SUETSUGO of the Imperial Japanese Navy, was prepared by SABURO CHIWA, translator at the Honolulu Field Division, from the original book in Japanese purchased from the Kojima Book Store, Honolulu. It may be pointed out that the proprietor of that establishment, (GEORGE T. KOJIMA), has been interned for the duration of the war.

Handwritten notes:
ENCL. BEHIND FILE
ENCL. 12/10/44
let - in end.

PUBLICATION FILE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (2 Encl. only) (H-2) Smith 1 - ONI, Honolulu 1 - G-2, Honolulu 2 - Honolulu		<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">61-10556-19-25</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">APR 27 1942</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">RECORDED & INDEXED</div>

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RECEIVED

2 JUN 16 1942

AUTHOR'S PREFACE
(Complete Translation)

Since the Washington Conference, international relations have rather lacked harmony, and especially since the Manchurian Incident, abnormal situations have existed in East Asia and in Europe. Moreover, since this is not simply a clash of interests or sentiments but is the result of a profound struggle between opposed "ideologies," I presume that the international political situation will be deadlocked in the end and that a world-wide upheaval sooner or later is inescapable. Sure enough, the Chinese Incident started and in its wake the European conflict broke out.

This book is a collection of private opinions expressed from time to time during this while in discussions, lectures and on rare occasions in contributions to publications. Others may think it presumptuous for a mere soldier like myself without confidence from the outset in writing or oratory, to author a book but since the material had already been made public, I followed the earnest advice of my friends who insisted that such being the case I need no longer hesitate.

In reading through the old manuscripts, there are many portions which are unsatisfactory even to myself and even portions for which I can hardly suppress feeling abashed, but in order that the sincere feeling I had then would not be lost, I decided to publish practically the whole manuscript as is except for revisions of a few phrases here and there. In spite of the fact that predicting the international situation and the war situation which change ceaselessly like the eyes of a cat is the most difficult thing to do, the book as a whole does not miss the mark. The fact that I perceive no necessity for special revision today deeply impresses me with the fact that no ordinary mind could have foreseen this but that it must be attributed wholly to God's guidance.

Opportunely, the tri-partite alliance was formed, marking a major turning point in the history of the world. Recently, the Imperial rescript was promulgated clarifying the goal of our people. We have but one path to follow and that path is adhering to the Imperial will and striving for the realization of that goal.

The situation will become still more serious hereafter. Japan and the Japanese people are actually standing on the cross-roads of rise or fall of the nation and the race. If we are Japan-

ese there should be no two ways of expressing our sincereness in our patriotism. If this book should win response of the readers and should it help them in their determination to conquer the troubles and woes of the present, it would give me unexpected pleasure.

September 27, 1940--the day of formation of the tri-partite alliance.

NOBUMASA SUETSUGU.

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Although this may not agree with the ideas of people nowadays, the fact remains that most countries have risen through victory in war and there isn't any use arguing against it. Even Britain attained the position she holds today by defeating Holland and fighting fierce battles with France. The same with the United States; she built herself into the powerful nation that she is today only after fierce struggles in the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

When justice and humanity are shouted wantonly, the people in general believe war to be a crime but war is an irresistible force and whether we like it or not, when the time comes for fighting a war we are compelled to do so. And those countries which fear war will perish in the end. At a time when life or death depends on the actions one takes, he cannot hesitate or hold back because of a sense of pity for the other party for certain actions he will take against the other. When one's life is at stake, it is only natural to strike back fiercely. If one fights desperately and wins, he rises; and if he loses, he falls. This is inevitable.

Kei Hara is believed to have said that "statecraft is power," and he may have spoken the truth. Justice and humanity are not enough for success in statecraft. Without power, anticipation of a successful government is impossible.

The same applies to the international political situation. When national policies differ and interests clash it is only natural that war will ultimately result. Power determines rise and fall. Win and you seize the world; lose and your nation falls. This is inevitable. Consequently, if one thinks that he cannot possibly stand up against the other in battle, he would have to endure all manner of humiliation, but enduring humiliation does not mean that one can avoid fighting. It only means that time will be extended a little more but in the end he will have to fight just the same. Well then, if we are going to fight, would it not be better to fight determined to die? If you think there is a fifty-fifty chance for victory, there is no need for cowering. If a country is so great a coward as to fear fighting, then that country is not worth existing as such.

It is natural for countries to dislike military preparedness because it costs money. In every country, it would be wonderful, particularly for the business men and plutocrats, if things go on as usual for then they make profits while sitting still and will be able to live extravagantly. No wonder they hate military preparation.

We may say such things as "we cannot endure this race for military preparedness," or "The people's burden has reached the peak; we can't proceed any further," but this is not so. Man is a being who when he ultimately gambles his life on something will do what he sets out to do so long as he is able to eat. That is why, if we are determined, there is no such thing as being unable to surmount difficulties of all kinds.

Certainly, Japan is facing trying times for her present naval and military appropriations exceed nine hundred millions. True, it is a great burden when nine hundred millions are expended for the military out of the total national budget of two billion to two billion one hundred million. But this determines whether Japan rises or falls. If we complete our military preparedness, we may be able to avoid fighting. If we are stingy, we would have incomplete preparedness and we would be a target for humiliation by other countries. When this condition comes about, we would be forced to fight a war which we need not have gone into. Once such a situation results, military expenditures would be come tremendous and would be no comparison to military appropriations. And that is why we must put up with a military preparedness sufficient not to lose our national prestige. In the long run, this will benefit our country. The cost of the Manchurian Incident and that of the Chinese Incident would be nothing compared to what it would cost us should we get into a war with America or Britain, for then it would immediately cost us several tens of billions of yen. When this fact is considered, spending of three to five hundred millions is not a problem at all.

Nowadays, we say that preparedness costs money but there is hardly anything purchased from abroad with cash. Even when building a warship, at the most, only about two to three percent of the materials which are used for its construction are purchased from abroad. Here again, the reason is not that these materials cannot be manufactured in Japan ^{but} because it costs less to do so. And if money circulates within the country, business conditions improve. Although I do not understand matters pertaining to finance, I believe that this bears upon the business conditions of today.

This is not chatter indulged in by ourselves, the soldiers, to seek our own ends. It applies everywhere. America is building warships one after the other in order to relieve unemployment. Britain wanted to recover speedily from the exhaustion after the World War, and stating that she would not fight for the next twenty years, she greatly reduced the largest navy in the world. However,

this only resulted in rapid collapse of shipbuilding yards, the dwindling of industry within the country and brought upon herself the depression she is suffering today.

In this manner did Britain produce a vast number of unemployed and she is providing them with funds to relieve their unemployment. Here lies the reason for the self-complacency of the laborers who loll in vast numbers in Hyde Park reading papers and smoking pipes. The existence of such conditions means suicide for the nation. And here lies the cause of Britain's industrial depression of today. The only thing achieved out of all this was spoiling of the workers. This does not pertain to the cotton industry of Lancashire alone. This change affected all the fields of industry. It is only natural then that the Japanese should win out in the industrial battle for they plug away at their work, aiming only to barely keep things going.

No sweeping statement can be made on the causes of wars. Historians say that they result from conflicting greeds of sovereigns, basing their conclusions upon causes of ancient wars. This may be true of China even today. This is the source of the saying, "a general's glory -- soldiers' tombs," but today wars do not flare up because of this. I believe that clash of national policies is the inevitable cause of war, if war is to break out at all.

Japan's population is increasing by leaps and bounds. What is she to do if this population is to be cooped up in the narrow confines of the country and notice-boards saying, "no Japanese admitted," are to be erected everywhere? The only way out of this predicament would be to migrate to the continent (Asia). The problem might not have sprung up if the Japanese people are politically, economically, morally or scientifically incompetent but this is not true and no matter how hard others try to forcibly keep down the Japanese people, it just cannot be done. In modern times, Japan has never sought war deliberately although this may not have been true in the old days. In the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, the World War, the Manchurian Incident and the Chinese Incident, Japan was forced into the fight. We can only say that it was the will of Heaven each time.

Since the conditions of life are different today, old concepts held in regard to causes of wars do not hold true any longer. The long and short of it is that, today, wars are caused by conflicting national policies. However, sentiment enters here. Regarding this fact, Admiral Mahan, the famous American, has said, "Wars do not result from clash of interests alone; there are many wars which start from clash of sentiments."

This is a matter of course. It also is possible for wars to result from an uncontrollable force of excitement and provocation. Since the American people are especially excitable, we may have to gamble the fate of our nation and tackle them in certain cases although the Japanese people are very patient. Not only is it a question of interests and sentiments but should our prestige be trampled upon, we cannot remain quiet.

Man is the deciding factor in battle. It is true that man himself is the fortress. SHINGEN TAKETA was a man who would not build forts. He had places called "yakata" (castles), but he did not have any forts. Of what good is a military commander with ambition in the world whose innermost intention is to erect forts and entrench himself in them? TAKETA believed that men should be fortresses. But he did build strong forts on the border. This was done to temporarily hold the enemy at bay should he advance in vast numbers. Finally, TAKETA would muster his field forces and attack from the center. SHINGEN TAKETA was truly a great commander.

This procedure of thinking is exactly in the same spirit as stressing the importance of perfecting the naval and air strength rather than thinking about air defense of the cities. Although it is possible to think about erecting forts on XX Straits and on XX Straits, and even if sixteen inch cannons were placed there, at the most, the effective range would be only thirty to forty thousand meters. In a world wherein airplanes fly out a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles to fight, even these would be of small avail. Even if there are forts, these would be powerless if submarines come near and stay beneath the surface for they cannot be seen. Basing my view on such points, I believe that future wars will be very different. And this is the grave problem.

There is not much difference in the weapons possessed by different countries. We say that the cannons of one country are greatly superior to those of others, or that the 10,000 ton class cruisers of Japan are the most formidable in the world. However, we must understand that certain things have been sacrificed to bring this about. For instance, since Japan has no intention of invading America, she has cut off some of the cruising range to augment guns on board her ships. Consequently, our ships carry the largest number of guns. On the other hand, since the British and American warships have been built for combat far across the seas, cruising range and living quarters have been given greater consideration, with the result that they carry fewer guns and torpedoes. It would be splendid if we can say that Japanese shipbuilding is the foremost in the world but only a novice would think this is true.

However, the progress made in the art of shipbuilding through originality of the Japanese people so that today it is not a bit inferior to those of other countries of the world is truly a remarkable one. Whatever the reason, somehow or other the other Oriental people are not adept at these sciences and arts. The Chinese and the Siamese are not good at these. The same holds true with Persians and Afghans. This much is sufficient to show that Japan is qualified to be the leader in the Orient.

This concerns men and is interesting. The Britisher is strong in battle. The American is no weakling himself; he is strong. Even if the Britisher is losing in battle, he is not aware of this. Stubbornness is onename for it. However, the important thing is that all is lost once one thinks he is licked. Even if one is losing, the important thing in fighting is believing that the fight is even and victory but one step away. When one thinks that he cannot possibly win, at that very instant he is morally defeated although he may not be the loser in actual fighting. I admire the Englishman because he thinks he has not been defeated even when he is beaten. In battle the last five minutes are the most important ones. He wins who stays through the last five minutes of battle.

Somehow it appears that the Japanese people are not aware of their strength. When they fight, they always win. Still, they do not awake to the strongness of Japan. That is why when it comes to concluding disarmament pacts they yield immediately -- a remarkable expression of the beautiful virtue of humility. This may not be a wrong thing to do altogether. However, a non-participating country when seeing this thinks that Japan is weak, that she is yielding because she thinks she possibly cannot oppose Britain and America and that she can be driven out of Manchuria like she was driven out of Shantung. That country believes that all she has to do in order to do this is join hands with America and Britain. That is why when it comes to questions of disarmament pacts which determine what will be done with the forces which have been organized to defend the country, we must not yield below parity.

Even if we soldiers have confidence that we can show you that we can win whatever the ratio, 10-10-7 or 10-10-6, it will take actual fighting before this can be proved. That is why when a third country, underrating Japan and thinking that she is impotent, moves against us by force, war results. This was true of the Manchurian Incident and the Shanghai Incident. When such things can happen, it means that we are not truly prepared. The essence of preparedness is overpowering the enemy without fighting. It is not

enough to believe in a certain thing yourself; others must believe you. When one has something he believes in and others believe in also, then it is possible to attain one's aim without resorting to war. This is preparedness in the highest sense.

The type of preparedness Japan has today wherein she has to resort to war to get along although she believes she is right and that there is no other course open for her is useless. This is the lowest kind of preparedness. And in the long run, she somehow realizes her aims but only after fighting a war costing huge sums of money, far greater than preparedness expenditures. However, since wars are primarily fought with arms, even if we are victorious, the other nation will never acquiesce good-naturedly. And since everyone is prone to sympathize with the weak, the other countries will also entertain ill feelings. That is why there is need of basically changing our conceptions of preparedness.

It would be ideal if international relations would run in the same manner that our lives are run under an authority called the state but such is not the case. When the time comes, we are powerless to do anything. War breaks out whether we desire it or not. And when such a time comes, what is the use of having preparedness which brings you defeat. If, on the other hand, preparedness is such that you can place faith in it, issues will be settled without mutually going to war. When one country believes the other is weak, war is the inevitable result. The people (Japanese) must realize that preparedness is undertaken to prevent wars.

If preparedness is complete, victory comes without fighting.

(Note: The foregoing passages are nearer to being a literal translation than a digest but since they tend to show the attitude and spirit in which the author wrote the whole book, the translator took the liberty to follow the procedure he took. The short passages which follow are digests of whole chapters or excerpts from chapters.)

Although Germany, because she was not self-sufficient, lost the last war through hunger and propaganda, in fighting itself she was undoubtedly superior.

As I stated previously, forms of battle must change since airplanes have improved. Today, it would be difficult to carry out blockades such as that which was carried out against Port Arthur for airplanes and submarines protect such ports. Before a port can be closed, these will have to be disposed of first. For the same

reason, suppose another country tries to attack Japan. If that country thinks she can defeat Japan because her battleships are strong, she is badly mistaken. As proof of this, America concentrated her large navy in the Pacific during the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents but found she was helpless to do anything. To be sure, she had more battleships. As a matter of fact, she should be stronger. However, when it came to question of chances of success in attacking Japan, there was none. Consequently, she had to reluctantly drop the matter at this point.

The ring formation of the American Navy is defensive in nature and not one to be used in attacking. America devised this formation to ward off any attacks by airplanes or submarines. This formation is necessary as precaution against attack but America does not intend to use this formation for offensive action. When a small enemy unit is encountered, it is immediately engaged but should the enemy approach in substantial strength, the entire force withdraws to rearrange formation for offensive action. It is childish to think that this formation is invincible; this formation is not for battle but for cruising.

There is no doubt that the airplane will be one of the decisive elements of future wars. Some people might say that planes can attack from Vladivostok but we should remember that if they are able to attack we shall also be able to strike back. We should be resigned to the fact that a few planes will get through and consequently large cities like Tokyo and Osaka and industrial cities in the northern part of Kyushu should practice air defense but the whole of Japan should not entertain fears that planes will be overhead as soon as war starts.

"The present international situation and the dangers of war." This problem is delicate but as a matter of course, we should strive to prevent wars. For this diplomatic strategies may be satisfactory. However, diplomatic strategies alone are not sufficient to arrest the dangers of war.

Is it not selfishness on the part of the white man to say "no colored races are permitted to enter" into the vast areas they occupy? Even from the standpoint of population, the colored races are more numerous. At present, all these countries have been seized by the white man and the only country which does not comply with the white man's wishes is Japan. So long as this situation is not remedied, everlasting peace in the world would be but a fleeting dream. The white man does as he wishes and makes treaties which

only bind others. This is unjust and yet he insists on the maintenance of the status quo, stating that this is the best method to preserve peace. However, this peace is not one which is balanced. This is a peace which keeps down the colored races. Is it not natural that we should repel them? Without balance there can be no peace. We must remedy this situation at all cost. There can be no everlasting peace so long as we do not establish peace based on justice and not on pressure or force. I believe this to be the mission of Japan.

Some people might worry about American outbuilding Japan should the disarmament conference fail to reach an accord. However, this would be fine for Japan. The more warships America builds and sends them here, that much more sacrifice she will have to make. Feel reassured for we shall never lose. You can rest your minds on that point.

(January 1935)

Three elements are necessary for national defense. The first is defense of the land; the second is making secure the life of the people; and the third is upholding the national policy. In the olden days, defense of the land in itself was sufficient to be called national defense but today this is not enough. We must be able to guarantee the life of the people. Not only that, a superior race or a promising country has high ideals and sacred missions. And as a result, that country has aggressive national policies necessary for attaining these.

The best example for clarifying national defense would be the Mongolian invasion which almost succeeded many many years ago. I cannot suppress a sense of shame when I think that the country was impotent to turn back the Mongols and had to resort to praying to God for deliverance. What if the divine wind had not blown? Such negative national defense has no meaning.

Consequently, the battles should be fought far away from home. Just as we did in the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, national defense takes on meaning when the foe is routed outside of the country. If we had had a navy at the time of the Mongolian invasion, the invasion would not have taken place in the first place. The reason for the necessity for island kingdoms such as Britain and Japan to have superior navies lies here. Furthermore, here lies the reason for naval reduction problem being a grave problem today from the standpoint of national defense.

The true meaning of national defense becomes increasingly clear with support of the national policy. What essentially is the mission of Japan? Japan's mission is the uniting and perfecting of the cultures of the East and the West and the establishment of peace based on justice throughout the world. This is the ultimate goal. However, this is difficult at one bound. Formerly, at the Versailles Peace Conference held after the World War, the Japanese plenipotentiary advocated equality of the races but did not meet success. The ideals may be high but without accompanying power, nothing can be done to bring them about. It was for this reason that Mr. Roosevelt, the American President, said, "The world laughs at justice without accompanying power." Therefore, in order to realize the mission of Japan, we must start from objectives, sound and nearer at hand. This, in other words, is the immediate national policy.

The immediate national policy of Japan aims at the establishment and maintenance of peace in the Orient, the development of resources in East Asia and the establishment of a dominant position, both political and economic, in East Asia. This is the conclusion we arrive at equally from the standpoint of history, geography, politics and economics, and for the present there is no other path for Japan to follow.

However, in carrying out the national policies, there have been many barriers in the past. It was for these reasons that the wars with China, Russia and Germany occurred. The Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents occurred for the same reasons. Finally, with the independence of Manchukuo, we were able to make a beginning towards realization of the national policies. Japan is presently building up a crack army with huge military expenditures solely to eliminate these barriers and to fulfill the true meaning of national defense which has been under discussion above. The army is defending the first line of defense of Japan and Manchukuo on the continent against the two straying countries, Russia and China, is maintaining peace and order in Manchuria and is accelerating development of resources. In this manner, the army is securing the life of our people. The navy is in control of the western Pacific prepared to deal with any menace approaching over the seas, and it is freeing the army from worries in the future. Simultaneously, it is protecting communication and trade, thus guaranteeing the life of the people.

Disarmament has three objectives. The first is mutual security of national defense; the second, alleviation of the burden of the people; and third, promotion of international peace. These are lofty objectives and difficult to attain, and although it is

regrettable, these aims are nothing other than ideals. It is impossible to bind nations with dissimilar conditions and demands uniformly under one disarmament pact. Since security of national defense is difficult, naturally the other two objects are difficult to attain. This is the actual situation faced by disarmament today. Therefore, in order to conclude international disarmament pacts, we must either rely on an absolute authority transcending state or force them upon the defeated nation through power gained as a result of victory in war. A country has the alternative to secede from the conference should her proposals be rejected but oftentimes secession is more disadvantageous than submission and for this reason, we often sign humiliating pacts. Some hold this view, that "disarmament is a bloodless battle." When we take this viewpoint, we cannot deny that the Washington and London conferences were after all defeats for us in spite of the fine fight put up by our plenipotentiary.

The United States has proclaimed her goal of having a navy second to none and is pushing forward to realize this aim. Towards treaties she still clings to the 5:5:3 ratio. Rumors have it that the United States believes that "Japan went about deliberately to bring about the present situation in the Far East in complete disregard of treaties because of the United States weakness due to the fact that her navy had not attained the size agreed to in the treaties." The United States is zealously striving to build up her navy to treaty strength and she will attain this goal in 1939. It is not difficult to guess what the intentions of the United States are when she exports large numbers of planes to China with accompanying large numbers of instructors in order to control single-handed the air industry of China, and when she surveys the Aleutian Islands in the north and builds bases for aircraft and submarines to advance into the Orient, and when she restores incomprehensible diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. We do not doubt the sincerity of the United States towards peace. Nor do we think that there are reasons for economic clashes between the two countries in the future. However, as Admiral Mahan once said, "Wars are not caused by interests alone, heightening of ill-feelings often brings about crises." Consequently, Japan should do its best to make others understand our position and our just claims and should strive for smooth diplomatic relations, but at the same time, we must not neglect our preparation to meet the worst situation.

Japan will advocate the following three points at the next conference. (1) The abolition of unequal ratios and the establishment of national defense autonomy based upon the principle of equality in the rights of preparedness. (2) Reduction of present forces based upon the spirit of disarmament. (3) Complete abolition of offensive weapons with consent of other countries or their reduction, and to bring about condition wherein countries will mutually refrain from menacing each other by perfecting defensive weapons.

Some people might ask, "What will happen if the disarmament conference ends in failure?" Or, "Will we be able to match others in the naval building race?" To them I answer, "Consciousness of a building race might occur but actual race will not easily take place. And even if the race does come about, there is nothing to fear for we have counter-plans."

The United States is essentially a self-sufficient country. Then why should it need the world's largest fleet? The American people may consent to expansion programs and the bill may pass Congress but not once so far has the program been carried through to completion. The programs may go as far as this but with the passing of days, calm is restored and the common sense of the peace-loving American people will not permit the carrying out of the program.

Open the map and one can see that Japan is a string of islands stretching three thousand miles and forming a strong link east to south of the Asiatic continent. What does this mean? It means that countries conducting oceanic relations with East Asia cannot trade or approach the East Asiatic continent without understanding and friendship of Japan. This is the right given Japan by Nature and no third power can do what they want with the East Asiatic continent by disregarding this fact. The "special interest" Japan has in regard to the Far East is her inherent right and this is an indisputable fact. Japan is small in area and her population is very large. Furthermore, since she is a superior race it is only natural that her people should expand into the East Asiatic continent and although distant third powers attempt to block this expansion, they do not succeed for their attempt is against the course of Nature. And it should be natural that this right shall be guaranteed both by Nature and humans so long as Japan has a powerful navy, army and air force.

In the midst of the Chinese incident which is an unprecedented major war, the European conflict broke out. The solution of the Chinese incident is still far away but the future of the European war is still darker and does not permit predictions. Since this world is one organic matter, no matter what the causes of the wars in the east and the west are, no one can dispute the fact that they closely affect each other and that they are related inseparably with each other. This fact is proven by the fact that the European conflict is gradually spreading to enfold the world and actually it already has taken on the aspect of a world war. We are being forced into a second world war. The world today is in

a turning point in history. Previously, our country has proclaimed at home and abroad that we are striving for solution of the Chinese Incident alone and that we will follow a policy of non-intervention in the European war but pressing conditions around us may no longer permit a stand-offish attitude on our part. There are more occasions when one's desires do not run hand in hand with reality. Japan should face reality and be prepared to take the best action when the opportune moment arrives.

When the Chinese Incident broke out, many people desired to localize the issue but a portion of the learned had been prepared to deal with the fact war was no longer avoidable. However, the people soon awoke to the historical significance of the incident and also to the mission of Japan. Needless to repeat, historical significance means resistance of East Asia to the British and American system of world control, and mission of Japan means stabilization of East Asia through establishment of a new order and also contribution to world peace. It would be the height of shallow-mindedness to say that the present immutable policy of Japan of establishing a new order in East Asia is an idea which originated later on. We were born to inevitably follow this destined course. This is the will of Heaven -- this mission of Japan.

It is an undeniable fact that the European conflict is being transformed into a world war, while the Chinese Conflict is yet to see a solution. History repeats. It is possible that Italy, Russia and the United States will enter the war. Who holds the key then in this final act of historical turning point? No one but Japan. This is not a bluff, nor is it a boast. It is something which is being forced upon Japan by her national constitution and the position of national defense due to her geographic surroundings. This is the natural mission of Japan.

I believe that the land, the people and the resources of the South Seas belong to East Asia. All these have been plundered by the white man in the past. World history is changing today and we are at a great turning point wherein a new order is about to be born on earth. And it is now that we must restore these into their right condition. Right condition means nothing more than reverting something to its rightful place. Some people want to carry this out in the same sense with the Monroe Doctrine but I do not agree with this. My reason is that the Monroe Doctrine advocates the maintenance of the American status quo and does not permit meddling by foreign countries. If we are to permit maintenance of the status quo in East Asia and not interference of foreign countries. Japan would have to remain an indifferent on looker. That should not be so. Without stability in East Asia, there cannot be increase in the happiness of the people in East Asia. Without peace in East Asia there can be no peace in the world. For the sake of security in East Asia and for the sake of increased happiness of the people in East Asia, we must demand now the restoration of the lands, resources and people which belong to East Asia.

The following translation was prepared by Miss FUMIKO SEGAWA, Hilo, Hawaii, from a story appearing in the August, 1940, issue of the magazine "Hinode," obtained at Hilo. This is a fiction magazine of a wide circulation and is comparable to American "pulp" magazines. It is printed by the Fuji Printing Company, Tokyo, Japan.

Commemorating July 20 -- (Sea or Ocean Day)

By..Uno

SOULS CHALLENGING THE SEA

"Umi Ni Idomu Tamashii"

Meeting on the rock-head:

There were two figures staring at each other on the small cape which was still dark. The man with strong frame and no left arm shouted, "You're a spy...aren't you?" The other boy (looked like a student, about four or five years younger) was trembling without a sound while he was pulling the telegraph wires to his side. "Ha, ha, you can't explain yourself, looks as though you don't understand Japanese....so, you're a real spy," The man with no left shoulder said while coming closer to the boy.

Before them was the calm Pacific Ocean and the eastern sky was getting red with the morning sun. Near the feet of the boy was a black box which was a delicate piece of wireless equipment, and the wires that he was pulling towards him must have been an antenna.

"I won't let you get away because I've seen you!" exclaimed the man with no left arm, and jumped at the bosom of the boy, who was very quiet until then. "Crazy....don't understand," shouted the boy and with a bunch of wires slapped the cheek of the man. This started the grapple on the rock.

The boy seemed as though he was winning because of his rival having only one arm. But the man was much stronger--a brawny man trained on the seas. His left arm was lost when the boiler exploded on the ship he was aboard. He had retired from the steamship company but still, he was in good condition.

The boy was finally pinned down by the man. "Why did you keep quiet when you can speak Japanese? You're a very rude fellow," said the man proudly. "I was defeated, do as you please... I won't say any unmanly thing..but...I am not a spy."

"Are you still going to hoodwink me?" "No....even if I told you the truth, you won't understand it. I am trying to catch communications from my brother so I am here every night but... this morning I was very tired and was dozing...I did not notice you coming up."

"There, you are still communicating secretly. I'll bet your brother has blue eyes and tall nose."

"That's an insulting remark. My brother is a fine Japanese. Even if I tell you, you won't understand but my brother is at present on one of the Hawaiian Islands, where about 300 Japanese are kept in confinement."

The boy said things which were beyond one's expectation. "Who'll tell lies, if you'll ask those living in the Iwamizu fishing village about my brother, you'll know."

"What...Iwamizu Village?" exclaimed the man, looking with suspicion at the boy being grappled down. "Then, are you connected to Ichiro Kusumi?"

"Ichiro Kusumi is my brother. I was adopted so my name is Mizuta but I am Saburo, his younger brother."

"Why, so....it was that. Well....it sure turned out funny....please stand up. I am Rikihei Ooka, a rascal who sat with your brother at the grammar schools," said the man, scratching his head with his right arm and clearing the sand on Saburo.

"Ah....Rikihei Ooka....Ooka, who is doing research study of the wonderful submarine?"

"Well, that's it exactly." Suddenly Saburo grabbed Ooka's hand and tightened it many times.

"I thought of visiting you once, four or five days ago, which is quite early but I took my summer vacation and came here. In two or three days I was going to ask someone to introduce me and visit you. This is a good thing that I met you here."

Then Ooka smiled grimly, saying, "It isn't so good...at first I thought of breaking your neck. I thought you were a real spy. It was lucky that I didn't break your neck now...ha,ha,ha."

"Mr. Ooka, I have something I want you to take interest."
"Is that so, well....knowing you are Ichiro's brother,
let's talk calmly....Come to my place."
"Thank you.. I will."

The two shadows were cast longly on the rock when the morning sun rose from the Pacific Ocean.

A hopeful cooperation:

The title "Rikihei Ooka's Shipbuilding Laboratory" seems good but after all....it was only a small cottage near the Ooka Shipyard which looks like a place where scrap iron is unloaded. But, the inside was well developed with blue prints pasted on the walls and the ceiling and on the shelves were many models of ships. On the floor were machine stands, machines and materials to work with, which took most of the space.

Ooka presented a chair to Saburo Mizuta and they both ate sweet potatoes and others.

They started to talk about the matter with the door locked and when Saburo stood up it was very dark already.

"Well, let's do our best and tomorrow we 'll discuss it more concretely," said Rikihei, patting Saburo's shoulder, and went to the door together.

"Mr. Ooka, aren't you going home yet?" asked Saburo.

"Me?.... If I don't sleep in the 'Umi no Shirami' then usually I sleep in this laboratory. If you have any good ideas tonight, just come here and knock the wondow," replied Ooka.

"Where do you sleep most....in the Umi no Shirami or in this laboratory?" "Well, these one, two years, I think it's about half and half."

"What's awful," laughed Saburo, and went home.

NOTE: UMI NO SHIRAMI is a very small submarine which Ooka made himself.

The next day, Saburo visited again. Mr. Ooka greeted him like yesterday and they continued their conference. On the table they faced to was a big chart laid out. Someone started to knock the window

from the outside. "Mr. Rikihei....please open the door."

When Rikihei looked up, he saw the man who takes care of the information office for excursionists in this village was standing with a flag in his hand and behind him were about five people looking like visitors.

"What do you want?"

"It's about your business....these people want to ride in your baby submarine and visit 'Ryugu.'"

"I'm sorry but today's not good."

"Why, that's too bad....these people are from far away places and also it is your business."

"I'm resting today, so kindly go home." Rikihei did not care what they said and later on a piece of paper wrote, "Visiting to Ryugu will be cancelled for a while.... Capt. of 'Umi no Shirami'" (submarine) and pasted it to the glass door from the inside.

"Rikihei is funny," said the man angrily, and went away.

"Well, that's that....Saburo, do you have any good ideas now?" Rikihei asked and pointed to the map.

"This is difficult....itis possible to pull this Umi no Shirami (submarine) by fishing boats till here but from here, although from anyside....it will be caught by the American ships on the lookout. There....these marks are all the same."

Saburo, who is a student of a nautical school, made a down-hearted expression, pointing to the chart showing the boundary where these lookout ships will cruise, in red pencil.

"After all.....I wonder if it is able to break through?"
"Anyhow, it's so near hawaii....so from the start, this matter was difficult....I do not care what happens to me as long as I get my brother away from there safely....It is unbearable to sacrifice Mr. Ooka's life. After all, it will be discovered by the enemies. I think it is more a 'Desperate Force' than a forlorn hope." Saburo's voice was touching.

Mr. Ooka found out that Saburo wanted to borrow from yesterday his baby submarine to save his brother who is confined on the island.

A difficult problem:

"Wait...there should be a method," Said Rikihei Ooka, touched by Saburo's feeling to save his brother and also an old playmate of his. This is the reason why he is laying aside his business.

"Mr. Ooka, I'm giving up....I understand that it is difficult to cross the Pacific Ocean, after all....when one way is 6000 Kilo."

Mr. Ooka thought of the idea of pulling the sub by fishing boat till near the island but American has started a war demolishing the trade with Japan and they are watching already near the South Birds Islands....so, even fishing boats or any boats will be sunk if it passes the Ogasawara Islands. This baby submarine will also sooner or later meet the same fate if it is towed....We cannot blame Saburo for giving up.

"Wait...there should be a way...if it was towed by a tug-boat that will not be sunk or be interned by the lookout ship.. it is possible."

"It is also impossible....for instance...if it was towed by a neutral power (country) like Soviet Russia, then it may be all right but Soviet Russia would not like it and if by chance it was all right, then the cable to tow will be found and then....it is like showing how the trick is done...It's no use trying."

"Just wait," said Ooka. "I think I have a good idea coming."

"It's still impossible to do."

"Just wait, the first condition is to be towed by a boat not of Japan, the second is, while being towed no cable will be seen, all we have to do is to complete this."

"There....both terms are impossible."

"Wait....I should be able to settle these or should be ashamed of myself with one arm."

"What is that....I heard as though you said people with one arm are more important-looking."

"What you heard is exactly what it is....and didn't you know it till now?" said Ooka. Saburo was very much surprised.

"The story will go side track but, for your reference, I will tell you....don't forget this....without one arm, the nourishment for one of the arms will go up to the head so naturally those with one arm are much more brainy than those having both arms."

"I wonder."

"Do not make insulting remarks about this, this is a theory supported by a Doctor of Physiology."

"Why, is that so?"

"It is not only a theory....I will prove to you in reality," and suddenly Mr. Ooka became very good humored.

"I'm scared."

"Hey Saburo....be very glad....I have thought of a wonderful thing. I now have an idea to complete the two conditions. Why, we will be able to go to the island where your brother is and also encircle the world....oh, anyplace."

"Is that true? How would you do it?"

"Umino Shirami (means sub.) will have a long horn... a very handy horn. I will plan it by today and will start making it immediately. If we have about a week, I think it will be completed while you are preparing the things to be loaded in the submarine. You will be in charge of this so please do it well," Mr. Ooka's cheeks were flushed and he was like a different person.

Saburo Mizuta saw this and at last believed that Ooka had made a great discovery or will have a great invention.

Ten days passed....The man who is in charge of the excursion office -- who was once chased away from Ooka's shipbuilding yard, passed in front and thought of going in to patch up peace, went to the small cottage and looked in but no one was there. He called several times from the outside but no answer. Then he noticed a new paper pasted on the glass window.

"Went on a journey...will be away for quite a while. Maybe...will not come back.

Rikihei Ooka
Saburo Mizuta"

Disorder -- Cause Unknown:

Paul Go -- France's freighter, left Yokohama on that afternoon to their next stop in Hawaii. When she was leaving the Tokyo harbor, the sun had already set from the Izu Peninsula and the lighthouse on the Nojima Cape was seen revolving beautifully. After awhile..all the members on board were through with their supper and with the eight o'clock bell, the officer on duty on the bridge changed.

"Is there something that needs to be transferred?"

"No, nothing is in disorder on this ship. Only, there's a bit left in this bottle so I thought of handing it over to the night guard," said the former guard and handed the bottle to the successor.

"My, I didn't think this was left over yet, thank you." The officers saluted and were about to separate when..... Just at this moment.....Paul's hull began to shake queerly. It was a very queer shake and after two or three times of this shaking, it stopped.

"I wonder what that shake was," exclaimed the officer on guard.

"I wonder what that is.....it seemed from the ship's bottom."

"From the ship's bottom?.....or ran aground?....improbable, then....I wonder if it's a mine?"

"A mine?....if that was a mine, we wouldn't be standing straight on this bridge now."

The two officers looked at each other....but they were not able to solve this. After this, nothing happened so they were a bit at ease.

"Anyway, let's report this to the Captain," the officer on guard ordered the operator to call the captain.

"Is it all right for me to go back now?"

"Why, stay here a few minutes more.....I am still feeling uneasy." There was a phone call from the engine division.

"This is the guard....did something happen?"

"Yes, there is something funny.....I don't know why but this ship's speed has fallen down suddenly and if we do not put on steam, we won't have the regular speed.....what shall we do?"

"Do not give any power for awhile....the speed fell down because of the queer shakes."

"Yes, that's right, what was that?.... did you find out what was the matter?"

"No, we are now investigating."

After the call from the engine division, at last the captain spoke -- "What...queer shakes?....no, nothing of that sort happened. You're drunk."

"No, after the queer shakes, the speed fell down and we are now investigating the cause."

"What....you don't know the case yet? Recently, our French crew's character has fallen. While saying....you don't know, you don't know when something might happen and we will be finding ourselves in hell. From now on, if you are to cross the back of a whale, come and consult me ahead," said the captain drunkenly.

"What...do you mean that we crossed the back of a whale?"

"Oh, it's only a story happened fifteen years ago at the south of Australia, ha, ha, ha."

The officer on guard laid the phone down and called out to the crew on deck. With searchlights on, they investigated the surroundings of the ship and also the near surface of the sea. But had no result. Nothing was the matter...the only change was that although giving standard horsepower they did not have the regular horsepower. The condition is exactly as a little while ago.

"I don't know," said the guard.

"Engine div. give the regular speed---it's all right to raise the power," the guard ordered and then patted the former guard on the shoulder saying, "Thank you for waiting....it's all right for you to go back....but, tonight....sleep with your life-belt."

The excitement had settled down a little. Paul shifted her route to the ast on the dark Pacific Ocean.

100-1514

"Umi no Shirami" crossed the Pacific:

"Is it safe, Mr. Ooka?" asked Saburo, pointing to the ceiling. It was a very narrow room, having an oily smell, filled with machinery, and on the ceiling were many kinds of pipes around. The main engine was resting and only the small engines were moving, which turns on the electric light, and to move the bulb of the compressed air. This is the inside of the baby submarine, having only one room.

R. Ooka, wearing working clothes stained with oil, was bending forward and was taking care of the engines when Saburo called him.

"Yes, it is safe. Anyway tonight...there's nothing to worry."

"Is it dangerous at daybreak?"

"Well, there is a little danger at daybreak. The sea here isn't so calm yet but....it depends on the sun because deep places can be seen, the main boat (meaning Paul) is narrow (the beam of this 2000 ton freighter is narrow) so there is a possibility that we will be seen at dawn."

"Then, after all....it is dangerous."

"No, tonight is all right, so before dawn we must find a bigger ship and move there."

"Changing.....the starting of the dangerous act."

"Well, we are saving our fuel by being towed on other ships so we can't be too particular."

"Umi no Shirami," with Ooka and Saburo in it, are on the Paul's bottom and is crossing the Pacific. This is the first record after the History of the Oceans began.

This is Ooka's invention.....He showed this by saying to grow horns on the "Umi no Shirami." The horns were on the back of the submarine which is able to stretch.....because the cable with the buoy, with the power of the buoy, it will extend up. The wound cable is attached on the back of the sub. The buoys are not the usual ones. It has in the center a powerful electro-magnet so if the "sub" lets loose her horns about 50 meter waiting for game under water.... and if a ship passes by, this buoy with its electro-magnet will stick to the iron bottom of the ship. This baby sub has two of these buoys.

If this buoy sticks to a ship, the submarine's engine must start, the cable be wound and must quickly stick the back of the submarine to the ship's bottom. This must be done quickly or the ship will leave the submarine behind and the cable might touch the propeller or the sub may be seen from the stern. The horns are quickly wound because of this. This is how this baby submarine waited for Paul (freighter) when it left the Tokyo harbor.

The next morning (without the load) the engine guard found out that the ship was speeding one knot faster than the regular speed and again there was excitement. The crew became nervous-minded. Later, nothing happened to the freighter Paul again.

In exchange, Brazil's ship, 8000 ton "Fulda," met the same fate. Fulda left Hong Kong and was sailing to Hawaii when her speed fell down. Naturally, the "baby sub" stuck to the ship's bottom was not seen. Finally, this ship towed the baby submarine to the Hawaiian Islands.

Brethren under guard:

Saburo was relieved traveling in the baby submarine because after all it was skillfully done....which was really unexpected. He inspected the things he thought of giving to his brother when he reached the island. Whether it would reach his brother easily or not was a problem after their landing.

Before leaving Tokyo, the promised messages did not come in. About a month passed and the relation between Japan and America was portent, broadcasts to foreign countries from J.O.A.K., which were heard in the submarine, said that America's violence had increased and Saburo had to worry about his brother's safety. Ichiro was a man of justice, filled with patriotic feeling and was also very strong. Saburo began to worry more about his brother. He knew his brother would not stay there quietly.

The Fulda stopped several times so they knew they were near the Hawaiian Islands. The Fulda was ordered to stop by America's lookout ships for inspection. Then, one day, it stopped and did not move for a day. Later, they dropped anchor. Until then, the baby sub did not know she was already in port. To make sure which port they were in, the cable of the electro-magnet was cut loose and she started to move on her own power. But she made the mistake of going on the surface during broad daylight. With no hiding place, she was in danger. R. Ooka was also worried.

"What shall we do? It is very dangerous that we can't even move."

"Can't help it....let's sleep at the bottom of the ocean until night. It isn't so deep in port so I think it's all right to stay under." With water filled in the tank, it touched the bottom at 25 meters.

Ooka was very glad and showed respect to Saburo. So, the baby submarine waited for night to come. Night came very late, with telescope on surface of water, looked at all directions...she was in port, they were able to know how things were at the port because of no "black-outs." At last they found a place near the bank which looked like a broken shipbuilding yard and fastened the baby sub in a shade.

From now on, it depends only on God!

Saburo landed alone, carrying things to be given to his brother. Ooka was to stay in the submarine until the condition above was known.

"I'm going now."

"I wish you success, and please return as soon as possible if you find out how things are."

"Yes," answered Saburo, shaking hands.

Each time Saburo met a police or a custom inspector, he was scared because if he was caught it was the end of everything. At last he came to the city. He knew he reached the island of his destination but where the Japanese residents are kept was still unknown. Looking at the passers-by, he noticed a Japanese among them and he came near where Saburo was hiding. The man--Mr. Nakanishi, was surprised. "I am the brother of Ichiro Kusumi, who is supposed to be on this island. I want to meet my brother, where is he now? Please take me there," begged Saburo. Mr. Nakanishi was puzzled.

"Your brother is safe and I know where he is now but I will show you later. I have something more to tell you. Here the Japanese are watched closely and if two Japanese are talking together, the police or gendarme will come soon so let's be walking separately and continue this talk," said Nakanishi, who started to walk and Saburo followed after him.

"Saburo, we are not having hard times in living here as you thought but weapons and (materials for the) means of communication are all taken up. We cannot even send cablegram or even a post-card to Japan. They are all indignant over this but can't help it."

"What is my brother doing?"

"Don't be surprised....Mr. Kusumi is in prison now."

"What....prison...why?"

"Don't talk loudly....but, there is a way for you to meet your brother, so don't be discouraged."

Mr. Nakanishi has been in the drug business for about twenty years here. It was lucky for Saburo that he met this man. They separated but Mr. Nakanishi showed Saburo a different road to his warehouse. There Saburo spent the afternoon and night, while Nakanishi was preparing to let Saburo meet Ichiro, who is confined in prison.

The next night....past 10:00 P.M., Saburo, together with Nakanishi, went in from the back door of the prison. The guards were all bribed.

"What is that box you brought in?" asked the guard (his duty).

"This is alcohol for medical use. Mr. Kusumi will open it for your inspection later," replied Nakanishi.

"All right, that prisoner has alcoholic poisoning," said the guard.

The prison was very quiet because it was time for the prisoners to be sleeping.

"Quietly turn over there."

"I will come here five minutes later to lock here," said the guard, knocking at the door.

"Who's there?"

"Nakanishi....I have brought here a friend....do not be surprised," said Nakanishi, pushing Saburo.

"Brother."

"Oh, Saburo."

"Tell it quickly," Nakanishi said.

"I am in here deliberately because, if I am out, they will think I will stir up the Japanese residents and do something and also being strictly watched. I think they'll feel better if I am in here."

"But, if you are in here, we won't be able to communicate."

"Saburo, our means of communication have all been seized and we are not allowed to communicate. In two days, I will climb the watch tower and from there I can look down the town, the port at once. Do you know that today....in the afternoon, three new plane carriers which were at the west coast came in this port equipped. If I had my set, I will be able to radio from the watch-tower," said Ichiro.

"The guard is coming....it's time," said Nakanishi.

Saburo pointed the box of whiskey to his brother. In the bottom of the box was a fine set for sending and receiving messages which Saburo brought from Japan.

"Saburo, I am glad you have brought what I was wanting always. Leave the matter to me and I think....it is better for you to return to Japan quietly. Give Ooka my best regards."

Saburo left the prison hearing the guard's footsteps. That night, Saburo Mizuta returned to the baby submarine.

"What were you doing? Ride quick, I thought were to lose this good chance."

When Saburo went in, the sub started to move. Saburo told Ooka what happened last night.

"Keep quiet for awhile, you don't understand....tell your story later, we are going to put an end to those plane carriers."

"What?"

"I thought of this all day and made this submarine able to discharge."

"Wait, Mr. Ooka."

Mr. Ooka knew of the plane carriers in port and was going to make a game, which I do not blame him....but, Saburo stopped him. That kind of work is to be done by our battleships. After two hours, at last Mr. Ooka gave in.

"All right, I'll forget about it, and I'll give your brother the credit. Those officers and sailors of the plane carriers have a blessing."

"Never mind, it's only their length of life has been prolonged for a year or half," said Saburo Mizuta.

END

The book, "Sekaisen To Nippon" ("The World War and Japan") and the August, 1940, issue of the magazine "Hinode" are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES: 2 - TO BUREAU.

Book entitled "Sekaisen To Nippon" ("The World War and Japan") and the August, 1940, issue of the magazine "Hinode."

- P E N D I N G -

RECORDED

JCN:klb

61-10556-19-251

May 5, 1942

Honorable Ed Gossett
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 24, 1942, together with an enclosure which consisted of a letter addressed to you signed by Mr. W. T. Oraham, of Megargel, Texas.

The contents of your letter and its enclosure have been noted and made a part of the official records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in referring the above mentioned matter to me.

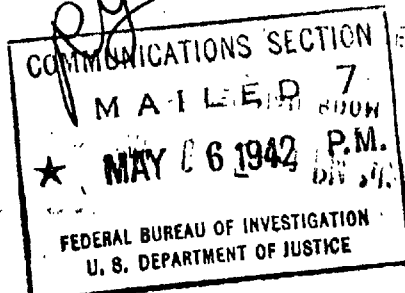
With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

MAY 6 4 31 PM '42

MAY 6 2 34 PM '42
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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
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John Edgar Hoover

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COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS No. 2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 24, 1942

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter from one of my good friends, Mr. W. T. Graham, of Megargel, Texas.

Mr. Graham is one of the best citizens of our section. He is a hundred percent American and is greatly concerned with the situation in Hawaii. I hope you will give his letter serious consideration and I am sure your Department will continue to do everything it can to suppress Fifth Column activity in the Hawaiian Islands.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours

ED GOSSETT

EG/ms

encl

cc - Mr. W. T. Graham
Megargel, Texas

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
6	APR 27 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FIVE	

EX-10

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Honolulu, T. H.
April 19, 1942

VIA CLIPPER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of radio broadcasts from Japan for April 13 and 14, 1942, which were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers, ms
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

MSM:LT
100-1379

Enclosures

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7 8 JUN 19 1961

10 MAY 25 1942
ENCLO.
COPY IN FILE

RECORDED	61-10556-19
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
18 APR 27 1942	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FIVE	

Single and multiple, in a high or low, broad or thin position. It is, however, not to be confused with the "7".

Japanese base: (1) THANKS (2) TO (3) YOU (4) VERY (5) MUCH
(6) PLEASE (7) FOR (8) YOUR (9) HELP (10) AND (11) FORGIVENESS

Large formations of Japanese bombs were reported to have been dropped on land, and the effect on the ground was described as being very similar to that of the atomic bomb. The bombs were reported to be of the type which are used in the positions of the Japanese army, and the effect on the ground was described as being very similar to that of the atomic bomb. It was also reported that there were many Japanese bombs which were virtually identical.

Manila: (1st. Q.M. HOTEL) COMMENTS ON THE MATTER: (P. 10/10/10)

It. Gen. Nogue told the press yesterday evening, "It is still too early for me to identify myself to those calling the commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines in view of the fact that the fight has just begun. Our battle has been won against difficult terrain, rather than against the American forces". He recalled that the fight started with the routing of the American troops on the Lagon plain, followed by a general offensive against the American defenders who took shelter in Batuan.

Telegram: (U.S. AIR MAIL 5 CENTS) (AIR MAIL 5 CENTS)

11. Gen. Matsui Iwaki, an authority on the South Seas in an interview with a Yaski reporter said that (1) the defense of Nataan had not affected Japan's military schedule in the southern regions, (2) Americans gained no significant results beyond the moral satisfaction of prolonging the war, (3) complete control of the Philippines was now a foregone conclusion and the fall of Nataan should accelerate the program of reconstruction throughout the Japanese occupied areas in the southern Pacific, (4) the immediate military question now concerns the direction in which the Japanese forces, relieved by Nataan's collapse will choose to move, (5) tribute of the highest order will be due the Japanese for the triumph over almost 100,000 American soldiers and 100,000 American sailors and 100,000 American airmen, (6) the Japanese advantage in attack and control of the air will be a major factor in the future, (7) the Japanese will operate with the utmost efficiency but the American forces will deliberately coordinate their operations by concentrating their forces in Nataan and the Philippines and the South Seas.

Tokyo: Imperial Household Agency: ()

(In addition to item 9) Those captured included 100 tanks and one hundred twenty four tanks including, armoured cars were captured.

To:yo: HOUSD-UP OF MATERIALS IN THREE PAPERS)

Tokyo papers unanimously declared that complete occupation

NEWS, Official from Imperial Hdqtrs.

1. 4:20 PM 13th April: 8 days after commencing a full force attack on Bataan, the Japanese have completely captured Bataan Peninsula.

2. 4:25 PM: The high commander of the Japanese forces in the P. I. is officially being announced as Lieut-Gen. Masaharu Homma. He is from Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

3. Bangkok: A large meeting consisting of 1000 Indians was held here on the 23rd anniversary of the British massacre of Indians, for the purpose of stirring up the India independence movement.

4. Jap. Press: Billiton Island, captured by the Japanese on 10th April is 4500 square kilometers and has a population of 50,000. It is the center of tin production.

5. Tokyo: A new telephoto service will be inaugurated between Argentina and Japan in accordance with a new agreement reached.

6. Kiyoshi Ikeda, Chief Administrator of Malina Island, arrived here for a visit and reports that under expert guidance of the Japanese Agricultural Department, rice crops are 5 times as large as has been in the past.

7. Manila: The greater part of Cebu is under Japanese rule and a complete occupation is a matter of a few hours.

8. Shanghai: Insurance companies formerly operated under US and British laws, have been liquidated and transferred under Japanese supervision on 11th April.

9. Official from Imperial Hdqtrs., 4:10 PM 14th April: In the Bataan campaign up to 12th April, no less than 40,000 were captured by the Japanese of which 6700 were Americans.

Major Gen. Hime;

Jones, Commander of 1st Army Corps.

Parker, " 2nd "

Francisco, " Filipino forces.

and more than dozen other high officials were among those captured. Also the following were captured:

196 heavy guns

320 machine guns

500 automatic rifles

10,000 rifles

120 armoured cars

220 motor vehicles

and a large quantity of ammunition

George Washington Radio Station WGEI of
San Francisco.

It is recalled that on 8th, 17th, 18 and 19th March, WGEI reported that Lieut. Gen. H. Hotta, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the P. I. committed Harakiri because he could not beat Gen. MacArthur's forces and that Gen. Hotta's successor was Gen. Hotta.

WGEI said yesterday that these reports were false and was interested to know what kind of apology WGEI would give the American public when this was officially exposed.

The Imperial Japanese Headquarters announced yesterday that Lt. Gen. Hotta has been active on Bataan right along and that Bataan was completely occupied by the Japanese under Gen. Hotta on 11th April.

WGEI should make an apology and also is warned not to report any more fabricated reports. American listeners are asked to boycott WGEI unless she apologizes publicly.

Jorge Vargas, head of the Philippine government declared that the fall of Bataan was a saving of countless lives of young Filipinos who are needed for reconstruction work in this country.

One factor that contributed toward the speedy downfall of Bataan was the lowering of morale among Filipino fighters after Gen. MacArthur and his family fled to safety, leaving the Filipinos behind to die at the hands of the Japanese.

Under Secy. of War, Sumner Welles, declared that the US is prepared to make a counter offensive against the Axis nations, but he refused to explain, due to obvious reasons.

Reuters News Agency, commenting on the sinking of the aircraft carrier Hara stated that the Japanese had only five bombers and not torpedo carrying planes. There is reason to believe that the Japanese have virtual control of the Bay of Bengal and the Persian Gulf thus making the sea route of supply to China, Russia and India extremely difficult.

Bengal Bay, since the days of Nelson, under British rule, is lost to the British now. This is very hard to believe when you consider the fact that Britain, after the loss of Singapore, centered all her possible strength in the Indian Ocean area. Light and heavy cruisers, destroyers, submarines, plane carriers, etc. were all there to help hold the Indian Ocean. Possibly the downfall of Bengal Bay was on account of this "hold" idea, instead of an offensive strategy. It was too bad we did not meet a larger force, because if we did, we could have destroyed a larger number of ships and planes.

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, April 14, 1942 by Informant "H-7".

Shanghai: (BATTLE OF CORREGIDOR)

Japanese war planes today (April 14) continued to rain heavy bombs on Corregidor with undiminished fury bombing anti-aircraft installations, and surface craft anchored off the island. Yesterday gigantic bombers completely silenced enemy artillery batteries. Japanese heavy artillery mounted on the Bataan coast commanding Manila Bay, yesterday, relentlessly hammered away at Corregidor. Japanese reconnaissance fliers reported that the accurate shelling was wreaking a heavy toll on enemy positions.

Shanghai: (BATTLE OF CEBU)

Squadrons of army aircraft operating over Cebu Island yesterday morning bombed and machine-gunned enemy remnants fleeing from the vicinity of Cebu city into the surrounding mountainous regions. All Japanese planes returned safely.

Tokyo: (BATTLE OF BATAAN)

(Addition to item 1 in the supplementary section of the digest of April 10, 1942. This is a local translation of the story delivered in Japanese from Radio Tokyo supplementing the information found in the translated version which came over Radio Saigon.) "All preparations having been made, we were as though awaiting the word from the commander. Several hundred planes, several hundred tanks, several hundred cannons were ready. At 9 A.M., April 3rd, the artillery began action. The aim was so accurate that even some of the infantry which were 50 meters from the enemy were not endangered by the Japanese shells. The air-corps bombarded them fiercely, commuting back and forth from the base to enemy lines, loading bombs and unloading them on the enemy. Artillery fire was fierce, its ferocity is indelible. About 11 A.M. we could see enemy troops descending from a certain mountain. Our infantry sent in word that if the artillery forces kept up the bombardment, the infantry would have no work to do. This was continued for six hours. As pre-arranged, artillery fire stopped at 3 P.M. and our infantry began to advance. The enemy artillery which had remained silent throughout the day began to pound our infantry. Thus went the battle for three days. On the night of the 3rd day, enemy artillery again became active at night and cannonaded thunderously. The battle raged fiercely. The 4th, 5th, 6th day passed, infantry, artillery, air-corps working smoothly like clock-work. On the 6th day, we advanced to the line where the American troops were stationed. We gathered our forces for our last all-out attack and advanced. The enemy had ammunition enough to last them for 2 or 3 more months. Food was scarce but they were not starving.

APR 14 1942
LIFE DIVISION

Tokyo: (NAVAL PRESS ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN OCEAN BATTLES)

The Tokyo morning papers gave prominence to the descriptive accounts of the overwhelming naval and air victories by the Japanese navy in the Indian Ocean, between April 5th and 9th, when the British fleet was virtually annihilated. A Domei correspondent relayed the following story obtained from the naval press section told them by the officers and men who took part in the naval and air operations: "Surround and annihilate the enemy fleet and transports operating around Calcutta and Madras in coordination with the Japanese naval units attacking Ceylon" was the order that started action. The bay of Bengal being the theater of operation, the fleet approached the Indian mainland from three directions, Calcutta, Cocanada, Vizagapatam and Madras. Another special unit steamed for Ceylon from the south to attack Trincomali and Colombo. On the morning of April 10th, an order was issued to the air-arm to attack Colombo and they took off from aircraft carriers. The airplanes arrived at Colombo shortly after 11 A.M. A terrific air battle raged between our planes and the enemy's Spitfires, Hurricanes and Dorniers but soon the enemy planes could be seen fleeing or falling to earth trailing flame and smoke. Meanwhile, bombers attacked the airfield and destroyed harbor facilities as well as warehouses on the port. This initial attack was made by naval aircraft which took by surprise the enemy prepared to escape from Ceylon. About 3 P.M. 2 columns of smoke were sighted 350 miles southwest of Ceylon Island. They were found to be the Cornwall and Dorsetshire steaming towards Africa. After a terrific engagement lasting 90 minutes in which the Japanese planes dropped torpedo after torpedo and bomb after bomb, the enemy ships were sunk. Taking precautions so that the Japanese strategical plans around Ceylon remained unsuspected, the naval units waited the whole day of the 5th instead of forcing the attack against the enemy in the Bengal Bay area. Early the following morning about 9:30 A.M. enemy warships were sighted at a distance of between 6,000 and 8,000 meters. The Japanese opened fire and utter confusion seemed to have seized the convoy. Some vessels could be seen sinking instantly from direct Japanese hits, others took to their heels and some ships even hoisted white flags at once. Their guns were not sufficient torpedoes were fired. The 8 centimeter guns at the bow as well as the machine guns on the stern of practically all the enemy vessels were silenced and the enemy lost its fighting spirit. Between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M., 8 enemy transports including oil tankers were sunk off Calcutta, while Japanese units off Cocanada sank 8 vessels, and north of Madras sank 5 vessels. Most of the enemy convoys had been practically annihilated in the Indian Ocean on April 5th and 6th. The Japanese attacked the Trincomali naval base on April 9th. Only a few enemy planes met the Japanese. In the air assault, the B-class cruiser Leander was sunk as well as 3 other vessels. At 3 P.M., the aircraft carrier, Hermes, thinking that the Japanese had broken off their attack attempted to escape towards Africa, but was sunk in the Indian Ocean.

Tokyo: (FRINDLY NATIONALS TO GO TO ANY TERRITORY, IN PRINCIPLE)

Tomokazu Hori told the press in Tokyo that nationals of friendly countries, in principle, will be allowed to go to any territory under Japanese occupation to engage in ordinary economic activities. He said: "However, such permission will be governed by circumstances on the spot. I cannot say right now how soon friendly nationals will be allowed to go to the Japanese occupied areas."

This was in response to a question by an Axis correspondent who referred to Baron Kinmochi Okura's article in the Gaiko Koron as well as Lt. Col. Kato's statement in which he vehemently denied that this current war was a racial war.

Berlin: (BRITISH AND AMERICAN LOSSES IN TONNAGE)

Competent quarters in Berlin estimated that 713,210 tanker tonnage was lost by the British and Americans since German submarines began attacking off the American coast. They estimate that 1,000,070 tons of oil were lost. This includes those ships announced sunk in yesterday's German communique.

Ankara: (TWO RUSSIANS SUSPECTED INVOLVED IN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF VON PAPAN)

The court of Ankara will resume hearings on the recent attempt made on the life of the German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Franz Von Papan. Two Soviet citizens, Palav and (what sounds like) Konelav are accused of having participated in the attempt and will be arraigned before the court.

Shanghai: (MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL NEWS)

In connection with the requisition of motor cars belonging to enemy nationals, Lt. Morita Matsuda, assistant army spokesman revealed that 300 vehicles had been turned in up to 3 P.M. Thursday. This represents 80 percent of those registered as belonging to enemy nationals. Those fitted for military use will be taken over by the army.

The two leading British banks in Shanghai and the National City Bank of New York are paying dividends from the account of depositors including enemy nationals. With regard to the Hong-kong Shanghai Bank, it was explained that the bank is paying out a further 25 percent of the whole amount deposited or 50 percent of the frozen balances. When Shanghai was occupied by the Japanese forces, 50 percent of all accounts was transferred to the Yokohama Specie Bank and the balance was frozen. Of this balance, 50 percent has already been paid out. This dividend was paid out primarily to help the small depositors. The smaller the amount in deposit the greater the percentage paid out.

COMMENTS

Britain cannot solve its problem of successive naval defeats by changing the command of the fleet. The sinking of heavy cruisers and an aircraft carrier makes the 2 battleships in the Indian Ocean area useless for without the protection of heavily armed cruisers and aircraft carriers, battleships are helpless. Britain finds it as difficult to replace heavy cruisers as to replace battleships. The strength of the British navy is not sufficient to provide ample protection to the enormously spread British supply lines and the policy of sending small ships against Japan has proved useless. Britain dares not throw in enough in the sea battles against Japan as her position in other waters is not secure and not sending a sufficient fleet she loses the entire fleet.

The naval might of Britain and America have proved a myth. The air forces of these countries are getting a beating on all fronts. The morale of the people is weakening. It is not human to expect it to strengthen when it is constantly fed on defeat. It would have been better if their leaders had been truthful and had placed the interests of the nation above their own personal interests.

There are no nations left to listen to their stories. Even those nations within their sphere of power are breaking away from them. India rejected England's proposals. Iranians have rejected them. That the cause of the Allied nations is unjust is proven by the fact that they must resort to force to obtain concessions from the countries whereas any nation will join in voluntarily if that nation is fighting a just cause. We have a good example of this in Thailand which resisted British intrigue and readily cooperated with Japan.

Asia's Views on the News.

Noon Extra: The arrival in London of General Marshall apparently was timed to divert the attention of the Americans from the fall of Bataan. The Anglo-American press state that the conferences are shrouded in mystery, nevertheless they claim to be in possession of reliable information that the purpose of this visit is to formulate definite plans for an Allied offensive on the European continent. They say that they took their last defensive step at Bataan and intimate that the failure to reinforce their forces in Bataan was not because they could not send supplies but because of the urgency to take the offensive in Europe.

The war of the Atlantic waged so successfully by Axis subs and planes is the best answer to this. Assuming that England could supply 4,000,000 men, the United States must provide 4,000,000 more men, plus their equipment, guns, tanks and supplies. It is up to the United States to transport them and keep them supplied. At present American shipping is being sunk faster

then they can replace it. Up to the end of March, the Germans alone sank 16,000,000 tons of Allied shipping, not to speak of what the Japanese and Italians have sunk.

Singapore fell because Roosevelt failed to deliver the goods. Chungking awaits patiently, Australia is receiving a mere trickle, and the Philippines receives none at all. Russia is becoming caustic in its comments on Roosevelt's all-out aid. The Germans would welcome this invasion for nothing; would be easier to smash, but we are afraid it will not come.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Honorable, P. M.

WTH:PB

April 21, 1942.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith three copies of
a report prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence,
Hutchins, P. M., regarding Audience Reaction to a
Picture of the Marshall Islands Attack.

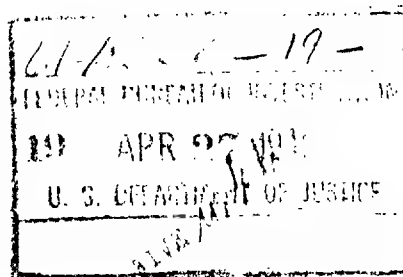
Very truly yours,

J. L. Brown
J. L. Brown,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encls.

COPIES NOTED
20 JUN 22 1961

ENCL. 19



MAY 22 1942

COPI

UNITED STATES NAVY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
Investigation Report

Subject: U.S. Navy Attack - Audience reaction to picture of
Report made at: 1/4D - Honolulu
Report made by: Lieutenant (jg) W. B. Stephenson, USNR
Period covered: 29-31 March, 1942
Origin of Case: Invitation from manager of Palama Theater, Honolulu, to
DIO-14ND to send representatives to view showing of newsreel
pictures of U. S. Navy attack on Marshall Islands.

Date: 6 Apr. 1942

Character of Investigation: Internal Security

Enclosures: (A) Copy of Section A-6 memo Copy to: CNI (2)
to DIO-14ND, same Subject. Com14 (1)
(B) Copy of MID-ND memo, same Cincpac (1)
subject, 3-29-42 FBI-Hon (1)
DIO-14ND (1)
14ND (1)

Source File No.: 14ND 2550

CNI File No.:

Synopsis: At the invitation of the manager of the Palama Theater, Honolulu, three members of Section A-6 of this office who know Japanese attended a showing of a newsreel showing the attack of the U. S. Navy on the Marshall Islands. The showing of the picture was on 29 March, 1942, approximately two months after the attack. The majority of persons in the audience at the Palama Theater were of Japanese descent.

Enclosure (A) sets forth the comments of the observers of this office, which were, in short: That the younger members of the audience were more interested in cowboys and comics than in U. S. naval victories; that individual reactions and comments were missing; that the younger members of the audience were more enthusiastic about U. S. victories than were the older persons. Inconclusiveness of the comment is indicated, for lack of standard of comparison. Further audience-reaction observation will be made.

CONCLUSIONS: In one isolated case of audience reaction testing made to date, it was found that a predominantly Japanese audience was not overly enthusiastic about a U. S. naval victory, yet not apathetic; and that younger members of the audience evinced more enthusiasm for the victory than did older Japanese.

COPIES DESTROYED
53 JUN 19 1951

Approved:

I. L. HAYFIELD
Captain, U. S. Navy
District Intelligence

Special Agent in Charge
District Intelligence Division
Sixth Floor, Long Hotel
Honolulu, Hawaii

CONFIDENTIAL

DC/cc
March 31, 1942

TO: Mr. Tolson: The District Intelligence Officer

FROM: Mr. [redacted] -- Intelligence Division

1. Three members of the A-6 staff attended subject showing at the Helena Theater March 29, 1942 at the times stated in the regular course of business. I attended with my wife on my day off both because I wanted to see the picture and because my wife is far better of me.

2. Lieutenant Lazenby's report follows:
I went to the theater at 8:45 and left at about 9:10 immediately after the news showing of the Navy picture.

"The audience was rather low class and seemingly very few came specifically to see the news picture. There were a chorus of 'ooh's' at the sight of the long, snaky clips of anti-aircraft ammunition on board the carrier and cheering at the end, but there was perhaps more cheering when 'The Oklahoma Kid' cleared up on the streets of Tulsa, and the greatest show of enthusiasm came during a little number called 'The Three Stooges,' a picture which arrived in a big report from a great number of 'the castings' delivered with sections of gas pipe.

"In general, the character of the audience was such as to be incapable of distinguishing between fact and story.

"Although I sat in four different seats during the one and a half hours of the show, I heard no individual reactions."

3. Mr. Leda's report reads as follows:

"I attended the Helena Theatre last night and was surprised by the lack of a crowd in front of the theatre. The news reel on the screen of Gilbert Island started at about 8:05 P.M. and lasted for about 5 to 7 minutes. During and after the picture, I heard no one make any comment. However, as the feature picture 'Oklahoma Kid' was being shown, a young boy of about 27 years of age, who was sitting beside me asked if I had a match. I offered him the match and took the opportunity to ask him what he thought of the news reel. He asked me if I had seen the news reel of the Pearl Harbor attack. I replied no. He then said, 'Well, it's better than that picture, but a bit too short.' He said no more and continued to enjoy the picture. After the show, I got out as fast as possible and stood around in front of the theatre. No one appeared to have made any comment on the news reel."

1942

[illegible]

- "Judging from the crowd standing outside (waiting for the second performance), the public's response to any form of news picture showing Allied victory seems to be very favorable."

6. Another consideration that should not be overlooked is the lack of an adequate standard of comparison for this study in audience reaction. It would be necessary to have seen other pictures at the same theatre in order to gauge opinion in a dynamic sense. Was this reaction more enthusiastic than the one showing Pearl Harbor? We don't know. Was the ethnic distribution of the audience typical for the island or was it more heavily Japanese for the Marshall Islands attack? What about the time of day?

- Jenzel Carl
Lieutenant, USMC

Honolulu, T. H.

29 March 1942

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF BUREAU:

Subject: Japanese Attitude

Re: Japanese reaction to news pictures concerning the U. S. Naval offensive on the Gilbert & Marshall Islands.

- I -

On the above date this agent accompanied by Agent Sullivan of this office attended the showing of the news reel pictures concerning the recent U. S. Naval attack on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands at the request of Mr. Vernon E. CUMMINGS, manager of the Ialana Theatre, King Street near Robello Lane, Honolulu, T. H., to note the reaction of the local Japanese to the pictures.

- II -

The audience, predominantly Japanese, watched the pictures of the shelling of the Gilbert and Marshall Islands with an intense interest. The finish of the pictures brought about a great deal of applause in a good American style.

- III -

It is the opinion of these agents that the audience of the Ialana Theatre showed a good American attitude during the course of the pictures.

APPROVED:
JUN 15 1942

/s/ John Sullivan Sullivan
Agent, C.I.A.

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JCM:k1b
5/5/42

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED

Date:

To: Chief, Military Intelligence Service
War Department
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAPANESE ON HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SUSPECTED OF PLANNING
REVOLUTION TO OVERTHROW U.S.

Information has been received from a highly confidential source concerning the situation of the Japanese on the Hawaiian Islands. The confidential source reports that there are approximately 150,000 Japanese on the Islands, 3,000 of whom are in the armed forces and many of whom are guarding the important public works in Honolulu and other places on the Island. The confidential source further reported that on December 7, 1941, the Japanese Consulate had 24 members on its staff, and that there were 246 Japanese policemen in Honolulu alone. The source reports there is much concern on the part of the American and Hawaiian citizens about the deal of loyalty of Japanese individuals.

It is also reported by the confidential source that there are no schools where only the Japanese language is used and Buddhist teachers preach and teach only loyalty to the Japanese Emperor. The confidential source expressed an opinion that these schools should be immediately put under Federal jurisdiction.

It is further reported by the confidential source that most of the responsible people on the Island feel an invasion is imminent and should that come many Japanese there would "turn color immediately". The confidential source also of a Japanese man on December 7, 1941, was found in the streets with a knife on, but under his knife he was clothed in the uniform of a Japanese military officer. The Japanese is now reportedly interned. It is further

Reported by the same source that there are thousands of Japanese on the Hawaiian Islands who cannot be trusted and feeling is getting so bitter that a civil war might happen there would be a wholesale slaughter of every Japanese on the Island particularly in the event of an invasion, as the American citizens will take no chances.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 12 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

112

thinks the crops possibly should be sacrificed rather than take chances.

It is further reported by the confidential source that the Japanese labor problem in the Hawaiian Islands is causing a great deal of concern as there are many Japanese laborers working on public works programs for the Government who are being paid the "outlandish price of \$16.00 and \$18.00 a day, including overtime, as carpenters and other laborers".

The confidential source also stated that contrary to the report of Assistant Secretary of War John J. Moley, who reportedly returned from the Island recently, there is plenty of sabotage on the Island and there will be more. The confidential source is very apprehensive and says that others are also apprehensive over this situation.

CC - Director, Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Gandy _____

OFFICE OF
THE ASSISTANT TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL



April 24, 1942

Handwritten: Edmund
for Neely
Signature: [illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAME

For your information.

J. H. P.

James Rowe, Jr.

Attachment

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

April 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROWE

Mr. Charles J. Pietsch, formerly Chairman of the Hawaii Housing Authority, came in today to bring a message from United States Attorney Taylor with reference to the situation out there and to urge that the Department call him in.

Mr. Pietsch spoke of the situation with reference to the 150,000 Japs on the Hawaiian Islands, 3,000 of which are in the armed forces and many of which are guarding the important public works in Honolulu and other places on the Island. Mr. Pietsch stated that on December 7, the Jap Consulate had 240 members on its staff. He stated also that there were 246 Jap policemen in Honolulu alone. There is much concern on the part of the American and Hawaiian citizens about the dual citizenship.

He spoke at length of the fact that there are schools where only the Japanese language is used and Buddhist teachers preach and teach only loyalty to the Emperor and these schools should be immediately put under Federal jurisdiction.

Mr. Pietsch stated that most of the responsible people on the Island feel an invasion of the Island is imminent and should that come those Japs there would turn color immediately. He spoke of a Jap in his employment who, on December 7, was found in the streets with a kimono on. However, under his kimono he was clothed in the uniform of a Jap military officer. This Jap is now interned. Mr. Pietsch thinks that there are thousands of them there who can not be trusted and feeling is getting so bitter that should anything happen there would be a wholesale slaughter of every Jap on the Island, particularly in the event of an invasion. The American citizens will take no chances.

Mr. Pietsch feels that the whole situation of maintaining them there and keeping them is because of the pressure of big growers, the Sugar Planters' Association, who use the Japs for gathering the pine-apples and crops. He doubts that there is sufficient labor to care

for this need, but he thinks the crops possibly should be sacrificed rather than take the chances. However, the whole Jap labor problem is one causing a great deal of concern. There are many Jap laborers working on public works programs for the Government being paid the outlandish price of \$16.00 and \$18.00 a day, including overtime, as carpenters and other laborers.

Mr. Pietsch also stated that, contrary to the report of Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, who recently returned from the Islands, there is plenty of sabotage in the Islands and there will be more. He knows that Mr. Taylor would make a splendid report on all these matters and strongly urges that the Department request him to come to Washington. He is very apprehensive and he says others are too over this whole situation. He made it clear that he was not trying to be critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and their efficient work there on the Islands.

/s/ Linton M. Collins



LBN:FML

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 15, 1942

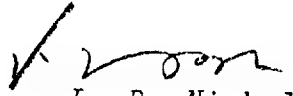
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

There is attached hereto an outline of the remarks of Colonel F. H. Miles which were made off-the-record in an address before the Army Ordnance Association on January 13.

The impression was conveyed by Miles that the Japanese had done a very good tactical job in the bombing of Hawaii and my informant got the impression that Miles meant to infer that the espionage on the part of the Japanese had been good inasmuch as only hangars containing planes were bombed.

Respectfully,


L. B. Nichols

Attachment

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FILE COPY NOTED ON OFF THE RECORD TALK BEFORE WASHINGTON POST, ARMY OFFICER AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 13, 1942, LUNCHEON MEETING, BY COLONEL F. H. MILES, JR., U.S.A. ORDINANCE REPORT.

BACKGROUND: Col. Miles arrived by Clipper in Honolulu on Thursday, December 4, 1941.

He was en route to Cairo by way of Hawaii, Manila, Singapore, and Rangoon, to become ordnance member of the American Military Mission to the North African Expedition.

On the day before December 7, Col. Miles visited the Army and Navy establishments on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, where he observed the Pearl Harbor area.

He was there at the time of the December 7 Japanese attack upon Oahu. Afterwards he visited all the Army and Navy establishments on Oahu again, giving him an opportunity to compare observations with the previous visit.

He said his talk today was based upon the information he had gathered during the December 7 attack, and his conversations with Navy Secretary Knox as he accompanied Knox back from Hawaii to Washington. (Col. Miles supposedly was bringing back the Army report on December 7 for the White House.)

MILES REPORT: On November 27 the Army and Navy at Oahu had no idea of the attack, a stark reality. The first attack on December 7 came between 5:45 AM and 7:00 AM. Altogether there were three attacks. The second attack came between 8:00 and 9:00 AM. The third attack came between 11:00 and 11:30.

All three attacks were principally air attacks. In the first attack there were about 140 to 150 Japanese planes involved. Probably about 50 of them were ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ pursuit planes. In the second attack about 50 or more planes were involved. In the third attack not that many were involved. There were three kinds of attacks. High-flying bombers, flying at an altitude of ten thousand feet dropped high altitude bombs. Dive bombers approached Oahu, sighted their objectives, and rolled and dived on them. Other planes, flying at low altitude so as to avoid anti-aircraft defense efforts, approached their objectives, swooped up and dropped torpedo bombs. This last type probably did the greatest damage.

No American planes were able to take off to meet either the first or second attack. American planes did meet the third attack.

The men were at breakfast at one air field, for example, when the first attack came. Also, the Japs did not attack any hangars in which planes were not stored. The Japanese did not try to destroy runways of the fields. They attacked runways only in a secondary way. When an American plane attempted to take off, then the Japanese, circling overhead, would swoop down and before XXX an American pilot could take off, he was dead.

While the top Japanese command must be bitterly condemned for the dastardly attack, the technical operations of the Japanese invaders were "beautiful".

The ineptness of the Hawaiian forces is the ineptness of Washington officials, of the American people, and the American nation, and not one small group.

Four lessons are to be learned from December 7:

(1) Not to garrison military establishments according to peace-time convenience. The living quarters of wives and children should be so far away from military objectives as to free the members of fighting forces from mental concerns about the safety of their families at the time of attack.

(2) We must not let political pressure make us place military establishments on the periphery of areas. They should be between the mountain ranges which afford natural defense against invaders. (Note: Miles is well known for his advocacy for sites for military establishments and production plants between the Allegheny Mountains and the Rocky Mountains and not on the East and West Coasts of the United States.) If the Hawaiian military establishments had been within the mountain ranges on Oahu, they would have been far better protected.

(3) The Japs operated under unified command. In Hawaii, as in the Southwest Pacific, as in any military theater, we must have unified command of land, sea, and air forces. The absence of that was detrimental on December 7.

(4) Not only in our military organization, but also in our supply organization, must we have unified ~~XXXXXXX~~ command. We should also have unified direction of our

economic and civilian defense activities. We must not have over-lapping and duplicating supply activities.

To win this war ~~we must~~ we must keep in mind the above lessons and remember Pearl Harbor!

Jap Residents Cleared of Hawaiian Sabotage

Diligent investigation by military and police authorities has failed to disclose a single instance of sabotage by Japanese residents on the Hawaiian Islands — either before Dec. 7, on that fateful day, or since. The many published reports of sabotage, which followed in the wake of the Pearl Harbor disaster, apparently were without foundation.

This statement was confirmed today by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, who recently returned from an inspection tour of the Hawaiian defenses.

The stories about Japanese espionage and secret service work, however, Mr. McCloy says, are a different matter. They were all too true. Jap spies and secret agents performed their tasks most effectively.

Even the machine-gun strafing by fighter planes obviously was based on information regarding objectives so detailed as to earmark virtually every burst for its particular and predetermined objective.

MANY REPORTS SPREAD

Immediately following Pearl Harbor many reports of Japanese sabotage, supplementing the enemy raids, were published in American newspapers, and at the time widely credited. The reports included such colorful stories as the one about Japanese laborers cutting arrows in the cane fields for the guidance of enemy aviators, and another about Japanese gardeners' trucks blocking the highways over which officers and men were hastening back from Honolulu to their ships at Pearl Harbor.

These and other similar reports have been carefully checked by Army and Navy intelligence officers, by FBI agents and by Honolulu police. And not one such report of open sabotage has been confirmed.

Mr. McCloy is not the first to discredit the sabotage rumors. The House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, commonly known as the Tolan Committee—after its chairman, Rep. John H. Tolan (D., Calif.)—released on March 19 a report which carried in the appendix statements by Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, Samuel W. King, and Honolulu police chief, W. A. Gabrielson, challenging the authenticity of the sabotage stories.

Little publicity was given at the time to the Tolan Committee report. The committee itself made no specific findings in regard to the alleged sabotage in Hawaii, but announced that it has asked the War, Navy and Justice Departments for complete statements on that subject. These departmental findings are now being prepared for the committee.

LOYALTY NOT ACCEPTED

Mr. McCloy took care to point out, however, that the absence of sabotage in connection with the Dec. 7 raid was by no means accepted as proof of the loyalty of the entire Hawaiian-Japanese population. It is recognized by the responsible military heads in Hawaii that the sole objective of the Pearl Harbor attack was the effort—which was not successful—to annihilate the American fleet.

On that occasion at least, from the enemy viewpoint, neither sabotage nor an arising of fifth columnists was required or even desired. And it is recognized that, in event of an attempted conquest of the islands by a Japanese landing force at some future time, an entirely different situation might develop.

It is presumed that some Japanese reservists, disguised as fishermen, gardeners or laborers, have slipped into

the islands in recent months to engage in spy work. These men are, of course, a danger factor.

OTHERS UNDER SCRUTINY

Additional concern focuses on a relatively small group of young American-born Japanese, most of them college graduates, radical intellectuals and racial frustrates, some of whom have visited Japan and are said to have

become inculcated with Jap ideology.

It is believed that, thru efforts of the FBI, local police, and naval intelligence, most characters are under surveillance. The entire Territory of Hawaii is under martial law.

Hawaiian civil authorities are

(Continued on Page 3)

*memo
11-1-44
LPH*

WASHINGTON DAILY
April 3, 1944

Jap Residents Cleared

(Continued From Page 12)

dent that the Army has the situation under control, and they are confident, too, that their own carefully formulated plans for the immobilization of any of the disloyal minority groups will prove sufficient to meet any emergency that may arise in the future.

FEARED HASTY ACTION

Civil and military authorities in Hawaii, for a while, were fearful lest misunderstandings in Washington and on

the mainland West Coast, relative to alleged sabotage in Hawaii, might result in hasty and ill-advised action in connection with the evacuation of American-born Japanese and aliens from the military zones in California, Oregon and Washington State.

News dispatches from the West Coast report, however, that the removal of Japanese to inland communities is being carried out in a humane and orderly manner, and with the

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942

co-operation of the affected Japanese, especially the American born, who seem eager to prove their loyalty to the United States. Thus far, at least, there has been no untoward incident—news of which might cause unrest among Hawaiian Japanese.

Persons of Japanese blood, citizens and aliens, in Hawaii number 157,000—or about 37 per cent of the islands' population. They are laborers, gardeners, small business men, domestic servants—and hundreds of them are now employed on defense construction work, such as the building of roads and the leveling of new air fields.

They are an important factor in the

labor situation in Hawaii, and any attempt at mass evacuation would bring on problems that would be highly complex.

They are careful to observe all the restrictions placed on them by martial law, carry on their jobs and confine their movements to areas which military regulations permit, remain home at night in obedience to curfew rules.

Most of the Hawaiian-Japanese, Mr. McCloy believes, want nothing more than to be let alone. They are conducting themselves in a manner which indicates their desire to clear themselves of suspicion.

The Army and Navy remain ever

vigilant. They are satisfied with the attitude and conduct thus far of most Island Japanese. But they are also determined and ready to act drastically at the first sign of disloyalty.

HECTOGRAPHES

BRYAN

813-1314 ST. N.W.

IDEAL

FOR HOME
and OFFICE

IDEAL

GELATIN
DUPLICATOR



LBN:FML

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

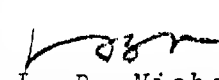
Re: Article "Jap Residents Cleared of
Hawaiian Sabotage" in Washington
Daily News, April 3, 1942

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

With reference to the above article which is attached, dealing with the situation in Honolulu, Pete Edson advised me in the strictest of confidence that recently Roy Howard wrote an article on Honolulu wherein Howard took the position that everything was all right in the islands and went so far as to say that the Japanese there were all thoroughly loyal. The article went so far that the editorial staff here in Washington were amazed and were quite fearful of publishing the article.

Since the editorial staff was of the opinion that Roy Howard has many friends who are wealthy plantation owners and the like in the islands and that they were trying to set themselves straight both with the Japanese and the United States Government, the article was rewritten pegging it on to Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy who, not only furnished them the information, but approved the article prior to its publication.

Respectfully,

✓ 
L. B. Nichols

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

COPY IN

APR 20 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

I thought you would be interested in receiving the following information furnished to this Bureau by its Honolulu Office concerning Japanese activities in the Territory of Hawaii.

The alien Japanese residents in the Territory of Hawaii are continuing to obey the General Orders of the Military Governor without protest or demonstration, although, undoubtedly, the sympathies of many of these aliens lie with the Japanese. Alien Japanese in this locality have expressed a desire for peace between the United States and Japan. This view is probably based on the fact that either a Japanese or an American victory would affect the financial status of many Japanese aliens. The alien Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry appear to be confident that they will receive fair treatment at the hands of the Military authorities in the event of internment.

Since the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Japan, 608 Japanese, both alien and American-born, have been apprehended for custodial detention and of this number twenty-six aliens and twenty-one citizens have been released. Thus there are now 561 persons of the Japanese race interned. Of the original number apprehended 515 are aliens and ninety-three are citizens. One hundred and sixty-six aliens and fifty-five citizens of the Japanese race are presently interned in the Territory of Hawaii. One hundred and seventy-two Japanese were transferred to the Mainland on February 21, 1942, and 168 on March 21, 1942.

Certain incidents have indicated the possibility that not only alien but citizen Japanese may attempt to give aid and comfort to the enemy should the Japanese army invade Hawaii. This was illustrated in one case on December 7, 1941, the date of the Japanese attack on the Island of Oahu. At that time a Japanese fighter plane was forced down on Miihau, one of the smaller islands of the Hawaiian group whose population is almost entirely native. Ichimatsu Chintani, an alien Japanese, and Yoshio Harrada, an American-born Japanese, attempted to assist the pilot of the disabled plane in recovering his flight documents. The pilot was killed by a Hawaiian and Harrada committed suicide. Chintani's case was heard by an Internee Hearing Board on January 29, 1942, which concluded that he was apparently loyal to Japan. It may be pointed out that neither of these Japanese had previously exhibited any un-American tendencies and, as far as it is known, were law-abiding residents.

At the present time this Bureau, in cooperation with the Military Intelligence Division, G-2, is ascertaining through various confidential sources the identities of alien and American-born Japanese who have filed applications for deferment from conscription in the Japanese army and other documents pertaining to Japanese military service. In making this

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Carson
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Hendon
Holloman
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:26 PM
DATE 4/23/42
BY [initials]

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[Handwritten notes and signatures]

inquiry it was learned that the Japanese hotels in Honolulu prepared documents for filing with the Japanese government such as birth and death records, applications, and other forms pertaining to conscription which the Japanese government requires be filed and recorded. The operators of these hotels contend that this activity is merely business on their part for which they charge the applicant or client a fixed fee. The Bureau is continuing investigation of these operators with the view to proving violations of the McCormick Act of 1938, as amended, requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals. It is believed possible that through the above-described method, the Japanese government has extended its police powers to Hawaii through the means of these hotels although they are without official status.

At the present time the only Japanese language newspapers printed in the Territory of Hawaii are the "Hawaii Hochi" and the "Nippu Jiji" which are Honolulu bi-lingual newspapers, both of which are operated under the supervision of the Military Government.

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan is heard regularly in Hawaii through a program directed to these Islands. This program is in English and Japanese and consists chiefly of broadcasts relative to the Japanese war activities. Of course, the Military Governor has issued General Orders regarding the possession of short-wave receivers by aliens and others designed to prohibit the listening to these programs by such aliens.

Regarding German activities in this locality, I thought you would be interested to know that there has been no recent activity on the part of the local German population. Since the outbreak of the war, 108 persons of German nationality or sympathy were apprehended for custodial detention. Of this total sixty-eight were aliens and forty were citizens. At this time twenty-seven aliens and one citizen have been released.

There has been no activity on the part of Italian Nationals and sympathizers in the Territory of Hawaii since the commencement of hostilities. Fifteen Italian aliens and two citizens of the Italian race have been apprehended for custodial detention since December 7, 1941, and eight of these aliens were released.

I have also furnished this information to Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Tolson _____
W. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
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Hendon _____
Holloman _____
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Gandy _____

Respectfully,

(S) J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

A report has recently been made to the Bureau by its Honolulu Office concerning Japanese activities in the Territory of Hawaii, and I thought you would be interested in the following data.

The alien Japanese residents in the Territory of Hawaii are continuing to obey the General Orders of the Military Governor without protest or demonstration, although undoubtedly, the sympathies of many of these aliens lie with the Japanese. Alien Japanese in this locality have expressed a desire for peace between the United States and Japan. This view probably is based on the fact that either a Japanese or an American victory would affect the financial status of many Japanese aliens. The alien Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry appear to be confident that they will receive fair treatment at the hands of the Military authorities in the event of internment.

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10 APR 23 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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At the present time this Bureau, in cooperation with the Military Intelligence Division, G-2, is ascertaining through various confidential sources the identities of alien and American-born Japanese who have filed applications for deferment from conscription in the Japanese army and other documents pertaining to Japanese military service. In making this inquiry it was learned that the Japanese hotels in Honolulu prepared documents for filing with the Japanese government such as birth and death records, applications, and other forms pertaining to conscription which the Japanese government requires be filed and recorded. The operators of these hotels contend that this activity is merely business on their part for which they charge the applicant or client a fixed fee. The Bureau is continuing investigation of these operators with the view to proving violations of the McCormick Act of 1938, as amended, requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals. It is believed possible that through the above-described method, the Japanese government has extended its police powers to Hawaii through the means of these hotels although they are without official status.

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Mr. Andy _____

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persons of German nationality or sympathy were apprehended for custodial detention. Of this total sixty-eight were aliens and forty were citizens. At this time twenty-seven aliens and one citizen have been released.

There has been no activity on the part of Italian Nationals and sympathizers in the Territory of Hawaii since the commencement of hostilities. Fifteen Italian aliens and two citizens of the Italian race have been apprehended for custodial detention since December 7, 1941, and eight of these aliens were released.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

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Mr. E. A. Tamm_____
Mr. Clegg_____
Mr. Glavin_____
Mr. Ladd_____
Mr. Nichols_____
Mr. Rosen_____
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Mr. Carson_____
Mr. Coffey_____
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Mr. Holloman_____
Mr. McGuire_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm_____
Mr. Nease_____
Miss Gandy_____

4-16-42

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

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With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

~~John Edgar~~ Hoover

Mr. Tolson _____
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Miss Gandy _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Honolulu, T. H.
April 17, 1942

VIA CLIPPER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith copies of the radio
broadcasts from Japan for April 6 through April 12, 1942,
which were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence,
Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers, mem
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

WSM:LT
100-1379

Enclosures

Japanese Intelligence Survey
COPY IN FILE

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23 JUN 19 1961

RECEIVED
FBI DIVISION

RECORDED

1 ENCLOSURE

112
16 MAY 23 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 APR 21 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

NEWS

Tokyo: (TOTAL WAR RESULTS IN CHINA SINCE OUTBREAK OF PACIFIC WAR)

Imperial Headquarters, noon, Monday: 68,313 enemy troops killed, 18,415 taken prisoners, 5 planes, 17 tanks, 1,470 automobiles, 309 railway cars, 3 torpedo-boats, 201 tanks, 1,353 heavy and light machine guns, 12,442 rifles captured, 4 gun-boats and 13 ships sunk or damaged, 30 enemy planes shot down. The Japanese lost 3,536 killed, 3282 wounded.

Observers here declared that as the result of the operations, blockade and closing of the Burma Road the Chungking regime has become financially and militarily desperate, price of rice has risen 30 times since the beginning of the China war, Chungking's munitions industry has dwindled and they make only rifles, machine guns and trench mortars. In contrast, peace and order has been restored to occupied territory.

Tokyo: (ATTACK ON CEYLON)

The war of greater East Asia entered a new phase as the might of the Japanese air-arm conducted a swift raid on the island of Ceylon. Japanese naval planes attacked the naval base with unrelenting fire. The Imperial Headquarters last Monday afternoon in a terse announcement disclosed that the attack was still in progress causing heavy damage to enemy warships, merchant-men and harbor facilities.

TOKYO: (TOMOKAZU HORI ON THE CRIPPS MISSION)

Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information told the foreign press, "While we have no means of receiving official information regarding Cripps' negotiations in India, it seems that he is trying to change his original plan and present a revised plan acceptable to the Indians." He concluded that the Indians will not be satisfied by any small compromise.

Japanese Base: (MORE D.E.I. FORCES SURRENDER IN SUMATRA)

(Addition to item 3) The 3,100 Allied troops that surrendered at Kota Radja consisted of 1,000 Dutch troops, 900 British troops, 1,200 others. The British, including 30 R.A.F. men, were evacuees from Singapore.

Budapest: (AMBASSADOR OSHIMA CONFERS WITH OKUBO AND KURIHARA)

Hiroshi Oshima, ambassador to Berlin arrived at Budapest Sunday and was met by Okubo, ambassador to Hungary. He will leave shortly for Sophia to meet Tadaki Kurihara, ambassador to Turkey.

Station KQRS, Shanghai

(This station was recently opened as announced by Radio Tokyo earlier. Its announcers are better in delivery than Radio Tokyo's. So far the two announcers

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HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION

APR 10 1942

in English are David Lester and Herbert Morey).

Singapore: (MAGAUMI YOSHITOMO EXPRESSES VIEWS ON SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONSHIP)

Mr. Magaumi Yoshitomo, newly appointed spokesman of the Japanese embassy in Nanking, known in the foreign ministry as an expert on Russian problems said that the north was safe and that Japan could be occupied with the southern problem without danger from the north because (1) the number of Soviet forces in the far-east has been decreased by two-thirds (2) Japanese-Manchurian forces are now more than prepared to ward off attack (3) German offensive in the Spring makes it unwise for Russia to fight Japan. (4) Britain and America cannot succeed in winning over Soviet Russia because they cannot send effective aid. Britain comes first in America's aid program, not Russia. (5) The industrial areas on the German front have been devastated and Russia would not risk the danger to the far-eastern and Ural industrial areas by fighting Japan, especially with the Murmansk-Archangel route open to Axis attack.

Tokyo: (COPRA OIL EXTRACTING PLANTS AT MENADO TO OPERATE)

The copra oil extracting plants at Menado in the Celebes will resume operations in a few months under the Japan Fat and Oil Company. This company had approved plans to have a 1,500,000 yen subsidiary at Menado last October. It will be limited first to the extraction of copra oil for the manufacture of soap and wax and will expand later for the manufacture of margarine.

Copra trade will be placed under the control of the Japan Fats Materials Control Company which will absorb the Japan Copra Control Company.

Tokyo: (EX-AMBASSADOR TATEKAWA'S WORDS ENCOURAGE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE)

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was encouraged by the assurances of General Tatekawa returning Japanese ambassador from Moscow that both Japan and the Soviet Union will adhere to the neutrality pact. The Tokyo Exchange now rose 3 yen to 135, Nichiro opened at a high of 78 yen. Among the shipping and ship building firms, NYK jumped up 2 yen, NYK new 1.40 yen, OSK up 1.30 yen, Ishikawa-jima Ship Building new 1.20, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries up 1.10 yen.

Tokyo: (BANKS BEING CONSOLIDATED IN JAPAN)

In line with the policy of consolidation advocated by the government the number of banks in Japan decreased by 10 to 176 in March as the result of merges and dissolutions. The Mitsui bank now controls the 1,000,000 capital of the Tokyo Mikano Bank.

COMMENTS

The Most Undemocratic America.

The world had been told by America that not compulsion but free will guided that country. Look what is happening in the country of justice for all. (Then description of the mass evacuation of Japanese, both alien and American). It reminds us of the recent removal of Japanese nationals from Los Angeles to Parker, Arizona. These hard working, innocent victims of circumstance, the majority of whom have passed the prime of their life, are being forced by the government of their adopted country to start life anew under gross adversities.

in a vast desert of withering heat, inhabited only by gophers. Any intelligent person can see that relatively few unarmed Japanese civilians surrounded by millions of Americans would do anything to menace the country.

America's government is well aware that the Japanese are the most skillful in turning wasteland into fruitful farms, on the other hand enterprising Americans have dreamed of reclaiming Parker using the great dam on the Colorado River. The only thing that blocked their dream was labor scarcity.

If defense was all that the American government was seeking why remove these unfortunate people to the barren, brush land of Arizona?

What is more nauseating is their treatment of their own citizens of Japanese ancestry. They pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all. They gave their undivided allegiance and see what they get in return.

COMMENTS FROM KGRS, Shanghai:

Round Up of Editorials of Singapore Papers.

The Sung Chung Ju Pao: If Britain fails to secure the cooperation of India, she will not only be unable to continue a long war against Germany but her empire would collapse. Britain is offering a tempting bait, which has as its purpose the placing of the Indian army under Indians, but real power in the hands of Britain. India, remember that true independence can only be secured through struggle and not through supplication.

The Chung Ma Ju Pao: We hear much about the Anglo-American offensive. The Russian ambassadors to the United States and Britain urge them to take the initiative. Anyone acquainted with military strategy knows that it is easier to win a victory by taking the offensive than by being on the defensive, but a belligerent can talk about an offensive when it is strong enough to knock down the other party. By measuring the present strength of Britain and the United States, we know that it is hardly possible for them to take even the defensive.

The Moon Extra: On March 31st, 1941, President Roosevelt declared, "We believe that any nationality, no matter how small, has the inherent right to attain nationhood. The men of such nations can serve themselves and the world by protecting the common man's security, improve the standards of healthful living and provide markets for manufacture and agriculture. With that kind of peaceful service, every nation can insure its happiness, banish the terror of war and abandon man's inhumanity to man." This does not seem to apply to the people of India. He believes that India should abandon peace in favor of war and has sent Mr. Johnson who seems to have exerted considerable influence on Sir Stafford's decision to bargain with the Indian people. India, Roosevelt promises food, munitions and other supplies to nations and always fails to deliver them. If India accepts America's propositions, India would forfeit the sympathy of the world.

Editorials from the Tokyo Papers.

Kokumin Shimbun: The bombing of Colombo is not only significant militarily

but is significant politically. If India does not take warning and cooperate with Japan, there will be nothing more unfortunate for India than this. Japan wants India for the Indians.

Nichi Nichi Shimbun: The attack on Colombo is epochal and we will see a sudden and new development strategically. (The rest is the same threat as above).

Miyako: (The same as the Nichi Nichi above).

SPECIAL COMMENTS BY DAVID LESTER:

Sometime ago Iran, another hapless victim of British aggression unconditionally surrendered to Britain's faithful and low ally, the Bolsheviks. It is common knowledge that Eden pledged himself to deliver to Stalin not only the whole of Europe but also Central Asia. Germany has seen to it that Stalin does not get Europe, so Stalin wishes to make sure of Central Asia now. It was the despicable task of Britain's grave-digger Churchill to lend a hand to the machinations of Stalin. While Britain is screaming about the danger of Japan to India, India is much more threatened by the very-earned Red partner. Russia nourished a clandestine Bolshevik part at Ankara which tried to overthrow the government in Russia's favor. Russia torpedoed Turkish boats and tried to kill Von Papen. Stalin is now trying to lay his hands on India via Iran.

COMMENTS BY HERBERT MURRAY:

The American capacity for self deception will never cease to be a source of wonder to me. It is tireless, consistent, naive. "The United States navy is the best in the world capable of destroying the Japanese fleet in two weeks time. American bombers, pursuit planes, tanks, pilots, soldiers, marines, sailors, workers are the best in the world." (Very much shortened. The original has a sentence for each item and is dramatically related.) Everything that is American is the best in the world. There was pained surprise when they discovered that perhaps the American things were not the best in the world. It is difficult to reconcile the best in the world with the debacle at Pearl Harbor, defeat in Java, the heavy loss of shipping in the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea. Things like that don't happen to a nation with the best navy in the world. Col. Knox said not long ago that the American navy would sweep the Seven Seas of Axis submarines but today cannot even keep American territorial waters clear of Axis U-boats.

America's ace propagandist, William Winters, broadcast over KOEI last Saturday night and expressed amazement and disappointment over India's attitude in the current parleys at New Delhi. He declared an unofficial ultimatum to India when he said that if India did not come to terms with Britain American sympathy and friendship would be withdrawn. American sympathy has not prevented the British from oppressing and impoverishing India and it has not emptied India's jail of the thousands of Indian patriots. He said that the people of India know by experience that the British government has been just. The Indian people know by experience that the British government has been just---yes, just terrible. The same is true of Malay and Burma and yet the Americans are surprised and pained that the people did not support the British army. The Americans will always be suckers, to their government propaganda.

FBI

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by
Informant "F" for 6 April, 1942.

NEWS Domei News Agency

1. Lisbon: According to London dispatches, Japanese air forces opened an attack on eastern India at Cocanada. This city has a population of 41,000 and is an important British defense point.

2. AP New Dehli reports that Japan has commenced menacing the Bengal Bay.

3. Japanese Base: The Japanese campaign on Sumatra has ended and is under complete control since 27 March when the enemy commander-in-chief, Major General Ubugiata and 3,100 men surrendered at Kutabaru, according to official announcements.

4. Tokyo: General Gen Sugiyama returned from Shanghai to Fukuoka, Japan by plane after visiting the southwest and Chinese areas since 21 March. He conferred with Messrs Terauchi and Hata. Highlights of his reports are:

1. Impressed with loyalty and bravery of our men, who won't stop until victory is attained for his Majesty.

2. Morale is high and full of vigor and fighting spirits because they know what they are fighting for.

3. Damaged oil fields are not hopeless. Reconstruction work has progressed fast and oil will soon be put to use for our forces.

5. Lisbon: New Dehli reports that the Indian National Congress has made public the rejection of the Cripps Proposal.

6. London wireless states that the Independent Labor Party has passed a resolution to be in favor of giving India an immediate independence.

7. Tokyo: His Majesty the Emperor has allowed the personal appearance of three Lieut. Generals, Ando, Ota and Tominaga; honoring them with a luncheon and presenting wooden cups and sums of money for their meritorious work done.

8. Lisbon: New Dehli reports that England admits that Biskpapan and Coconada, facing the Bengal Bay, northeast of Madras, was attacked several times by the Japanese. Also the Japanese fleet in the Bengal Bay attacked British merchantmen.

9. Canberra wireless states that martial law will be declared in the areas near Thursday Islands.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 10 1942

HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION

10. Washington states that the War Department announces the sinking of a medium size U.S. vessel by the enemy in the Atlantic.

11. Tokyo: On 8th April, a special Naval funeral will be held for Lieutenant Commander Naoji Iwasa and 8 other brave men who died while serving in the Special Attack Squadron at Pearl Harbor, December 7th. This mass service to be held at Hibiya Park, Tokyo will be broadcast over the radio from 1:00 to 3:30 P.M.

12. British communique admits that in the Burma front, the British have retreated to a prearranged position west of the Irrawade River.

13. According to British announcement, Japanese Bomber formations have again raided Port Moresby.

14. The foreign office in Tokyo announces that Thailand will send a commemoration mission to Japan for the celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Thai-Japanese offensive and defensive military alliance. This will strengthen the ties between the two countries to a more secure alliance.

COMMENTS

General Tojyo clarified the Japanese attitude toward India by stating that Japanese attacks will be confined to British bases and has no intention of disturbing the Indian people because Japan has nothing against the Indians. Commencing with the bombing of military bases in Colombo, Japan will continue until the end of the world to crush Britain. He stated that he regretted that it was unfortunate indeed for the Indian people to be placed under the Japanese-British war zones, but was forced to attack the British because they did not show any attempt to place India in a position to have the 400 million people avoid the sufferings and ravages of the war.

He said he hopes the realization of India for the Indians will come upon that nation soon and also marveled at the great patience of the Indian people against British oppression.

Berlin dispatch says that the British announcement that the Ceylonese are cooperating with the British, is only a propaganda. Ceylonese residing in Bangkok also state that it is a propaganda to get Indian assistance in the war efforts of Britain.

NEWS

1. Lisbon: After two weeks in India and using various tactics in bringing about a settlement, Sir Stafford Cripps states that he sees a light in reaching a satisfactory agreement on the Indian problem. (We hope the Indians do not fall into a trap as the sincerity of the British is doubtful).

2. Washington dispatch states that President Roosevelt announced at a press conference that he was not asked to take part in the British-Indian conference as previously mentioned in some news circles.

3. Japanese Base: Britain suffered heavy losses in a few days in the Indian Ocean and the fleet has fled in confusion. We constantly heard SOS messages from several British ships; reports of being hit and almost sinking and utterings such as "Why don't you come to our rescue? What is the British fleet doing? etc, etc.

4. Japanese air forces have inflicted severe damages on military establishments in Burma, destroying Hurricane and Blenheim planes on the ground. Bengal Bay is under control of the Japanese and confusion among the British has reached its height.

5. Describing the attack on Horn Island on 20 March, a Japanese air commander stated that the squadron started out on a clear day and could see clearly native residents in New Guinea but it became very cloudy as they neared Australia and could not see a thing, but miraculously the objective was sighted through a clear opening in the clouds. They immediately encountered enemy planes and in the combat that ensued, shot down 14 planes and all returned to their bases safely. He stated also that this actual combat was much easier than practice maneuvers.

COMMENTS

England is quite disturbed over the fact that Germany is obtaining twice as much war material from occupied France as England is getting from the U.S.

Sir Archibald Wavell remarked that the only way Allied forces can best the Axis is to land a large force on Germany soil-- a force that is stronger than German soldiers. It is almost tragic to have a man like Sir Archibald admit that German soldiers are strong.

The Allies are depending on having the U.S. send several million troops to Europe, but how are they going to do it? The

American Navy has been seriously crippled by the Japanese already.

Russia was not asleep like the U.S. or British. She has been preparing for the past 12 years by production of guns and ammunitions and training troops. She has more equipment and trained soldiers than the U.S. will have in 1943.

The attacks by Japanese on April 6th and 7th have caused a devastating influence on the British and she is withdrawing from the Indian Ocean also due to Japanese submarine activities in that region.

The bombing of Ceylon Island, important defense position of the British, is of great military significance. It has blasted the British plans of counter offensive against the Japanese.

In the attack of Ceylon, Japanese forces are not fighting the Indians. They aim to destroy British maladministration of the Indians, and also aim to check British influence over the Indians from the very foundation. Japan wishes to restore India to the Indians.

It has been revealed that Ceylon wanted to have the island fortified, but England was too busy with other seemingly more important work that she ignored the plea of Ceylonese.

Despite British propaganda, the Indians will not cooperate with England, according to comments from Berlin. The Indians are fully aware of the outcome if they collaborate with the British.

India does not want to meddle in the war efforts of Britain.. The "Untouchables" believe in the words of Mahatma Ghandi "The unequal and unjust treatment of the Indians by Britain".

Editorials in Rome papers declare in a warning to the Indians "Do not be dragged into a war against the Axis because Anglo-American victory is hopeless, which means that promises by Britain will not mean a thing. Asia for the Asiatics, sounds logical."

RADIO BROADCAST HEARD AFTER MIDNIGHT

News

Wednesday Morning 8 April, 1942.

6. Lisbon: It is reported that Madras, third largest city in India has been blacked out since 6th April.

7. Evacuation has started from Calcutta into the interior regions. Registration of autos and bicycles has begun. All of a sudden this city is taking war footing measures, which we would think should have started long ago.

8. Shanghai: Mandalay, in northern Burma was subjected to a severe attack by the Japanese forces.

9. Tokyo: Official naval funeral for the 9 heroes who died at Pearl Harbor 4 months ago to the day, were held today. Processions started at 1:10PM from the gates of the Navy Dept. and proceeded to Hibiya Park, Tokyo where the ceremonies began at 2:00. Messages of condolence were received from the German high command as well as from Mussolini.

10. Surabaya: 1 month after the war, this city has resumed business as usual. Stores and restaurants displaying signs in Japanese indicate willingness of the inhabitants to cooperate with the Japanese. Railway lines which were almost completely demolished by the retreating enemies are being repaired rapidly and trains are moving in some sections.

11. Tokyo: Official announcements from headquarters at 5:00PM, 8th April state that 82,618 were captured by the Japanese in the Dutch East Indies campaign, of which 66,219 were Dutch and Indians, 4,819 Australians, 10,626 British, 883 Americans. Equipment captured includes 177 planes, 4250 machine guns, 80,778 various type guns, 9500 autos, 1059 other vehicles and enough medical supplies to last 100,000 men a whole year. Japanese killed were 845 and 1784 wounded.

12. Nanking: Japanese operation during March in the Santosho area in China netted 80,758 surrendered; 4630 killed and 2363 captured besides thousands of guns, rifles and ammunition.

13. Lisbon: NBC reports that the British attempt to land in northern Norway on 4th April was frustrated by the German army.

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, April 8, 1942 by Informant "H-7".

Hanoi: (FIVE AMERICAN SOLDIERS DRIFT TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA)

Captain L. S. (what sounds like) Burlitt, Lt. Higgett both of the engineer-corps and 3 sergeants of the air corps formerly under General MacArthur's forces in the Bataan Peninsula were cast up on the east coast of French Indo-China, weak from hunger and exposure after drifting for 8 days and nights in a fishing boat in the South China Sea. They were taken in custody and have recuperated under army care. They were transporting food and ammunition from the Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor but were blown off their course by a storm on March 14th. Asked if the Americans could hold out in the Bataan Peninsula, they replied in the negative adding that the situation was very very gloomy. They said they were surprised by the strength and speed of the Japanese army with which they exchanged bullets in the defense of Manila, that they were dumbfounded by the skill of Japanese fliers and superiority of Japanese planes, that the morale of the defenders at Bataan was very low due to incessant Japanese bombing, that there was lack of cooperation between the Filipino and American troops due to social misunderstanding, that the flight of MacArthur who was more or less a living idol to the men was a big blow to the Filipinos who feel that their leader had deserted them, that lack of proper food and unbalanced diet have caused at least 3,000 cases of beri-beri. They declared that the defenders could not hold out much longer.

Tokyo: (REACTION TO AMERICAN CLAIMS OF JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK BY SUBS)

Well informed naval circles termed fiction, the U.S. claims that American subs have sunk 1 Japanese light cruiser, believed to have sunk another, also destroyed 2 sea plane tenders and 3 other vessels in the south Pacific. They said that losers in war resort to unscrupulous propaganda, and victors let facts stand for them.

Undisclosed Base: (BATTLES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN)

The Japanese naval units operating in the Indian Ocean on Sunday morning continued their attack on April 6 and 7 inflicting devastating losses to the British fleet. They also attacked air-bases. Japanese subs operated all over this area as evidenced by the many SOS calls picked up.

The bombardment of Ceylon is important militarily because (1) it isolates Australia from Britain (2) the vast area between Burma and Ceylon is placed under Japanese control (3) Bombay loses its value as a military base and the sea route linking India and Britain is endangered.

As the only remaining British military base, leading to East Asia, the British government has been financially obliged in arming Ceylon in defiance to strong opposition from the inhabitants. However, with the present Japanese operations against Ceylon, one corner of the triangular strategic line connecting Cape Town, Colombo and southern Australia has been shattered. (This is contradictory to the idea in comments re the arming of Ceylon).

The mystery of air and water in the Daniel Bahr was added to the successful naval operations there. A squadron of bombers destroyed 4 planes on the ground and pounded the air field, later pursuit planes machine gunned and set fire to one Hurricane and one Blenheim plane. Bombers sank 1 vessel of 2,000 tons and damaged several other ships.

Station KGB, Shanghai

(KGB has been known to be extremely for the local audience. Deliberate robberies and murders etc. will be omitted but any news revealing conditions there will be included in this direct).

Shanghai: (REGISTRATION OF BREAD CONSUMERS IN SHANGHAI)

In order to insure the supply of bread and for the purpose of conserving flour, authorities of the French Concession and the International Settlement have instructed all retailers and distributors in these areas to make a complete list of bread consumers. Special regulations have been issued for the sale of bread at their usual retailers. A charge of 5 Central Reserve Bank dollars has been authorized for the purpose of offsetting the initial cost connected with the expense of registering and issue of supply cards.

Hongkong: (FOREIGN BANKS TO BE LIQUIDATED)

The banks of the Allied nations in Hongkong will be liquidated through the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Japan. These foreign banks include the National City Bank of New York, the Chase National Bank, the Underwriter's National Bank, all three of America and the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Co.

Hangchow: (DEPARTURE OF NATIONALIST REFUGEES)

About 260 British and 30 American nationals in Hangchow, composed largely of (what sounds like) protestant---will leave Hangchow on April 1st for Shanghai, where they will be joined by other British and Americans. The whole party will leave for Portuguese East Africa. There they will be exchanged for -----.

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by
Informant "F" for 2 April, 1942.

1. Tokyo:

As announced previously the total number of men surrendered in the DEI is 82,618 of which 66,219 Dutch soldiers surrendered on 9th March and the next day 10,626 British, 4,819 Australians and 583 Americans surrendered.

2. Japanese Base: A large air base recently established by the British on Morot Island was discovered by the Japanese forces and was severely attacked, inflicting great damage. 14 out of 15 bomber planes were destroyed in the air and two Lockheed planes hidden in the bushes were also destroyed on the ground.

3. On 5th April Colombo radio broadcast "We are being bombed". Ships at sea were frantically sending SOS messages. On 6th April radio messages were continually sent out for immediate help, some stating that they were abandoning their ships while others stated "here is the British fleet".

4. Lisbon: On Tuesday the Japanese attacked Madras and severely damaged military installations. They refrained from bombing the city proper. A strict blackout is observed and the 750,000 people are in utter confusion. A proclamation was issued to transfer all river boats to the upper region. Feeling of defeatism is prevalent among the British people in India and they are disposing of their property. Anti-war sentiment is growing among the populace.

5. Major General Elliot of the U.S. in an interview by the New York Herald Tribune stated some time ago, "Britain should enter into a compromise agreement with India in the near future, etc." His tone indicated that it was necessary to use India as a tool for the prosecution of the war efforts of Great Britain.

6. Lisbon: The governor of Portuguese Timor in his report stated that all Portuguese are safe and everything is quiet since 3rd April. This indicates that Japanese landed on Timor for no other purpose than for self defense and their aim is only for the annihilation of the British.

7. Manila: The Japanese government approved the loan of 500,000,000 Yen to the Vargas Philippine government, without interest, for reconstruction work in the P.I. This was in view of the fact that government revenue was only 1,007,000 pesos.

8. Official Communiqué issued at 5:00 P.M. Results of the Japanese Navy activities in the Indian Ocean up to 5th April are the sinking of two first class British Cruisers of the London and Condor types; sinking of 21 vessels totalling approximately 140,000 tons and damaging 24 vessels totalling approximately 120,000 tons; destruction of 60 air planes; destruction of various land installations. Our losses are only 5 planes lost.

9. Tokyo: On Sunday, 12 April at 1:00 P.M. I gave a special address. I will be made by Prof. K. Shimizu on the topic "School in East Asia". Part one will be about schools in Manchukuo.

CONTENTS

By Lieut. Col. Hajime Matsuda.

"Brethren, overseas: In 1927 I had the opportunity of visiting Europe and on my way back stopped in the U.S. for the memorable year in which Chas. Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic and was making headlines in aviation history.

Public interest in aviation was growing strong and young pilots were training daily with 50 planes at their disposal. I was impressed by the then super plane, the 450 H. Curtis .-1. I tested it out and marvelled at its speed and power. However, one thing I noticed was that they did not practice in air combat maneuvers. I saw that they did not train for actual warfare.

Subsequently I returned to Japan and the JMI incident began and now we are in the war of Greater East Asia.

I noted how easily our air forces defeated the American forces in Hawaii and the Philippines. The highly vaunted 17th air squadron of the U.S. was no match to our superior air force. This was not a surprise to me since I knew American aviators quite well and consequently understood them. Our pilots have been trained in real air combat tactics, whereas American style of training was mostly for spectacular stunt flying.

As far as our army is concerned, results achieved by our infantry in the jungle warfare of Malaya and in many other places clearly show that our men know how to fight.

As for the navy, well, you know what has been happening in the southwest Pacific.

Judging from all angles, it seems impossible for our enemies to win this war. Our men state that the enemy is too weak and their discipline is disgusting. They know they can be stacked up against much stronger opposition.

As for torpedoing, American activity is limited to sinking a few transports and hospital ships of the Japanese. This is in contrast to our sinking of the Prince of Wales, the Alaska, Lexington and many other large and valuable ships.

America, the home of Wright brothers and aviation, today faces the sad plight of a nightmare in the form of an expected air attack upon her own soil in the near future.

"How good are their words"

Commented by M. Haruse.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler's promises on 21 December 1941 regarding the chief offensive against the Soviet Union came true as everyone is aware. Benito Mussolini's address in February 1941 also came true, such as the capture of Greece.

Hitler's promised U-boat activities sank 215,000 tons of British shipping of which 122,000 tons were convoys. This is only part of the 1,200,000 tons of British shipping sent to the bottom of the ocean since the beginning of the war.

The unconditional surrender of Yugoslavia is another of Hitler's prediction that came true.

It seems quite remarkable how many promises by Axis leaders have come true. They never turn back on their words because they never have to.

Compared to this, what about speeches by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill? They are very good in speech making and coining words and phrases, such as 'long nights of barbarism', 'arsenal of democracy', 'rattlesnake of the Atlantic' or such famous ones as the 'ABBA Dome'. These two democratic leaders are very clever with their words. Their silver-tongued oratory is peculiarly good, but their speech cannot clear them of their insatiation of Japanese strength.

What these Allied leaders lack is what Axis leaders have in common.

It is said that Hitler does not blast out wild bluffs until he is very sure of the outcome. He looks himself up for 3 days at a time and studies all possibilities in all angles before he makes an announcement. Mussolini gets down on the ground floor and personally studies carefully every thing in detail.

I could go on this way for hours, but this number is sufficient to show you whose words are good.

NEWS

1. Tokyo: It has been disclosed that the Japanese have captured Christmas Island on 30 March.
2. Manila: Having been battered and blasted continuously for the past several days, Bataan is seeing its last days.
3. Hongkong: In the past three months, Hongkong is completely changed in appearance. Traffic has been restored to normal. All bronze statues in front of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank and English signs have been taken down. People are taking interest in studying the Japanese language.
4. Berlin: German air forces on the 8th bombarded Malta Island for 10 hours, causing considerable damage which included burning of oil tanks and making direct hits on a British cruiser that was docked.
5. It is officially announced that during the past week 13 Allied ships were sunk in the American Atlantic coast and 3 in the African coast area.
The total number of planes shot down by the Germans for this year are 2903 Soviet planes and 680 British.
6. Istanbul: There is great danger of Iraq being taken over by the Soviet. In Bagdad Anti-British sentiment is growing rapidly and England is desperately offering them Independence, after the war. But the populace do not believe the words of the British.
7. Shanghai: The news of the arrival of US air forces in Burma has not been confirmed yet, according to the UP dispatch. Again, this news was just a propaganda by Chungking to have her men believe that the US is aiding Chiang Kai Shek forces.
8. Hongkong: 63 diplomats will be sent back in accordance with an agreement reached, regarding exchange of diplomats. Among them are 49 Americans, 2 Dutch, 5 Belgians, 3 Norwegians and 4 Canadians.

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COMMENTS

The sinking of A class cruisers in the Indian Ocean by Japanese is another proof that the British naval power is fast diminishing. The loss of Britain's prize capital ships Prince of Wales and Repulse, A Class ships like Exeter, Dorsetshire and Cornwall clearly indicates the naval superiority of the Japanese. Britain no longer rules the seven seas.

The 60 planes destroyed by the Japanese, as announced previously includes 19 Spitfire, 27 Hurricanes, 10 Torpedo, 1 Flying fortress, 2 PBVs and one Albartross Torpedo plane. Torpedo planes being used for the first time by the British, indicates Britain is exerting her final strength against

Japan, but they proved to be no match to Japanese planes.

Admiral Sankichi Takahashi declared that India should take advantage of the golden opportunity to obtain complete independence from England, once and for all, since the British Empire is on the verge of collapse. With her lines of communication with the US and England cut off, Australia now stands on the cross-roads of its destiny.

The result of Japanese aerial attack against Colombo, Britain's last rubber source, means the loss of 90,000 to 100,000 tons of annual rubber production of Ceylon.

Los Angeles reports a conflict of opinion between Nehru and Gandhi and that Britain wants to start negotiations with Nehru in order to have India carry her share of British war efforts.

This is mere propaganda tending to spread the belief that Gandhi is losing support of the Indian people.

Chungking propaganda says that Burma is assisting Chungking forces, but this is contrary to the true situation in which the Burmese people have racial antipathy against Chiang Kai Shek forces. The Burmese are deserting from the British forces and joining up with the Japanese.

The false propaganda news of Japanese atrocities in Hongkong has been exposed by none other than Lieut. Gen. Gordon-Bennet who admitted that all nationals in Hongkong are receiving fair treatment.

Supplement Recording in English and Translations of Japanese Recordings of Radio Broadcasts from Japan, for 9 April, 1942, by Informant "A-7".

Tokyo: (OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE BATTLE OF BATAAN)

Imperial Headquarters, noon, Friday: The Japanese army in the Philippines on April 3rd, national holiday commemorating the death of Emperor Jimmu, launched a general attack upon the American-Filipino forces. The war situation is developing favorably at present.

Bataan: (BATTLE OF BATAAN)

The Japanese forces which are smashing the 60,000 American forces putting up stubborn resistance in the southern regions of Bataan occupied the first line fortress of Samat at 12:40 Sunday afternoon. The main defense line of the enemy and other fortresses have already been penetrated. Meanwhile, enemy troops which had attempted to flee to Corregidor Island have been completely intercepted by the Japanese.

From the Philippines: (BATTLE OF BATAAN)

In a fierce drive launched against the forces in the Bataan Peninsula, the Japanese forces so far captured several thousand American troops in the Limai and Lanao sectors, including the commanders of the US 21st division and 22nd regiment.

Tokyo: (OCCUPATION OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND)

(Addition to item 1) Apparently scared by the advance of the Japanese forces, enemy forces had already retreated from the island and the Japanese naval forces landed without bloodshed at 8:00 A.M. Christmas Island is 60 square miles and has rich deposits of phosphate ore estimated to be 90,000,000 tons.

Tokyo: (TOMOKAZU HORI'S REACTION TO A MISTATEMENT BY ALLIED NEWS SERVICE)

The flagrant distortion of facts in propaganda tactics applied by enemy countries, especially by radio news agencies was blasted by Tomokazu Hori on Friday. The United-International Broadcast on the 7th alleged that Mr. Hori had said, "regardless of who holds the command of the army in India we must crush the army". However, he pointed out that "if India takes the side of Britain, no matter who might retain the command of the army, Japan must crush the army." Such deliberate distortion of the quotation he said was the most disgraceful means of propaganda that can be applied. America spoils her time honored tradition of giving unimpeachable news reports.

Central China: (WAR RESULTS IN THE LOWER YANG-TZE SECTION)

The Japanese forces in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River fought a total of 360 battles during the month of March according to field dispatches Thursday. Among the estimated 30,000 men of the remnant forces, 1,643 were taken prisoners, 1,896 voluntarily surrendered, 3,032 were left dead on the field. The booties were 46 light and heavy machine guns,

9 April, 1942

11 guns of various type and a large number of ammunition. Four hundred one prisoners were captured near Lake Tugu.

Nanking: (H. H. KUNG REPORTEDLY WILL RESIGN)

Dr. H. H. Kung, finance minister of the Chungking regime in the face of opposition on the budget question and other issues is reportedly to resign shortly.

Tokyo: (ROUND-UP OF TOKYO NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS)

All the metropolitan morning editions Friday headlined Japan's naval successes in the Indian Ocean. Editorials predicted that the Union Jack will soon disappear from the seas east of Suez, and declared that the Japanese navy and air-arm dealt a crushing blow to the widely publicized Allied Spring-offensive.

Asahi: If India should hand over the control of defense to Britain and agree to a compromise plan, Japan's military might will inevitably fall on India. It told the Indian leaders not to choose this dangerous course.

Nichi Nichi: Japan's military power will eventually extend over the Arabian Sea.

Yomiuri: The loss of the Indian Ocean as a British base has cut off British communication with India and Australia. The British plan to sacrifice the human and material resources of India has been deadlocked.

Tokyo: (SHIPPING INDENMITY COMMITTEE FORMED IN JAPAN)

The Sentaku Hosho Kenraku Kwai (Shipping Indemnities Coordination Committee) was formed in the Japanese government. Shipping is greatly endangered at present due to the war in the Pacific. The committee will be composed of members of the ministries of the army, navy, finance and maritime affairs, and various outstanding figures in the insurance world.

Radio XGN3, Shanghai:

Tokyo: (COMMENTS BY AXIS MILITARY OBSERVER ON THE MALAYA CAMPAIGN)

Col. Bartoni, one of the Axis military observers that toured the southern regions in an interview said that the surrender of Singapore will remain in history as the most ignominious defeat in the history of the British army. It was not a question of insufficient numbers of men, not a matter of the British being surprised but a combination of surprise landing, superiority of the Japanese in night combat, and the irresistible and much feared Japanese bayonet charge that caused the defeat of the British. He revealed that the British constructed fortifications only along the roads, believing that jungles were natural barriers, and the Japanese encircled the British simply by cutting through the seemingly impassible jungles. Concerning reconstruction, he pointed out that more than 250 bridges destroyed by the British were already repaired. He said that the

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Japanese were suited to life and work in the southern regions and well adapted to jungle fighting.

Shanghai: (MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM SHANGHAI)

Proclamation for Shanghai residents: Motor vehicles possessed by nationals of nations at war with Japan in the French Concession shall be requisitioned by the Japanese army. In the event that the vehicle cannot be moved by its own power, it shall either be pulled or pushed to the locality specified.

The Central Reserve Bank of China has entrusted 20 Chinese commercial banks in Shanghai to issue the new fapi starting today.

Approximately 1,000 Allied officials will start here in May for Portuguese East Africa in accordance with the agreement between Japan and the United States and Britain concerning the exchange of diplomatic personnel, and will be transported in 2 vessels via Saigon. It was understood that 320 are from Shanghai, 84 from Nanking, 115 from Hankow, 150 from South China and 250 from North China.

Commentaries from Radio Tokyo:

AMERICA'S MISCALCULATION

Amateur and professional strategists of the United States were responsible for the Pacific outbreak in miscalculating Japanese strength by saying that (1) the American navy was placed favorably in the Pacific and the Japanese would not dare attack, (2) Japan had so little material resources that it could not stand the strain of any protracted war. Most of the American people shared the views of John Gunther who said that America was in a position to deal decisively with Japan.

Actually the American base in the Philippines was a dagger pointing at the heart of Japan, yet this base failed to be effective only because the Japanese navy dealt with the American Pacific Fleet right at the start. The Americans in the P. I. could not attack and could not even defend its position.

The attack on the west coast of America was important because it showed that the expanse of water between Hawaii and the United States was under the control of Japanese war-craft.

The New Republic in July, 1941 described the dependence of Japan for raw materials on British India, Malay, Burma and the Dutch East Indies as well as the Americas.

This American argument is useful to support Japanese claims, for the regions from which she was dependent for her material supplies are now in her hands. More, the position will be further improved by the emancipation of Burma and India in the new future.

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Churchill has often expressed confidence in ultimate victory and his allies voice the same. However, all that he said was based upon the condition prior to the current Pacific war. The resources that were to be used against Japan is now in Japanese hands ready to be used now against the Allies.

Supplement recording in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan April 9, 1942 by Informant "R-7".

Tokyo: (JAPANESE NAVY'S MASS GAIN OVER THE INDIAN OCEAN)

Official announcement of results up to April 7th in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean: (1) sank 1 heavy cruiser of the London class, 1 heavy cruiser of the Cornwall class (2) sank 21 other vessels totalling 140,000 tons, and damaged beyond repair 23 vessels aggregating 120,000 tons. Thirteen of these were over 5,000 tons. (3) sixty planes were shot down, 3 airplane hangars, 1 repair plant and other important military establishments, destroyed.

Lisbon: (COMPLETE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE DEMANDED)

The all-India National Congress, Wednesday, rejected the revised British proposal and will stand by the demand of defense-of-India-in-the-hands-of-Indian-leaders.

The All-India Moslem League rejected the British proposition report from New Delhi revealed.

Rome: (RUSSIA A MENACE TO INDIA)

Various information reaching this country reveals that Britain intends to threaten India with the Red army should Sir Stafford's mission fail. A foreign dispatch indicates that London has entrusted the Red army with the defense of Afghanistan which is one step from Punjab. India is threatened by the Red air force and General Wavell's army.

Manila: (PHILIPPINES MAKE EFFORT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION)

The rice problem in the Philippines has been greatly relieved by the import of Saigon rice. Further importation of rice is contemplated. The engineering department will construct dams and irrigation ditches to push rice production.

Manila: (LOAN TO VARGAS GOVERNMENT APPROVED)

The Japanese military authorities have approved the loan of 5,909,000 pesos by the Philippines National Bank to the Vargas government to meet a deficiency in revenue during the period between January 23rd and April 1st. The revenue for that period totalled only 1,897,000 pesos.

Bataan Front: (AMERICAN FORCES SEE FOR ARMISTICE)

Lt. Gen. Jonathon Wainwright sued for an armistice this morning. The Japanese commander asked Lt. Gen. Wainwright to meet him at ~~(what sounds like)~~ Nanao on the eastern coast of Bataan to discuss the details of armistice.

Nanking: (REACTION OF CHIANG KAI SHEK TO BRITISH-INDIA NEGOTIATIONS)

Information from Chungking revealed that Chiang Kai Shek ~~summoned im-~~ portant military leaders including General Sheng Cheng to determine measures.

to meet the emergency arising from the India situation. General Cheng cabled Nehru asking for redoubled efforts to reach an agreement. Chiang Kai Shek cabled Dr. Wellington Koo to urge London to make further concessions and cabled Ambassador Hu Shih to induce Roosevelt to give his good offices to settle the problem.

Tokyo: (KOKUMIN STATES THAT JAPANESE AND MOHAMMEDANS ALIKE)

The Kokumin Shimbun stated that the Japanese and Mohammedans have much in common. The paper said that the Mohammedan doctrine have some thing in tune with the Japanese spirit of enhancing the Imperial Way. It pointed out that 130,000 Mohammedans are living in the co-prosperity sphere who are cooperating with the Japanese. They should influence the Mohammedans abroad. (This is an example of a peculiar habit found in even Japan's prominent scholars. During the Manchukuo Incident, popular articles by anthropologists wrote of the origin of the Japanese race in the north, cultural historians wrote of the origin of Japanese art, music, architecture in the north. In the last two or so years, the scholars turned their attention to the origin of the Japanese race in the south and the origin of their culture in the south, with very much of that we-feeling. With the rise of the Greater East Asia idea, the International Cultural Institute decided the respective cultures of each occupied territory rather than the differences.)

Hupei: (WAR RESULTS IN THE HUPEH SECTOR)

During the past four months in the Hupei sector Chungking deserters and prisoners numbered 5,813. Chungking used 60,000 troops in March and in 522 encounters left 2,082 dead and 1,449 to be captured. War booties are 10 light machine guns, 26 trench-mortars, 1,661 rifles and large quantities of ammunition.

Hongkong: (AMERICAN DIPLOMATS OF HONGKONG TO BE REPATRIATED)

A total of 63 diplomats of Hongkong including Mr. Addison W. (what sounds like) Southard will be repatriated in the exchange of diplomatic personal. The number includes 49 Americans, 2 Dutch, 5 Belgians and 4 Canadians.

Shanghai: (MISCELLANEOUS NEWS CONCERNING HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI)

The office of the governor-general of Hongkong will be transferred to the Shanghai-Hongkong Banking Co. building, the finest building in the city and will become the center of political activities.

Ships are now running regularly between Hongkong and Macau, Hongkong and Canton, and train service is established between Canton and Kowloon.

Drastic eradication of British influence in Hongkong is expressed by replacing all British signboards of the city with Japanese signboards. Japanese text-books are sold everywhere.

The Salvation Army in Shanghai has established a stretcher-ambulance service to pick up the near starved and exhausted beggars lying in the streets.

There are countless hundreds of beggars in the city. They will not take care of the already dead.

The Shanghai Price Control Section of the French section has set the price of pork fillet and pork chops at 5.70 Chinese dollars.

The U.S. dollar opened at 5.31 and closed at 5.42.

American Prisoners of War:

Putnam, Paul Albert, Major, USMC, age 36, address 549, 8th Avenue, Coronado, Cal. Message to his wife at the same address: I am a prisoner of war at Zentsuji Prison Camp. Do not worry about me, because I am in excellent health and we are treated very well. Of course, I would rather be at home with you and the children, but since that is impossible, perhaps I am just as well-off here as anywhere else. Please tell the rest of the family where I am. Kiss the kids for me. To Paymaster, USMC, Washington, D. C.: Cancel allotment to USAIB and Aviation ----- only to Labor Mutual Aid. -----all other allotment, signed P. A. Putnam.

Potter, George Hubbard, Major, USMC, age 35, address 1807 King St., Butte, Montana. Message to his wife and mother at 1807 Alima Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii. Dearest Octavia, I am a prisoner of war at Zentsuji Prison Camp, Japan. Do not worry about me. I will be alright but I am most concerned about you and the baby's welfare and about Dad's health. Please notify Clyde and Patrick. Loads of love, George.

Keene, Campbell, Commander, USN, Wake Island, age 48, address 4631 - - -Honolulu. Message to his wife at the same address: Arrived at Zentsuji Camp and kept comfortable and have been very well taken care of and well treated. If possible extend kindness to any Japanese prisoners in your vicinity. Do not worry about me at all. Tell Gale that I still have her picture and she can please me by hard study at school. Thank Brooke Ross and notify Wright to cancel lost check of \$400.00 dated November 30th. I worry about your financial condition. Regret my lack of foresight. I broadcast on January 18th and requested commanding officer Wright to register allotment to you for \$400 a month. They will forward allotment, - - - - request power of attorney as soon as we are allowed to write - - -. Take good care of Gale -----and love to all my friends.

Orcott, Chester Wallace, Engineer, USN, Guam Island, age 26, 3610 Northwest Olivia St., Kansas. Message to Dan W. Orcott. I am now a prisoner of war at Zentsuji Prison Camp in Japan. Am well and being treated fine by the Japanese. - - - - - Say hello to my friends. Love to you and the family.

NEWS

1. Tokyo: The eyes of the world are focussed on the activities of the combined Japanese surface, air and undersea craft in the Indian Ocean. On Thursday, the British carrier, HMS Hermes and 2 other light cruisers were sunk off Triconalee, Ceylon. One light cruiser was also damaged beyond repairs. Also 56 RAF planes were shot down and 4 destroyed on the ground. Japanese losses were 10 planes lost.

The spectacular achievement of the Japanese forces in this area during the past 5 days include 1 aircraft carrier, 8 cruisers, 140 planes.

2. Japanese forces have attacked and devastated strategical points on the western coast of Burma.

3. Lisbon: Britain admits the sinking of her carrier, HMS Hermes and 2 8" gun cruisers. London papers Friday express serious concern over the loss of the Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Hermes and other ships. It throws added gravity into the allied situation in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal where the Japanese have gained a stronghold covering a wide area.

4. Manila: After the capture of Mt. Malaveri, the flag of the rising sun flies over this place.

5. On 8th April, the Philippine forces have abandoned Linay Bataan because of terrific Japanese attacks.

6. Lisbon: The US War Dept. admits the Japanese occupation of the island of Maravelli in the PI and that communication with Corregidor has been severed for the past 24 hrs.

7. Manila: The Japanese have added another base for her use--in Cavite, once an important American base. Work has been completed on reconstruction of the arsenal which was completely destroyed. Five ships formerly flying the American flag now fly the Japanese flag.

8. It is reported that Filipino soldiers suffering from extreme shortage of essential food are being treated by Japanese medical officers.

9. Lisbon: In northern Burma, a second large scale air raid on Mandalay was carried by the Japanese and the residents are in utter confusion.

10. Australia reports the 24th air raid of Port Moresby. The extent of damages has not been disclosed.

11. Stockholm: During 1940 more Indian soldiers died in proportion to English soldiers from malaria. The death rate of 7.34% for the English and 17.40% for Indians clearly show the apparent discriminatory treatment against Indian soldiers.

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12. Harbin: 19 enemy consular officials are leaving for Tokyo where they will join other diplomats enroute to their respective countries in accordance with an agreement reached relative to exchange of diplomats.

13. Nanking: Returning from a week's inspection tour of the Yangtze area, Gen. Shinroku Hata voiced satisfaction over the progress in the Soo Chow area in which the 1st, 2nd and 3d phase of operation has been brought to a successful conclusion.

14. Tokyo: Imperial Headquarters announces the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Marquis Toshitane Maeda, commander in chief of the Japanese army of occupation in Northern Borneo.

COMMENTS:

By Col. Kanda, former military attache to the ambassador to Thailand.

"I shall like to tell you about my observations regarding the ABCD encirclement plan against Japan. At the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia, I was in Bangkok and observed international activities near Thailand.

Britain, while seeking the defense of Malay and Burma, wanted to stir Thai into an anti-Japanese movement in order to bring Thai on her side against the Axis and also to bolster the morale of her own forces. I discovered also how much the Americans were given to exaggeration and wishful thinking.

Britain set up an economic bloc in Singapore by prohibiting the shipment of tin, rubber and iron ore from Malay & Burma to Japan. Britain also restricted the export of rubber, tungsten, petroleum, and other necessities to Thailand. She also resorted to all kinds of childish tactics in order to drag Thailand into the ABCD camp. The vain attempt to force Thai step into line was short of comedy. Britain went as far as intimidating Thai by dispatching the HMS Prince of Wales, but 42 days after the declaration of war, this ship together with the hopulse, was sent to the bottom of the ocean by the Japanese. Thailand immediately sent words of condolence to the British embassy at Bangkok on her great loss.

Among Indian troops there are Bengalese, Nepalese, Hindus, Moslems, etc., some of whom are violently anti-British. They were forced to go into Burma with Australian soldiers, but did not know against whom and for what cause they were going to fight. They were bitterly against the discriminatory treatment shown by the British, who always favored the Whites. The Australian troops composed mostly of ruffians, vagabonds, etc. participated in lawlessness everywhere they went, consequently receiving extreme from natives wherever they went.

Britain was desperately in need of war implements and at times had to be content with dummy guns and outmoded war planes. She was also short of trained pilots. No wonder these collection of odds and ends could not fight effectively. In plain horse sense, the situation is utterly hopeless for the Anglo American nations."

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Allied Propaganda misses its points.

A cog must be missing in the allied propaganda wheel or it is operating under a spell of spring fever. The lie manufacturing business of Chungking was blasted by official news from its own ally, the Britons regarding the Japanese gas warfare in Burma.

Lowell Thomas' news about the Brazilian government hunting for the Japanese officer who has been doing espionage work under disguise of a woman cook has been laughed at by the Brazilians, stating that it is a stupid Anglo-American propaganda stunt.

Australians are fed up with their own official, minister of information Ashley who related about "A Jap as he really is". He was called down by education leaders of Australia who termed him "over emotional".

The fairy tale continues to circulate about eye witness' account of the horrible bayonetting of Japanese soldiers, but no one knows where this was supposed to have happened.

The ally propagandists are eating their words among themselves.

FBI

Supplement Recording in English and Translations of Japanese Recordings of Radio Broadcasts from Japan, 10 April, 1942, by Informant "B-7".

Tokyo: (DETAILS OF JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN THE BATAAN PENINSULA)

Quoting a staff officer of the Japanese forces in Bataan, the Imperial Headquarters announced: "What is the peculiarity of the strategy used in the Bataan Peninsula? The strategy there was to hold down the forces in the Bataan Peninsula with a small force while the army concentrated on the more urgent fronts of Malay, Burma and the DEI. These places fell earlier than expected. Keeping strict secret the exact strength of our (meaning the weakness) infantry, air force, artillery forces, we merely surrounded the enemy. Nearly 50,000 troops were thus kept surrounded. The other areas having been conquered, our forces were freed and our modern mechanized army started the attack on the American-Filipino forces. (The above is a local translation of the beginning of the story from Radio Tokyo but it will be finished with a translation made in Tokyo and transmitted over Radio Saigon). A Japanese staff officer who supervised the Japanese operations in Bataan said that overpowering three dimensional offensive of land, sea and air with all the weapons of modern warfare in full force brought about the weathering down of General Fairwright in six days. He revealed that the true offensive against the enemy had been withheld until now by order of the Imperial Headquarters to the supreme commander of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Philippines. The action was temporarily restricted to the bottling up of the enemy in the peninsula with a minimum of Japanese forces. With the fall of Malay, Burma and the DEI, instructions were issued by the Imperial Headquarters to begin preparations for an all-out offensive against General Fairwright. Consequently large scale operations were started on April 3rd with a full attacking force including infantry, artillery, tank and air corps. Describing the ferocity of the Japanese barrage which cleared the way for the advance troops, the staff officer said that several hundred pieces of artillery were trained upon each square km. of the enemy front in Bataan which was 30 km. wide and 30 km. deep, defended by some 50,000 American-Filipino troops. Thanks to careful preparation, the Japanese gunfire was 100 percent effective in the first salvo at 9AM, April 3rd. He said that in some sectors, Japanese troops were only 50 km. away from the advance enemy positions. There were no crashes of shells falling within the Japanese lines despite the 6 hour barrage the first day of operation. With the ceasing of artillery fire at 3PM on April 3rd, the Japanese infantry swung in and occupied immediately the enemy's advanced line. The artillery and infantry which acted alternately blasted the enemy's fortress and led up to the eventual collapse of enemy resistance. He revealed that Japanese casualties up to April 5th amounted to only 500.

Tokyo: (WAR RESULTS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AREA)

(Re item 1): The Imperial Headquarters announced the war gains made in the last five days by the Japanese surface, air and under sea craft.
(1) sank 1 British A-class cruiser of the Dorsetshire type, 9,850 tons,

1 British A-class cruiser of the Cornwall type of 10,000 tons, 1 British B-class cruiser, Birmingham of 9,100 tons, 1 British B-class cruiser, Emerald of 7,850 tons, 1 British air craft carrier, Hermes of 10,850 tons, 1 British destroyer and 1 patrol ship. (2) damaged 1 British B-class cruiser of 7,250 tons (3) sank 27 merchant vessels aggregating 180,000 tons and damaged 23 vessels totalling 120,000 tons (4) shot down 116 planes and destroyed 4 on the ground (5) 3 airplane hangars, repair dock and other establishments destroyed. The Japanese lost only 15 planes and no damage to warships.

From the Philippines: (PARTIAL REPORT)

After taking Limai, Japanese forces stormed into Mariveles Thursday noon forcing the Americans to flee in the direction of the Mariveles sector. Several thousand enemy troops have already surrendered in the Limai and Mariveles sectors.

Crack Japanese units in a sustained drive are advancing along the eastern coast of the Bataan Peninsula occupying (what sounds like) Cababin, one of the strategic points in Manila Bay on Tuesday shortly past noon.

More than 3,300 American-Filipino troops are receiving treatment at Mariveles hospital of illness due to lack of fresh food. Cornered in a small sector less than 300 city square miles in the area, the enemy troops on the Bataan Peninsula have been suffering from an extreme shortage of provisions.

Japanese army air units bombed Corregidor on Thursday morning and afternoon and black smoke from Corregidor was seen over Manila Bay. Crack Japanese naval air units intensely bombed Corregidor and (what sounds like) Cavalira fortress.

Lt. Gen. Jonathon Wainwright narrowly escaped being captured alive during the course of his desperate dash from the peninsula to Corregidor, a Domei correspondent reported. The commander was aboard one of the 3 transport vessels that leapt out of Mariveles on the night of April 8th. The Japanese naval units captured 2 of the transports totalling 5,000 tons loaded with American officers and their families and a part of the American troops. The vessel carrying Gen. Wainwright, as it was disclosed later, and his staff officers escaped.

One of the most unpardonable acts of treachery was brought to light by a staff officer of the Japanese forces who returned here (Manila) yesterday from the Bataan Peninsula. When the general offensive was started the Japanese were met by the Filipino soldiers. The Filipinos began to withdraw. To the amazement of the Japanese, they saw hundreds of Filipinos mowed down by the machine gun fire of the American troops in the rear. The American troops had opened fire in desperation on the Filipino men while their own men hastily withdrew. The Japanese staff officer moved to compassion exhorted his men to spare no blows on the Americans. Later reports indicated that Gen. Wainwright had issued orders to exterminate the Filipinos in order to economize on the dwindling food supply.

From a naval correspondent: (JAPANESE LATE IN C750)

Crack Japanese naval forces penetrated into the Bay of Cebu early Friday and succeeded in landing on Cebu Island. Mopping-up operations are now progressing. Due to the scorched earth policy the harbor facilities, heavy oil tanks and various other military facilities are destroyed and burning furiously.

Manila: (CAPITI NAVAL BASE IS RECONSTRUCTED)

(Addition to item 7) The refuse and debris left from the scorched earth tactics employed by the retreating Americans were removed and new installations were set in place. The arsenal which had been completely destroyed except for an underground room full of ammunition which had stood through the destructive bombing, will be ready for use. Five ex-American ships fly the Japanese flag, several others which lay on the bottom of the bay have been raised and three have been reconditioned and converted into gun-boats.

Shanghai: (CONSIDERING THE SLOWNESS OF DIPLOMATIC PROGRESS)

In regards to the first ship leaving in May, strict priority will be given to diplomats and consular officials. The rest is dependent upon accommodations. The next in line will be official personnel such as Red Cross officials, after that, newspaper men, priority being given to accredited foreign correspondents. The first is not expected to carry more than the above. However, more ships will follow in due course. Moreover, negotiations concerning exchange of civilians is still proceeding.

Hongkong: (ISOGAI SAYS HONGKONG BETTER THAN BEFORE)

Governor-General Isogai told the press that everything of the so-called British color will be abolished and Hongkong will concentrate on trade between China and the southern regions, that law and order is better maintained today than before the outbreak of the war.

Shanghai: (DEFENSE STAND UPON TO THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN BATAAN)

The Sung Chung Ju Pao in an editorial said that the U.S. forces in Bataan have sought a truce with the Japanese. Unfortunately, these forces have retreated to Corregidor. The fact that these forces have held out for 4 months is attributable to geographic advantages but it is also an honor to the American troops. That campaign cannot be mentioned in the same breath with either the battle of Singapore or Java.

These American troops have been sacrificed. General McArthur is the sole hero of Bataan. When Gen. McArthur was on his way to Australia, the American authorities said that the American forces will be in the position to remedy the critical situation in the Philippines from Australia. Following the fall of Bataan, the American forces in the south Pacific area have lost their fighting strength.

Supplement recording in English and translations of Japanese recordings of radio broadcasts from Japan, April 11, 1942, by Informant "H-7".

NEWS

From the Philippines Front: (BATTLE OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR)

The Japanese heavily bombed Corregidor Island on Saturday causing heavy damage. The enemy's anti-aircraft fire is reportedly becoming feeble in the face of fierce Japanese attacks.

The Japanese forces marching southward down the Bataan Peninsula at one o'clock Thursday completely captured the strategically important sector of Mariveles and other important parts at the southern tip of the peninsula. Several large type transports and scores of small vessels in the harbor of Mariveles were also taken by the Japanese almost unmolested by the enemy due to Japanese blitzkrieg strategy.

Units of the Japanese naval forces maintaining an airtight blockade of Manila Bay captured 3 American transports attempting to escape from Bataan on April 9th. On the same day, the naval patrol some 35 km. south of Mariveles captured an American high speed motor-boat after a short chase. They captured an enemy torpedo boat after a pursuit to the shore of northern Luzon. Meanwhile Japanese naval forces operating along the Cebu Island captured 1 torpedo boat and inflicted damage to a high speed motor-boat after a hot pursuit.

Manila: (CEBU SECTOR)

Powerful Japanese army forces which landed on Cebu Island Friday, immediately captured the city of Cebu, the second largest city in the Philippines. Also powerful army units which landed at Barili on the west coast the same morning started attacking the enemy troops in the central mountains and captured the strategically important town of (what sounds like) Pancat the same afternoon. The remnant American troops which fled into the mountainous region are being mopped-up.

Certain base: (AMERICAN SUBMARINE SUNK)

On a warm March morning, the Shinyo Maru(Radio Tokyo calls it the Shinyo Maru, the Shinko Maru and Radio Shanghai calls it the Tatsura Maru under the registry of the Tasuma Steamship Co. although the story is exactly the same) sighted the streamlined submarine flying the Stars and Stripes, some 1500 meters off portside. The Japanese vessel missed the torpedo, turned and attacked the sub ripping off the periscope and part of the bridge, and sent it to the bottom.

Tokyo: (FOUNDATION OF POWERFUL MILITARY ADMINISTRATION ESTABLISHED IN BORNEO)

The Japanese army command has been charged with the administration of preserving peace and order in the occupied zones in North Borneo. With the task of administration requiring a larger personnel, the Imperial Headquarters ordered the establishment of general headquarters in North Borneo under the command of Lt. Gen. Marquis Maeda. The foundation of a powerful military

administration of Borneo has been duly established. North Borneo is expected to be not only an oil supply center but also a political, economic and cultural center in Greater East Asia.

Lt. Col. Kato in charge of military affairs in the war ministry stated that it is absolutely necessary for the Japanese to give undivided attention to the establishment of New East Asia. (reception bad, parts inaudible). (1) Military affairs will take precedence ----- (2) Freedom of religion among the inhabitants to be fully respected provided they do not conflict with Japan's administrative policy. (3) Inhabitants should be treated kindly. It is of vital importance in the southern regions. (4) Enemy subjects should be treated sternly with the exception of those who collaborate with Japan. (5) Chinese merchants on the spot to be invited to extend voluntary cooperation. (6) The knowledge of the Japanese language to be disseminated among the inhabitants. He pointed out the absolute necessity of securing the resources, developing them to the fullest extent and at the same time -----.

Radio XGRS, Shanghai

Shanghai: (SULTANS OF MALAYA CALL ON LT. GEN. YAMASHITA)

The nine sultans of Malaya called on Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and expressed their happy congratulations on the brilliant Japanese victories, expressed gratitude over the smooth progress of reconstruction work in Malay and related his belief that the great Japanese victory in Malay was achieved by Yamashita's careful plans as well as the death defying fighting on the part of the Japanese officers and men.

Shanghai: (AZAD REPLIES TO CRIPPS IN OPEN LETTER)

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a letter published in New Delhi severely criticized the statement made by Sir Stafford Cripps on the attitude of the executive committee of the Indian Congress at his press conference yesterday morning. Azad pointed out that the leaders of the Congressional Party had not been interested in assuming complete power but had been determined to see that the Indian people as a whole would obtain liberty and self-determination. It had been discussed in the negotiations that an Indian national government was to be formed, which was to function as a cabinet while the position of the Viceroy was to be similar to that of the King of England in the British government. Sir Stafford agreed that the ministry of India should be merged with the ministry of the dominions. However, this plan had been completely -----by Cripps' declarations during the press interview. He emphasized that the leaders of the Indian Congress party would have been able to come to an understanding or find a platform of joint action had the British government not continued the old policy of playing one group of Indians against the other and also encouraging the policy of disintegration of the whole country. Unfortunately, the British government have shown that even in this grave period of emergency, it is unable to discontinue its course of disintegration.

Sigest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan furnished Zone 2 by
Informant "Q" for 11 April, 1942.

ITEMS

1. Lisbon: Crack units of Japanese Navy on Friday succeeded in making a landing on Jaba Island, P.I. and captured 1,500 prisoners. The bay area is covered by a dense column of smoke from old and burning ships, set afire by the fleeing American troops in their usual scorched-earth policy.
2. General McIntosh has reported on the 10th that communication between Bataan and Corregidor (5 Miles) has been cut.
3. Corregidor and Fort Hughes were shelled by Japanese artillery located on Batan and Cavite.
4. The Bataan airfield on the Bataan border, built jointly by Americans and Bataan, was attacked by the Japanese on 10th April and 16 planes were destroyed.
5. Certain Base: The 7,824 ton Japanese ship "Shinko Maru" discovered an American submarine about 1,500 meters ahead. Since the Shinko Maru was not armed, she sped full speed ahead and ran into the side of the sub, sinking her immediately. This happened at an undisclosed location in the Pacific.
6. Lisbon: New Delhi reports state that the all India Congress party has rejected Sir Cripps plan for a nation government for India.
7. The Executive committee of the Indian National Congress party decided to hold a convention on 29 and 30 April at Alhabad.
8. San Francisco radio reports that on Friday 8:30 A.M. contact with Jaba Island, P.I. was cut off.
9. Shonan Island: The Indian Independence movement is being pushed ahead vigorously by Indian nationals in Shonan and Malaya who number 1,500,000. Their motto "India for the Indians". Incidentally, Indians are guarding British prisoners in Singapore in collaboration with Japanese authorities.
10. Tokyo: Ambassador Tatekawa, returning from Soviet Russia, arrived at Shinonoseki, Japan and is leaving for Tokyo today.
11. Lisbon: The Indian Moslem League's rejection of the Cripps proposal was based on the refusal of the British to make any changes regarding the fundamental principles.

12. The U.S. Navy Department has announced the loss of her submarine, 1,300 tons in the Java sea.

13. Berlin: Since 3th April, German submarines have sunk 4 large type American tankers and one merchantman, in the Atlantic, totalling 94,000 tons.

COMMENTS

By a prisoner in an internment camp. Survivor of American Destroyer.

"Talks spread that we were about to meet a Japanese ship, looking for us. It was pitch dark. Words cannot express the fear that overcame us. There was a deathening roar. The enemy had fired. Another roar. The battle was on. We did not know what to do. Everything seemed to be falling apart and it was 'everyone for himself'. Officers were the first to dive in the ocean last first. I do not remember what happened after that.

I consider myself extremely fortunate to be a Japanese prisoner of war. As far as I am concerned, the war is over.

We were told to 'join the navy and see the world'. And here we are, lucky to be still alive. Why should we be made to fight someone else's battle? I'm through with the American navy. My children and my children's children are not going to be made to fight for something they do not know what it is all about."

With the destruction of Colombo and Trincomalee Base, the British are abandoning the Indian Ocean and Japan will have command of both the sea and air over this area. Commenting on the Sea Battle of the Indian Ocean, the London Daily Mail stated, "Britain's navy is repeating the incident in France. She is carrying on a scattered cooperation. Japan seems to have something which we have not."

The Asahi News says "Britain has lost the power to ensure the safety of the empire in Australia, New Zealand and India. She has already lost four of her seven aircraft carriers, thus losing her ability to operate in the southeast Pacific and the Indian Ocean. She is now obliged to withdraw from this area."

Washington, admitting the loss of many warships by the British, state that the Japanese forces have gained complete success in cutting off Chungking. British and U.S. communication with Australia is also seriously menaced. Ceylon was depended on so much for her rubber supply after the loss of Malaya and the DEI. No Ceylon rubber, so the Allied nations must rely on the small production of Central and South America. Besides the material loss, it will have a serious effect on the morale of the British.

Lieut. Gen. Fairchild narrowly escaped being captured by the Japanese when he slipped away in one of the three transports on 6th April. The Japanese captured two transports aggregating 5,000 tons loaded with American officers and men. The third made good its escape to Corregidor. It is a sad plight for the Americans when only 3 days ago, General MacArthur said a counter offensive against the Japanese would be made.

In the their last days of existence, it seems foolish for the American-Philippine forces to continue their opposition to the Japanese.

FBI

Supplement recordings in English and Translations of Japanese recordings of Radio Broadcasts from Japan, for 12 April, 1942, by Informant "4-7".

Tokyo: THE FALL OF BATAAN ANNOUNCED

The Imperial Headquarters announced that following the offensive lasting 8 days, the enemy forces in Bataan were completely subjugated on April 11th. It later announced that Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma was in command of the entire Japanese forces in the Philippines. Following the transfer of Masaharu Homma to the post of commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines area, Lt. Gen. Rikuchi Hondo has been appointed commander of the Japanese army in Taiwan, which was vacated by Lt. Gen. Homma.

Manila: INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING OF MANILA BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT

While squadrons of Japanese naval fighters and bombers conducted fierce air-raids on enemy artillery positions at Corregidor on April 11th, the remaining American air-craft, the same morning, carried out indiscriminate bombing in the suburbs of Manila in their last struggle against the Japanese forces. This is their second attempt since the Japanese occupation of Manila. Slight damage was done to the residential section.

From a certain base: FILIPINO TROOPS SURRENDER

A Japanese column, Friday, drove from Lamau towards Mariveles along the Bataan highway. Numerous Filipino troops, dejected and carrying white flags, came to surrender. All of them were weak from fatigue and prolonged malnutrition, barefooted and in rags.

Manila: REMNANT UNITED STATES FLEET TRAPPED AT MARIVELES

Japanese naval units are rapidly closing its steel ring around the American surface craft cornered in the naval base of Corregidor. This morning Japanese destroyer units were reported making the last attempt to destroy the doomed United States warships and transports in and around the island of (what sounds like) Elfro, Caballio and Carabos.

Cebu Island: NAVAL ENSIGN ON CEBU ISLAND

A greater part of Cebu Island is now under Japanese control and complete occupation of the entire island is now considered a matter of hours.

From a Japanese Base: CEBU BOMBED.

Enemy positions on the island of Cebu were subjected to successive bombings on Sunday. Military facilities of Cebu were bombed and machine-gunned.

Tokyo: TOTAL WAR RESULTS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AREA

Imperial Headquarters on Monday afternoon announced the total war results in the Indian Ocean area since April 5th. Around Colombo Japanese naval air-units made a surprise attack on Colombo on April 5th and shot down 57 enemy planes including such types as Spitfire, Hurricane, Swordfish and Defiant, and destroyed 3 enemy airplane sheds.

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In the sea area near Colombo 3 large enemy seaplanes were shot down. On April 5th, Japanese naval fighters sank 3 British cruisers about 350 nautical miles off Ceylon, one of them of the Cornwall class.

In the Bay of Bengal, Japanese naval units on April 5th sank 21 British merchantmen totalling about 140,000 tons, also damaged 7 other merchantmen.

Over the eastern coast of India the naval air-units attacked Vizagapoor and Bomabada inflicting heavy damage on enemy vessels and military establishments.

Near Trincomali crack Japanese naval planes on April 9th intensively bombed Trincomali, shot down 41 enemy planes of the Hurricane and (what sounds like) super-marine type, destroyed 4 planes on the ground, damaged 1 light British cruiser, sank 3 large type vessels and 1 small merchantman, destroyed two airplane hangars, powder magazines and oil storages, sank the aircraft-carrier Hermes and 1 destroyer. Meanwhile, other Japanese air-units raided 4 enemy vessels in the vicinity and shot down 15 planes. Besides these, Japanese submarines sank 7 enemy merchantmen. The Japanese lost only 17 planes, no damage to their warships.

Lisbon: ROWIN CONTINUOUSLY BOMBED

According to reports available from Burma, the Rowin airfield was severely bombed on April 10th and 11th. Sixteen British planes were shot down during the first raid.

Tokyo: (BARON OKURA'S VIEW OF THE FUTURE EAST ASIA)

Baron Kinmochi Okura, member of the House of Peers, writing in the April issue of Gaiko Koron said that there was nothing wrong in advocating an Asia for the Asiatics just as Americans wished to keep America for the Americans. Any effort to drive the white people out of Asia must be avoided at all cost. He emphasized that complete racial equality should be advocated at the world peace conference in the future and a broad-minded attitude should be taken towards all nationals, including British and Americans who are desirous of living and working in the co-prosperity sphere. He enumerated the following points (1) Ultimate independence of all races. It is the duty of Japan to educate all races not yet qualified for immediate independence as had been the policy of Britain and the United States towards their possessions. (2) Common defense of East Asia with Japan taking chief responsibility. (3) Economic solidarity so that all East Asia nations would prosper. (4) Promotion of culture, not only to restore the old culture but to create a new culture. (5) Formation of an Oriental science. Oriental civilization is known for its spiritualism which has been engulfed by the material civilization of the west. There must be an oriental science based on spiritualism. (6) Asia must be built up in the spirit of hakko ichiu, or universal brotherhood. (This hakko ichiu literally eight corners under one roof is the most used slogan in the last two years. The term was dug up from antiquity and is vague in meaning. Scholars have attempted to interpret it and today the people understand it vaguely as meaning either universal brotherhood or the whole world under the Emperor of Japan. The latter being the more popularly accepted interpretation.)

COMMENTS

The breathtaking Japanese military victories in the southwestern Pacific

12 April, 1942

region has now deprived Britain and America of its resources there and thrown them into consternation.

The Philippines will soon fall, so will Burma. The people in Burma are more eager to cooperate with the Japanese than with the British. The reconstruction stage of the occupied areas has been reached one year earlier than the most optimistic had expected in Japan.

America is now dependent upon its continent for resources and finds that it is not unlimited. Meanwhile the factories in Japan are being adjusted for the greatest production of essential material for those nations within the co-prosperity sphere.

Most of the rubber, tin, quinine and tungsten were produced in the occupied areas and America is helpless without these products.

Radio XGSR, Shanghai: Round-up of Newspaper Editorials in China

The New Times: Though the Indians wish to be free from British Imperialism, they have not yet expressed readiness to cooperate with Japan. There are many Indians who realize that India cannot become independent without the help of the axis powers, especially Japan. India must submit to the leadership of Japan based on reality and self-awakening as a part of East Asia. India still is lacking in understanding of the recent political situation. It is not sufficient just to throw off the yoke of Britain and gain independence. Formerly London was the key to India. Now Japan has taken the place of London. The difference is that Britain oppressed and exploited India while Japan's aim is to shape the relations according to the principles of leadership and reciprocity.

Moan Extra: The ultra-conservative policy in the Japanese government to quiet national morale is perhaps the best guarantee of final victory. After each successive victory, the government and press issues a warning against over-confidence and much emphasis is laid on preparing themselves for a long and protracted war. It exerts a steady influence on the people's thoughts and keeps them from committing the same fatal error which the Americans have made.

COMMENTS

The failure of Cripps Mission shows that the word of Britain and the United States is no longer held in repute. The failure of the Cripps Mission of course means also the failure of the American mission. With successive Japanese victories in Burma, and the Indian Ocean, the Indian people see the possibility of independence ahead and want no guardians, British or American.

The United States guaranteed to overcome at least part of the existing conflict. That the guarantees of the United States are valueless was seen in the last war. Moreover, President Wilson signed his name to a treaty that was absolutely contrary to the principle of self-determination. That the American leaders are still changeable is seen in the change of their attitude from pro-Finland to anti-Finland in one year. Roosevelt

12 April, 1942

told his people he would not involve America in war and today is the cause of involving half the world in war. No wonder the Indian leaders would not accept his guarantee.

Highlights of Today's News
by Herbert Morley

The fall of Bataan and the rejection of Cripps' proposal by India's leaders continue to hold the spotlight, which are serious military and political blows to the so-called United Nations. The American press regard the fall of Bataan with fore-bodings yet at the same time minimize the loss with the usual Allied formula that every defeat brings the United Nations closer to victory, in the sense that every disaster makes Churchill more confident. Typical is the American editorial, "The loss of Bataan was not of major value, but the defense of it was a symbol. Americans are proud of Bataan. Bataan has brought the final victory nearer." The American people believe that the road to victory is paved with successive defeats.

The American press is united in condemnation of India in rejecting the Churchill-Roosevelt proposal that the defense of India is none of India's business. The New York Times declares, "Let us make it clear that we in America have a legitimate and necessary interest in Cripps' proposal. For we in America know that if India does not come whole-heartedly into the war, American soldiers and sailors will die in their efforts to balance the scale." Maybe, they will die but I don't see how that is India's business. It proves that Americans still cling to the policy of fighting to the last sucker. It is an arrogance that is almost awe-inspiring and an atrocity that cannot be approached. The New York Times this summer defended Churchill's statement that the so-called Atlantic Charter did not apply to India because India was not capable of self-government. That paper has already changed its mind for it concludes that from now on, no civilized peoples must be subject to another. Democracy seems a bit muddled.

Digest of Radio Broadcasts from Japan Furnished Zone 2 by Informant "F"
for Sunday, 12 April, 1942

NEWS Domei & Asahi News Agency

1. **Certain Japanese Base:** Japanese army forces on 10 April captured Billitan Island, southwest of Borneo and near Sumatra. This island has been producing 35.1% of the tin output of the Dutch East Indies. In the beginning of the 19th century, this island was owned by the British but later transferred to the Dutch.

2. **Lisbon:** Canberra reports that on Saturday the Japanese dropped tons of bombs on Port Moresby. Also air fields in northern Burma was subjected to heavy bombardment.

3. **Manila:** Japanese forces which landed on Cebu Island north of Mindanao, captured the city of Cebu, 2d largest in the P.I. and rescued 283 Japanese nationals interned there. Mopping up operations against remnant American troops who are fleeing to the mountainous regions continue.

4. **Former Justice minister and concurrently agriculture minister, Jose Abat Santos,** of the refugee P.I. government, was arrested. He had fled Manila with Quezon before the fall of that city and has been taking refuge in Cebu.

5. **Lisbon:** President Roosevelt in a press conference admitted that there was no report from Corregidor and that the only word received from General Wainright was that Corregidor forces were encircled by the Japanese on all sides.

6. **Large formations of Japanese bombers** conducted intense attacks on Corregidor Island and anti-air forces are seemingly becoming feeble.

7. **San Francisco:** The US war dept. admits that Corregidor has been subjected to heavy artillery fire from Cavite for the last 24 hours.

8. **Tokyo:** It is likely that Japan and Egypt will exchange diplomats through the Portuguese territory, but an early exchange seems difficult at the present time.

9. **Berlin:** A total of 200 US merchant ships have been sunk since the beginning of the war in the Atlantic, aggregating 1,452,000 tons. Of this 81 ships were tankers totalling 644,710 tons.

10. **Hankao:** All business which was under control of the Japanese authorities, was transferred to the Hankao special government on Sunday.

11. **Tokyo:** Several merchant ships have already arrived in Yokohama Port, Japan carrying rice, sugar, rubber and oil from the Japanese occupied areas in the southwest Pacific.

12. **The Kanmon undersea tunnel** has been completed. Heretofore trains running from Tokyo towards Kyushu Island had to stop at Shimonoseki in Yamaguchi prefecture and passengers ferried across the channel. The construction of a railway in this tunnel will be completed in May.

12 April, 1942

The Philadelphia Inquirer stated "One Bataan in this war is enough. US took a beating in Pearl Harbor. Bataan's beating was worse. Every Japanese victory made Tokyo harder to get at. When are we going to wake up to the realization that our chances of offensive operation are diminishing?"

Tomokazu Mori, foreign office spokesman said, "Demands made by Indian leaders of the British empire were sincere. Sir Stafford Cripps' charges that rejection means only misery and starvation for the Indians, is most irrelevant to this case. He apparently wants to whitewash the insincerity of the British government."

Stockholm says, "The unsuccessful conclusion of the British-Indian negotiations will give a great advantage to the Axis powers."

Buenos Aires comments that the collapse of the British Mission has been blamed on President Roosevelt's personal emissary to India, Mr. Johnson, who hindered the work of Sir Stafford by arousing suspicion of the Hindus and Moslems against England.

Berlin comments that India is no longer part of England.

Lisbon states that the political reverses for England came about just at the time of the British defeat by the Japanese navy in the Indian Ocean.

Newspaper Asahi comments "The Japanese naval victory off Ceylon in the Indian Ocean is to be blamed for the cause of rejection of Cripps' proposals." There are several things in common between Pearl Harbor and Ceylon.

- 1st. In both instances their naval bases were considered impregnable.
- 2nd. Both places were attacked simultaneously by air and undersea craft.
- 3rd. Both places were located approximately 5,000 miles from Japan.
- 4th. Results are the same-- a complete victory for the Japanese attack forces.

America has shown it's true colors by blind bombing a large group of Filipino civilians gathered on Cebu just before noon on 12th April. This barbarous act did not do any good for the US. It only caused a rise in anti-American feelings among the Filipino natives.

Lieut.-General Tatekawa, returning ambassador from Russia stated that "England and the US promised enormous material aid to Soviet Russia but actually the supply has been far below expectations, so there is great dissatisfaction among the Soviet people."

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

COMSAB

FILE NUMBER: 98-6187

SECTION : 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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SUBJECT COMSAB				FILE #98-6187
Serial	DATE Xerox	Act	es Rel.	Ex options Section
1	11-6-41	1	1	/
2	12-31-41	1	1	/
2X	8-21-47	2	2	Pg 1 para 2-6 } b-7-c Pg 2 para 1 } b-2-d
3	10-25-47	3	3	/
3	10-31-47	1	1	/
4	10-31-47	1	1	/
5	11-5-47	1	1	/
5	11-17-47	1	1	/
6	12-22-47	2	0	Army intelligence determined documents to be not pertinent
6	12-31-47	1	1	deletions (b)(7)(d)
UNRECORDED	3-30-48	2	2	/
7	4-9-48	1	1	/
8	4-9-48	1	1	/
9	4-10-48	1	1	/
10	4-12-48	1	1	/
11	4-13-48	1	1	/
12	4-10-48	1	1	/
12	4-13-48	1	1	/
13	4-17-48	1	1	/
			27	

SUBJECT COMSAB				FILE # 98-6187
Serial	DATE Xerox	P Act.	Rel.	Ex. ptions
14	4-21-48	1	1	below para 1. NPL
15	4-24-48	1	1	Excisions NPL
16	4-28-48	1	1	Deletions NPL
17	4-22-48	1	1	Deletions NPL
18	4-26-48	1	1	
19	4-26-48	1	1	
20	4-27-48	1	1	
21	4-27-48	1	1	
22	4-27-48	1	1	
23	4-27-48	1	1	below para 1. NPL
24	4-28-48	1	1	
25	4-21-48	1	1	refer to State Dept. OK to release
26	4-12-48	1	1	refer to State Dept. OK to release
27	5-5-48	1	1	
28	4-26-48	1	2	refer to CIA NP per CIA
29	4-21-48	1	0	refer to CIA NP per CIA
30	4-22-48	1	0	refer to CIA NP per CIA
31	5-8-48	1	1	Deletions NPL
32	5-4-48	1	1	

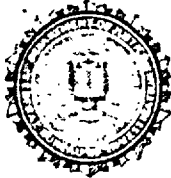
SUBJECT COMSAB				FILE #98-6187
Serial	DATE XREF	Pages Ac	Rel.	E nptions
33	4-21-48	3 ENC 1	4	
unrecorded	4-30-48	1	1	
34	3-19-48	6	6	Para 5 Pg 2 6-7-c,d Para 3 Pg 3 6-1
35	5-10-48	1	1	deletions NPL
36	4-26-48	1	0	refer to CIA NP per CIA
36	5-5-48	1	1	
37	4-29-48	1	1	
38	5-19-48	1	1	Excisions NPL
39	4-29-48	1	1	
40	4-30-48	2	2	
41	5-13-48	1	1	
42	5-27-48	1	1	
42	7-2-48	1	1	
43	5-4-48	1	1	
44	6-1-48	1	1	Excision NPL
45	6-5-48	1	1	
46	5-18-48	1	0	refer to CIA NP Per CIA
46	6-1-48	1	1	if CIA 46 is class. in this one.
47	6-18-48	4	1	on pg 1 below para 1 plus pgs 2 thru 4 NPL
			24	

SUBJECT Com SAB				FILE # 98-6187
Serial	DATE Xerox	P Act.	es Rel.	Ex ptions
48	5-8-48	1	1	/
49	6-29-48	1	1	/
50	7-8-48	1	1	/
51	7-13-48	1	1	/
52	7-14-48	1	1	/
53	7-15-48	1	1	/
A	7-21-48	1	1	/
54	7-23-48	1	1	/
55	7-30-48	1	1	/
56	7-21-48	2 enc 1	3	/
57	7-23-48	1	1	/
58	8-18-48	1	1	/
59	7-30-48	1	1	/
59	8-18-48	1	1	/
60	8-25-48	1	1	/
61	8-25-48	1	1	/
62	8-28-48	1	0	b-7-c b-7-d
63	8-26-48	1	0	b-7-c b-7-d
64				changed to 100-3-2716X
			18	

SUBJECT ComSAB				FILE # 98-6187
Serial	DATE Xerox	Act.	Rel.	Ex options
65	8-31-48	1	1	/
66				changed to 100-3-2716X1
67	9-7-48	1	1	/
68	9-7-48	1	1	/
69	9-3-48	1	1	/
70	9-14-48	1	1	/
71	9-9-48	2	2	/
72	9-30-48	3	1	below para 1 on pg 1 plus all of pg 2 & 3 NPL
72	10-25-48	1	1	/
73	9-21-48	2	0	b-1
73	10-19-48	1	1	/
74	10-15-48	1	1	/
74	11-2-48	1	1	/
75	10-18-48	1	1	/
76	10-19-48	1	1	/
77	10-14-48	1	1	/
78	10-14-48	1	1	/
79	10-14-48	1	1	/
80	10-14-48	1	1	/
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SUBJECT ComSAB				FILE # 98-6187
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81	10-14-76	1	1	/
82	10-14-76	1	1	/
83	10-14-76	1	1	/
84	10-14-76	1	1	/
85	10-14-76	1	1	/
86	10-14-76	1	1	/
87	10-14-76	1	1	/
88	10-14-76	1	1	/
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94	10-14-76	1	1	/
95	10-14-76	1	1	/
96	10-14-76	1	1	/
97	10-14-76	1	1	/
98	10-14-76	1	1	/
99	10-14-76	1	1	/
100	10-14-76	1	1	/ 20

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

KRM:hr

November 6, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Information has been received from Confidential Informant [redacted] of the New York City Office, who is [redacted], to the effect that should the Soviet Union be defeated by Germany and should the United States fail to open a Western Front against Germany, the Communist Party, U.S.A. will immediately initiate a wave of continuous strikes and will likewise engage in sabotage wherever possible. [redacted], the leader of the [redacted] Section of the Communist Party has disclosed confidentially to our informant that the support now being given to the United States Government by the Communist Party, U.S.A. is not prompted by patriotism but is undertaken for the purpose of assisting the Soviet Union. All data herein was obtained by Informant [redacted] from [redacted].

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

*Shouldn't we send
substance to Watson,
Biddle, Burke, on [redacted]
m.D.?*

W.H.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Foxworth ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Drayton ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

25-6187-
6 NOV 25 1941

Denver, Colorado
December 31, 1941

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that Major [REDACTED], local G-2 representative, has advised me that a confidential and reliable informant of his who is a member of the Communist Party in good standing at [REDACTED], has stated that [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], who are known to be active in Communist Party affairs in [REDACTED] have stated in the presence of the informant that they have been informed that Russia and Germany have signed an armistice but that it will not be made public until February, 1942, and that the activities of the Communist Party are being guided accordingly, and that after the public announcement of the armistice there will result wide spread sabotage.

The source of this information is apparently [REDACTED].

I have had Confidential Informant [REDACTED] endeavor to determine if there is any truth to these statements, and he has advised me that he has discreetly conversed with both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] along such lines, but as yet has not received any such expression as indicated above. In the event he receives any verification, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

Very truly yours,

G. A. NICHOLSON
Special Agent in Charge

GAN:JR

9 JAN 29 1942

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1942
FIVE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

2X

TO : The Director

DATE: August 21, 1947

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: SABOTAGE BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN EVENT OF WAR
WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Information has been received from two different districts of the Communist Party indicating that the Party is discussing not only the possibility of war between the United States and the Soviet Union but also acts of sabotage on the part of Party members in the event of such war.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

2X

ACTION:

The White House, State Department, Attorney General, G-2 and ONI
are being advised of the pertinent portions of the above.

FILE 21-11-1

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Pg 2

Box 4312, San Juan 21, Puerto Rico.

October 25, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: SECURITY INDEX

Dear Sir:

On October 20, 1947 Captain J. E. COGHELLI, G-2, San Juan, called at the office and stated that they had received a highly confidential radio-gram addressed to the local Commander from Army Headquarters warning against an incipient campaign of sabotage throughout the United States and its terri-tories by Communists at Soviet inspiration.

In taking stock of the situation, Captain Gockrell stated, local Army authorities felt it necessary to consider the detention of Communist leaders. Accordingly, G-2 desired appropriate information from the FBI which would enable them to estimate what facilities for detention purposes would be required. Specifically, Captain Gockrell asked for an estimate of the number of Communist leaders and agitators who might be subject to arrest and detention in the event of an emergency.

He also suggested that we furnish a list of names of the most prominent individuals in this category in order that the Army could search its files and make certain that all data in their possession had been furnished to us, and if not, that it could be.

In regard to his first request for an estimate of the number of people subject to detention I replied that the FBI was not unaware of the possibility of an emergency situation arising that might require the detention of individuals considered dangerous to be at liberty, just as this problem had been anticipated and cared for prior to the participation of the United States in World War II.

I spoke in general terms about the Security Index program and assured him we would cooperate in furnishing data necessary for a coordinated plan of activity.

Concerning his second request I informed him we would naturally welcome any data in possession of G-2 which we did not now have and would try to work out a program to check with G-2 on various individuals under investigation, although I felt certain this had been done wherever appropriate at the time of individual investigations. I have in mind, and so

RECORDED

98-1187-
FBI
73 NOV 1973
ORIGINAL

78 NOV 1964

Letter to the Director
Re: Security Index

10/25/47

indicated to Captain Cockrell, that the principal deficiency might exist in regard to those persons on whom our investigation had ceased when they were inducted into the Army, and of whose subsequent discharge we may not have been informed.

In discussing generally the question of any restrictive action against dangerous Communists, I pointed out that being citizens a warrant would be necessary for arrests. Captain Cockrell appeared to be ignorant of the fact that even during the war citizens could not be arrested and detained under the type of executive warrant that was applied to aliens. He appeared to be under the impression that the President was empowered to declare a state of emergency under which authority for the detention of individuals such as Communist leaders would not depend on evidence of criminal acts. It was made clear that should any individual or group of individuals attempt to, or commit, sabotage they could be arrested under existing statutes.

G-2 has recently given evidence of increased concern about general intelligence and also that it may be anxious to assure itself of the adequacy of FBI intelligence in the field allotted to it under the Delimitation Agreement.

Captain Cockrell remarked casually at the end of our conversation that he was extremely busy because of a censorship plan on which he was working. I inquired if the Army was setting up a censorship operation. He replied that the plan was island-wide in preparation for a possible emergency, adding, "We have to do it, (i.e., work out a plan), nobody else is." He then commented that prior to World War II the Army and Navy had organized a censorship plan for operation in the event of war.

In a subsequent conversation, Colonel BRAIMARD ~~S. COOK~~ mentioned his desire to extend his sources of information, and stated he has been considering methods of enlisting the aid of all Military Intelligence Reserve officers and the National Guard.

Concerning my action in this regard, I believe it would be desirable to discuss briefly, generally, and in strict confidence with G-2, A-2, and ONI the Bureau's work with the Security Index. This will place all agencies on notice of our continued sense of responsibility in the intelligence field allocated to us, and reassure them regarding our activity and of our intention to preserve our jurisdiction. I will bring this matter up at our next meeting on October 29, in view of the seriousness with which the Army is regarding the current situation.

Letter to the Director
Re: Security Index

10/25/47

As to informing Army of the number of persons for which detention facilities should be provided, I think this, too, should be handled on general terms. Obviously, conditions under which disloyal and dangerous citizens may be detained will dictate not only the number of persons so affected, but the nature of restrictions imposed on them.

The Bureau is asked to furnish any special instructions for guidance in this matter if my action and proposed action are not approved.

I am submitting a separate communication suggesting discussion of Intelligence matters at the SAC conference I am scheduled to attend at the Bureau on November 10, 1947.

If the Bureau considers any of the above information a matter for discussion with G-2 in Washington it is requested that I be advised in order that I may be aware beforehand of any reference G-2 locally may, in turn, receive from its headquarters.

Very truly yours

A. C. Schlenker
SAC

ACS:GEH

COPY:EMC

SAC, SAN JUAN

October 31, 1947

Director, FBI

SECURITY INDEX

RECORDED

98-6187-3

Reference is made to your letter in the above captioned matter dated October 25, 1947, in which you revealed a discussion had with Captain [redacted], G-2, San Juan, relative to activities anticipated by the FBI in the event of an emergency. You indicate that you intend to discuss briefly, generally and in strict confidence with representatives of G-2 and ONI the Bureau's work in connection with the Security Index.

This is to advise that there is no objection to your carrying on such a discussion if it is in general terms and there is no one present other than the representatives of G-2, A-2, and ONI. For your information, the Bureau intends to discreetly discuss with the Intelligence Division of the Army information appearing in the first paragraph of referenced letter that the Army Headquarters have warned against an incipient campaign of sabotage throughout the United States and its territories by Communists at Soviet inspiration. This matter will be discussed discreetly for the purpose of ascertaining the source.

This matter is brought to your attention pursuant to your request that you be advised if any of the information appearing in the referenced letter is discussed with the Intelligence Division of the Army at Washington.

SWH:rhr

52 NOV 17 1947

223

516-601-100-718

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD
 FROM : E. G. Fitch
 SUBJECT: SECURITY INDEX

DATE: 10/31/47

32452

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

It will be recalled that the SAC, San Juan advised by letter dated October 25, 1947, that he had had a discussion with Captain [redacted] G-2, San Juan, relative to activities anticipated by the FBI in the event of an emergency. The SAC indicated that he intended to discuss briefly, generally and in strict confidence the Bureau's work in connection with the Security Index with representatives of G-2 and ONI.

We advised the SAC, San Juan by letter dated October 31, 1947, that there was no objection to carrying on such a discussion if it is in general and if there is no one present other than representatives of G-2, A-2 and ONI.

This matter has been discussed by Mr. [redacted] with the Headquarters Intelligence Division, which knew nothing about the matter and suggested that it had originated with the Headquarters of the Caribbean Command.

Efforts are continuing towards securing complete details from Military Intelligence regarding this situation.

DVH:AJB

34 NOV 19 1947

DATE: November 5, 1947

32451

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

The Liaison Section has contacted the Intelligence Division of the Army and they have conducted an exhaustive search and have now stated that they cannot locate any communication to any of the G-2's of the Armies making any such allegations. They have advised that they intend to check into this matter in order to ascertain from the Caribbean Defense Command their source of such statements.

You might want to discuss this matter further with Special Agent in Charge Schlenker.

A.C. Jacoby
March 18
to [illegible]
[illegible]

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&
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&
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5 32450

SAC, San Juan

November 17, 1947

Director, FBI

SECURITY INDEX

Reference is made to my letter in the above captioned matter dated October 21, 1947, relating to discussions with Captain [REDACTED] C-2, San Juan. You were advised that the Bureau intended to discreetly discuss with the Intelligence Division of the Army information which appeared in your letter of October 25, 1947, that the Army Headquarters had warned against an incipient campaign of sabotage throughout the United States and its territories by Communists at Soviet inspiration. It was indicated that the Bureau intended to discuss this matter for the purpose of ascertaining the source.

The results of these discussions now indicate that there is no record of the Intelligence Division of the Army at Washington having advised any of the Army Areas of this information. The Bureau has been advised that the Intelligence Division of the Army intends to contact the Caribbean Defense Command in order to ascertain their source.

You should also follow this matter with Captain [REDACTED] and obtain from him any information regarding the source of his statement and advise the Bureau.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 2
OCT 17 1947 P.M.
FBI
RECEIVED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
SECRET
V. P. L.
SECURITY

RECORDED

113 21
R322

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: December 31, 1947

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: REPORTED PLAN FOR ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE
BY UNITED STATES COMMUNISTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The attached memorandum of December 22, 1947, received by Liaison from the Army refers to information pertaining to instructions from abroad regarding acts of espionage and sabotage that are to be committed by the Communists in the United States. The information was reportedly imparted by an unknown white Russian to [REDACTED], and in turn by [REDACTED] to the [REDACTED] who has stated that he made it known to his counterpart in the State Department some time after October 27, 1947.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum along with the memorandum of December 22, 1947, from the Army be forwarded to Liaison in order that the information regarding the espionage and sabotage activities to be committed by the Communists in the United States can be obtained from the State Department.

Attachment

ADDENDUM: January 17, 1948. Mr. [REDACTED], State Department, advised that after a careful search no record can be found in the State Department files concerning information as above outlined. The Chief of the Near Eastern Division handling Soviet affairs has no knowledge of information having been received from the [REDACTED]. Mr. [REDACTED] assured Mr. ROACH that should any information be developed concerning this matter the Bureau would be immediately informed.

RRR:CB

APC:GAS

RECORDED & INDEXED

127

EX-57

97-1187-6
JAN 23 1948

B

RECEIVED

UNRECORDED

SAC LETTER NO. 52
Series 1948

March 30, 1948

MEMO FOR MR. HOOVER
TOLSON
TAMM, E. A.
CLEGG
CONNELLEY
GLAVIN
LADD
NICHOLS
ROSEN
TRACY
BAUMGARDNER
BAUGHMAN

CALLAHAN
CALLAN
CARLSON
CARTWRIGHT
CONRAD
DOWNING
EDWARDS, H. L.
EGAN
FLETCHER, H. B.
GURNEA
HARBO
HARGETT

HINCE
JONES, M. A..
KEY
LAUGHLIN
LEONARD
LONG
McCABE, E. J.
McCABE, N. H.
McGUIRE
McINTIRE
MOBLEY
MOHR

NANNA
NAUGHTEN
NEASE
PARSONS
PENNINGTON
RENNEBERGER
ROGERS
SIZOO
TAMM, Q.
WALL
AND SUPERVISORS

RE: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R

In further regard to the necessity that we be fully prepared in the event of a sudden outbreak of war with Russia, I wish to call your attention to the possible disastrous consequences to the national defense of specially trained Communist saboteurs launching a concerted sabotage attack against our communication and transportation systems, water supply facilities, public utilities and other vital installations before we can locate them for detention.

We dare not risk such a "Pearl Harbor" on the home front. It is your personal responsibility, of course, to carefully consider the problems raised by this threat in your Division so that there may be no serious interference with nor disruption of communication systems nor of other facilities vital to our defense effort.

I desire that you attempt to determine through informants or through the evaluation of available information, who the possible Communist or Russian underground leaders are in your district who might be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities and what plans for action they might have. It is believed that the Communist Party has selected and trained some of the lesser known Communists to take over such operations when an emergency develops since the present Party leaders apparently expect to be interned.

You will subsequently be advised of the plans presently being formulated at the Seat of Government for the detention of dangerous persons in the

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hargett _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Leonard _____
Mr. Long _____
Mr. McCabe _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Mobley _____
Mr. Mohr _____

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
76 APR 7 1948

event of an emergency. In the meantime suggestions or problems coming to your attention in this regard should be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

Regarding the Security Index you should hereafter tab the cards of those persons listed in the Security Index who you feel are trained or potential saboteurs, and advise the Bureau of their identities so that their cards may be tabbed here. In this connection, you should give particular consideration to such persons as the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Communist veterans of OSS, Communist veterans of the U. S. Armed Forces, graduates of the Lenin School, as well as suspected Communist and Russian agents having access to vital installations. There is at least some indication that the national office of the Communist Party is sending or has already sent special representatives to strategic areas who are to be placed in industries and housed by the local Communist organization.

For the proper channeling of this information, a new file has been opened at the Bureau entitled Communist Sabotage Agents, Internal Security - C and R in which will be filed tickler copies of the serials relating to potential Communist saboteurs or relating to Communist sabotage plans. Communications submitted to the Bureau by the Field on such matters should be captioned in that manner or by the code name "Comsab." This file should not be confused with the file recently set up entitled "Communist Party, USA, Slowdown in Industry, Internal Security - C." It is felt that the latter file should relate primarily to "Slowdowns" or other related Communist activity in industry.

It is my desire that the foregoing matters receive the most serious and careful consideration of your office, particularly as related to the situation in your Division and that Supervisors and Agents handling these matters be kept fully informed of all developments in order that they will be in a position to attach the proper significance to information coming to their attention.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

SAC LETTER NO. 52
Series 1948
3-30-48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Norfolk
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: April 7, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

Reference SAC letter #52 dated March 30, 1948

A review of the Security Index Cards in the Norfolk Office does not reflect any veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Communist veterans of O.S.S. or any graduates of the Lenin School. [redacted], with alias, and [redacted], with aliases, are veterans of the U. S. armed forces. The Security Index Cards maintained in the Norfolk Office on the following individuals are being tabbed, as it is felt they are trained or potential saboteurs: [redacted], with alias, [redacted], with aliases, [redacted], with aliases and [redacted], with aliases. As soon as the Security Index Card is prepared at the Bureau on [redacted], with aliases, this card will also be tabbed in the Norfolk Office.

RECORDED

INDEXED

31 APR 12 1948

MES:mb

60 APR 14 1948 /20

FIVE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Juan

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY C & R
San Juan, Puerto Rico

DATE: 4-9-48

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIER, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY C & N
(Bufile 100-335202)

Re SAC let #52, 3-30-48

The Security Index card of [REDACTED] is being tabbed in the San Juan Office as that of a "potential saboteur". Similar action at the Bureau is requested.

[REDACTED] has recommended individual acts of violence to the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño from which he was expelled for factionalism and extreme nationalism on 3-6-48. He commands a following among certain elements in the CP, particularly in the Jayuya, P. R. area. He associates with [REDACTED], President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, an individual who publicly recommends violence in order to attain the independence of Puerto Rico.

AG/mgm

100-5162
cc: 100-943

RECORDED
INDEXED

15 APR 12 1948

G.I.R.-6

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-943

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director - SAC
FROM : SAC - Kansas City

DATE: April 10, 1948

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R

RE: SAC LETTER NO. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

A review of the individuals in this district, who are the subjects of Security Index Cards, reflects that the only individual comprehended in the instructions of referenced communication is [REDACTED]. A tab has been placed on his card in the Security Card Box here in accordance with your instructions.

HCB-ebc
KC 100-8238-

15 APR 12 1948

FIVE

322
9 APR 17 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 12, 1948

FROM: SAC, Atlanta

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC letter #52, series 1948, dated March 3, 1948.

For the Bureau's information, a review of the Atlanta files in reference to Communist and Russian internal security cases, reflects that at the present time there is only one individual who could be carried in the position as a Comsab Agent and his security index card in the Atlanta Office has been tabbed with this information.

The individual referred to is [REDACTED] of the Communist Party for District No. 31, Atlanta, Georgia. [REDACTED] has, as the Bureau is already acquainted with, been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and is a veteran of World War II.

As information is developed concerning any other individual who should be classified in this category, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

100-4099
JTS:aej

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-103

15 APR 14 1948

FIVE

3/9

62-100000

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1948

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948,
dated March 30, 1948.

The name of _____, aka _____,
is in our COMSAB file as a potential saboteur inasmuch
as he was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and has exhibited
dangerous tendencies in the past. The security index card maintained
in this office is accordingly being tabbed as such.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Rhodes
RECORDED
M. B. RHODES
SAC

75-6172-11
21 APR 16 1948



AJN:RS
BUY 100-6815

*memo - St. Paul
5-8-48*

253 MAY 15 1948

Terrell
STV

JOM-4

12
F.B.I. TELETYPE
aw

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Boyle

WASHINGTON FROM SAN FRANCISCO 7 4-10-48

DIRECTOR URGENT

COMSAB, IS - C AND R. SAC LETTER FIVE TWO, PARAGRAPH ONE, MENTIONS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS ALONG WITH OTHER CATEGORIES SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED IN BUTEL MARCH FIFTEENTH ENTITLED DETENTION OF COMMUNISTS IN EVENT OF DIFFICULTY WITH SOVIET UNION. ADVISE IF SECURITY INDEX CARDS DESIRED AS PER THIS TEL FOR COMMUNISTS IN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS SUCH AS RAILROADS AND MERCHANT MARINE.

KIMBALL

RECEIVED: 4-10-48

*7.6.48 S.F.
H-13-48
9:41 PM*
RECORDED *15-6189*
16 APR 16 1948

COPIES DESTROYED
R597 JAN 10 1961

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc-150

12

April 13, 1948

ROUTINE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

33

RECORDED

Transmit the following message to: SAC, San Francisco

COMSAB, IS - C AND R. REURTEL DATED APRIL TEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. FOR
YOUR INFORMATION INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND WHO
ARE EMPLOYED IN THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS SUCH AS RAILROADS AND MERCHANT-
MARINE SHOULD HAVE SECURITY INDEX CARDS PREPARED ON THEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION FORTYFOUR D (SEVEN) OF THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS
AND NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF SAC LETTER NUMBER FIFTYTWO, PARAGRAPH ONE.

JEM:rb

Handwritten: FBI dem

Handwritten: EAT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
R597 JAN 10 1961

APR 14 11 25 AM '48
RECEIVED READING ROOM

321

60 APR 23 1948

SENT VIA

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

13
DATE: April 17, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
~~_____~~

The above-captioned individual is being tabbed in this office as a potential Communist sabotage agent, inasmuch as a review of his file indicates that he is a militant Communist and is presently employed by the Seaboard Airline Railroad as a dining car waiter.

WLB:JC
100-5465
cc-100-19311*cc to subjects
main file 100-20896*RECORDED
INDEXED
71F B I
3 APR 19 1948FIVE
TOWNSHIP
31 MAR 1948103
71 MAY 5-1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

14
DATE: April 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, St. Paul

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, March 30, 1948.

The following Communists who are subjects of Security Index cards in this office have been trained and are believed to be potential saboteurs. Their SI cards, both in the control index and in the geographical index, have been appropriately tabbed at the St. Paul office. The Bureau is being informed of their identities so that their cards can be tabbed at the Bureau.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1948

FROM : SAC, Phoenix

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Re SAC let 52 (1948), 3-30-48.

The following is a list of Security Index subjects tabbed for arrest pursuant to referenced communication:

The following is a list of individuals upon whom recommendations for Security Index Cards have been made. Upon authorization, the following cards will also be tabbed for priority arrest:

FBI
3 APR 26 1948

RDG/hc

100-3348

X-100-3348



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington Field Office
Room 1706
Washington, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-19311

April 28, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. T	FOR VICTORY
Mr. A	BUY
Mr. C	UNITED STATES
Mr. G	WAR
Mr. L	BONDS
Mr. N	AND
Mr. Rosen	STAMPS
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: CONSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

In accordance with existing Bureau instructions, the following names are submitted for inclusion in the Bureau's file pertaining to Sabotage Agents:

[REDACTED]

These individuals are all subjects of Security Index Cards in this office.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hotell
GUY HOTELL
Special Agent in Charge

TCR:NPB

100-19311

CC:

[REDACTED]

RECORDED
SE/32
82

29 1948

milice

100-19311-221

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 17

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 22, 1948

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter 52 dated March 30, 1948.

A very close contact has been maintained with confidential informants during the past several months in an effort to obtain information concerning possible underground activities and the identity of those individuals who might be considered part of such a movement in the Portland Division. As of this date informants have been unable to furnish any information indicative of such activities on the part of the Party locally.

In conformity with instructions contained in referenced letter, this is to advise that the security index cards of the following individuals have been tabbed inasmuch as it is believed that they are trained or potential saboteurs:

[REDACTED]

The asterisks indicated before the names of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] indicate that no S.I. cards are presently maintained on these individuals, but that the Bureau has been requested to grant authority for the maintenance of such cards and as soon as this authority is received these individuals will be appropriately tabbed.

FJS:plb

100-6907

c.c. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED

INDEXED

124

6 0 0 0 1 3 5 7 5

18

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 26, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~REDACTED~~ was

The above-captioned individual is being tabbed in this office as a potential Communist sabotage agent, inasmuch as a review of his file reflects that he has been very active in Communist Party activities, particularly in connection with the Railroad Group, and further in view of the fact that he served in the U. S. Army from February, 1942 until 1945 having attained the rank of Temporary Sergeant.

WCR:JC
100-19311
cc-100-2680

17-12-47
INDEXED
&
RECORDED
12

191-1111
FBI
15 APR 27 1948

281
71 JUL 13 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
SUBJECT: 0 COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

19
DATE: April 26, 1948

On April 24, 1948, a letter was submitted to the Bureau recommending that a security index card be prepared on ~~James Earl Ray~~, who has been identified with Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia.

Investigation has indicated that this subject served in the Armed Forces during World War II and therefore should be considered as a potential saboteur and dangerous in the event of a national emergency.

Unless advised to the contrary, this office will appropriately tab the security index card on subject accordingly.

100-19311
FMF:BG

CC: 101-1432

7-24-48
1-24-48

RECORDED & INDEXED

25
EX-24
29

100-19311

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: [REDACTED], aka

OCCASAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the above individual who is a veteran of World War II, having served in the Navy, is being tabbed as a possible saboteur by this Office.

WRC/ltt
100-13795
cc - 100-19311

RECORDED & INDEXED

97-6137-
37 APR 29 1948

EX-24

23 JUL 16 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: ~~REDACTED~~
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the above individual who was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is being tabbed by the Washington Field Office as a possible saboteur.

WRC/ltt
cc-100-19311
100-5475

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-49

15 APR 28 1948

59 MAY 20 1948

5-19-48
WRC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, AC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: ~~REDACTED~~
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

22
DATE: April 27, 1948

Pursuant to recent Bureau instructions, the above individual who was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is being tabbed by this Office as a possible saboteur.

WRC/ltt
100-2999
cc - 100-19311

RECORDED

EX-79

SE 24

295
53 MAY 20 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Birmingham
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

23
DATE: April 27, 1948

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The following listed Communists have been tabbed in the Security
Index of this office as trained or potential saboteurs:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1948

FROM : SAC, Little Rock

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to SAC LETTER NO. 52, Series 1948,
dated March 30, 1948.

Confidential Informants on Communist matters have been continually on the alert for any indications regarding the above described matter, but at the present time there is no indication that any such individuals are presently located in this area who have been trained in regard to Sabotage or other matters which might affect our communications, transportation, and water supplies, public utilities, or other vital installations.

In the event any such activities should come to the attention of this office, this matter will be brought to the attention of the Bureau immediately.

AET/rp

100-2377

RECORDED

104

15

EX-141

7 MAY 8 - 1948

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

25

1-H

SECRET

Action: ARA

Info:

SS

UE

C

G

OSD

CIA

DOIC

ITP

PC

EURK

DCR

Received from the State Department

through liaison channels

Date

4-22-48

Control 7911

Rec'd April 21, 1948
10:23 p.m.

FROM: Mexico City

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 481, April 21, 6 p.m.

Military Attache has received advices re alleged plan carry out sabotage Venezuelan oil fields and possibly elsewhere. Naval Attache has received reports not confirmed possibly indicating existence similar plans with respect Mexican fields. An American engineer employed by Pemex recently caused to reach Embassy report that Communist organization within Pemex and petroleum syndicate had plan of sabotage in event hostilities between US and Soviet Union.

Within past few days, I have discussed possibility of sabotage in oil fields and Communist aggressive actions in general with Bermudez of Pemex, the Acting Foreign Minister and President Aleman. All profess discount possibility but indicated appropriate authorities been alerted for some time.

This message is sent not because of concern over situation but as matter of information.

ACK: 100

EHL:CH

file 5-7-48

RECEIVED
INDEXED

X-31

SECRET

22 MAY 3 1948

INFORMATION COPY

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS.

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

SECRET

26

A

17 D

Control 7439

Action: LRA

Info:

SS

UE

C

G

EUR

DCL

ITP

FC

EURX

DCR

Rec'd April 20, 1948
9:13 p.m.

FROM: Caracas

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 12, April 20

FROM MA CARACAS TO STATE, MILLED AND NAVY

Source, in past well informed in general on local political unrest but not always accurate, states Communists are planning sabotage oil fields between 12-15 May and trouble can be expected from Communists 1 May. Source also states local Russian Embassy running sabotage school for Venezuelan Communists in back of Embassy. There has been no confirmation this. Concur with Embassy cable 293, 15 April and report 293, 15 April.

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

EB:BIS

RECORDED - 9

22 MAY 3 1948

file 5-12

SECRET

INFORMATION COPY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

27

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 5, 1948

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, in the above captioned matter, which instructs that the Bureau be advised of the identity of those individuals considered to be trained or potential saboteurs in the Communist movement.

This is to advise that the Miami Division has two individuals who are considered potential saboteurs because of their past background, their activity in connection with the Communist Party, and statements they have made to confidential informants of this office. These two individuals, listed below, are both being tabbed as saboteurs in accordance with Bureau instructions, and the Bureau is requested to tab them likewise in the Bureau files.

[REDACTED], was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

This individual is a key figure in the Miami Division and a request for a Security Index card is now pending in the Bureau.

[REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C

No report on this individual has been submitted to the Bureau as yet, however one is in the process of preparation and this report will be accompanied by a request for a Security Index card.

100-300
LCP:lw

Cc-100-10673
100-10559

RECORDED - 73
INDEXED - 73

21 MAY 8 1948

FILED

100-10673

20 JUN 30 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Bldg.
Albany 7, New York

31

May 8, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: **COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS**
INTERNAL SECURITY C & R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to SAC Letter #52 dated March 30, 1948.

Based upon evaluation of available information, the following Subjects are being tabbed in the Security Index File of this office as persons who logically could be potential saboteurs:

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED]

UTICA, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED]

OGDENSEBURG, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED]

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED]

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

98-6137-51

Rm
ml-6



If there are any deletions or additions to the above list on the basis of information received, the Bureau will be immediately notified.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

100-11065

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 4, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
COMSAB - C

Reference is made to SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, and dated March 30, 1948, entitled "COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R".

Inasmuch as subject [REDACTED] was a member of the local Communist Party Youth Club as of September 1, 1946, and was discharged from the U. S. Navy April 30, 1946, with a rating of Seaman First Class, V-6, USNR, a Security Index card is being recommended for him under separate letters. In accordance with instructions set forth in SAC Letter #52, [REDACTED] Security Index card will be tabbed inasmuch as he falls in the class of Communist Veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces.

ELF:JC
100-19311
cc-100-11556

RECORDED - 91

INDEXED - 91

EX-137

166
53 MAY 22 1948

COPY

OFFICE

UNITED

33

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: ~~REDACTED~~
SECURITY MATTER-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to Bureau instructions that ~~REDACTED~~ be requested to furnish memoranda concerning various Communist Party functionaries with whom he is acquainted, setting forth their background and occupations and activity in the Communist movement.

~~REDACTED~~ is presently in the process of preparing for this office approximately fifty separate memoranda of information concerning individuals and various aspects of the Communist movement with which he is acquainted. A portion of these memoranda have been received as of this date and each memorandum has been furnished by ~~REDACTED~~ in the form of a signed statement with his signature appearing at the end. Each memorandum has been witnessed by Special Agent ~~REDACTED~~ of this office and the original signed memorandum in each instance has been retained in the Miami file. Five copies of each memorandum are enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information and appropriate distribution to the appropriate field office.

~~REDACTED~~ has been spending considerable time preparing this information and on April 1, 1948, he was given \$50.00 for the work that he has performed thus far.

LOP:mjs
100-1172
Enclosures-22 (in quint.)

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

100-6187-
F B I
MAY 11 1948

EX-111

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED

REMARKS ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE QUESTION OF SABOTAGE DURING WAR

"Sabotage is a subject handled with silk gloves by the entire Communist movement. On one hand, there is wholesale documentary evidence of the principle of 'turning the imperialist war into a civil war' and the need of working for the 'defeat of one's own country'— theoretical writings of KAREK, LENIN, LENIN, the program of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, etc. LENIN's 'State and Revolution' and 'Letter to America' are the most popular authorities quoted in schools for party leaders.

"The inference is always left on the minds of students at leading schools that every conceivable military means should be used during an 'imperialist war' to bring about the defeat of one's 'own country'— obviously including sabotage as a major weapon. However, the turn over of leaders and members— even those at the very top— has been so great that the party could not discuss concrete steps even in leading political committees. There are two reasons for this. First, the adverse publicity and the legal effect of having a former party official state that certain plants were going to be blown up by such and such means when war started— probably involving considerable loss of life— or that transports were to be blown up by time bombs smuggled in by submarine. Second, the publication of such plans or knowledge by the government would destroy their usefulness.

"Faced by these real problems the party confines itself— in training schools— to emphasis on 'turning the imperialist war into a civil war', etc. with the obvious expectation that every member, during actual war, will use his own imagination and initiative as to how to make the most of any opportunities confronting him. For example, during a possible war between the United States and the Soviet Union it is almost certain that hundreds of individual party members— if not kept under observation— would work out methods of sabotage, some with more and some with less effect. In other cases, party members undoubtedly would be contacted and assigned specific tasks to do. It is reasonable to assume that the Soviet government has been supplied with names and addresses of dependable party members throughout the country and such members as were left at liberty could be contacted by what was left of the party's underground apparatus (and if that was completely smashed, by agents landed from submarines or otherwise smuggled into the country).

"Methods of sabotage, tactics for guerilla warfare, etc. were contained in material in French and English I was shown at Red Army headquarters in Moscow, and unquestionably used for teaching some selected students at schools there. Probably more lessons were learned on sabotage and guerilla fighting during the last war than was ever known before; and one can certainly expect the Red Army intelligence and the GPU (NKVD or its newer initials) to be masters in this field.

ENCLOSURE

Re: Impressions on CP and Question of Sabotage During War

"The fact that in party schools I have attended, and been an instructor, there were no lessons in advanced techniques of sabotage certainly do not prove or even indicate that they are not given to small and selected groups. There is every reason to believe that the foreign department of the GPU or NKVD contains a few selected top leaders in each national party and a larger number of less known members who drop public party work and devote their lives to the GPU. Probably a number who have been trained in Moscow are held in the Soviet Union for use in future emergencies. Others are likely to be employed in Latin American countries. Incidentally, the Latin American countries offer an excellent field for GPU agents who can be trained-- including study of English; and during war it would be difficult to prevent them from infiltrating across the Mexican border.

JAN/ "For a study of the relationships of the GPU and the Communist parties and the possibilities of agents trained by Moscow in the latest techniques of sabotage operating through the 'apparat', I would recommend Valtin's (Kreb's) 'Out of the Night'. I know or have known many of the people mentioned and am convinced that the book-- at at least most of it-- is very authentic.

"Also, I would like to call attention to the group most capable of both military espionage (so far as technological weapons and new inventions are concerned) and efficient sabotage. This is the party members of the chemists, engineers and other scientists-- the group with which ~~the~~ has been working for many years-- and the CIO membership around it which is likely to include close sympathizers under control of party ideology.

LOUIS "Although outstanding leaders of the party sometimes break away and leave it-- like BUDENZ-- and remain alive, it appears to be a rule that no one in the GPU-- NKVD can ever break off without the PROBABILITY of being murdered. My former friend, JULIET STUART POYETZ, appears to have been one of many examples.

"Uncovering the ramifications of the foreign department of the GPU-- NKVD is a task of great magnitude. I think investigations of people who have once-- perhaps many years ago-- been very active for a time but ceased activity without any disagreement or break with the party may turn up some dangerous agents at the present time. It goes without saying that the present whereabouts of former Lenin school students who neither became national leaders nor broke with the party is important.

"I know that the Communist leadership has regarded the Latin American countries as a field for civil war and revolution while the movement is still weak in the United States. The techniques of sabotage and instigations

33
enc

Re: Impressions on CP and Question of Sabotage During War

of disorders may soon be demonstrated in many countries South of the Rio Grande. The current disturbance in Costa Rica and Columbia, the countries on each side of the Panama Canal, is no accident or coincidence. I have known [redacted] head of the party in Costa Rica-- one of the most capable of Communist leaders anywhere.

"There is the closest connections between the actions of the Soviet government, based on Polburo decisions, and the agitational slogans and political lines of all countries. In my opinion the nerves connecting them and forces ready for organized sabotage during or immediately before war is the foreign department of the GPU (alias NKVD, etc.).

/s/ [redacted]

"Witness:

/s/ [redacted] - Special Agent - FBI
Miami, Fla. 4-14-48"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ND-88

ATOMIC ENERGY - LIAISON

UNRECORDED

Date 4/30, 1948

4/30/48

____ Director	____ Mr. Keay
____ Mr. Tolson	____ Mr. Bartlett
____ Mr. E. A. Tamm	
____ Mr. Ladd	____ Miss Arnold
____ Mr. H. B. Fletcher	____ Mr. Frost
____ Mr. <u>Yeagley</u>	____ Miss Holladay
____ Room <u>Milnes</u>	____ Miss Lieb
____ Mr. Bailey	____ Miss Myers
____ Mr. Bates	____ Mrs. Norwood
____ Mr. Bell	____ Miss Reddy
____ Mr. Bock	____ Miss _____
____ Mr. Brooking	____ Room _____
____ Mr. Brown	
____ Mr. Conroy	____ Mr. Bromwell
____ Mr. DeLoach	____ Identification Division
____ Mr. Dinsmore	____ Miss Harrington, Room 7229
____ Mr. Dissly	____ Mail Room, Room 5533
____ Mr. Doherty	____ Reading Room, Room 5531
____ Mr. Ferris	____ Statistical Section
____ Mr. Fipp	
____ Mr. Foley	____ Records Section
____ Mr. Hal	____ Reviewers
____ Mr. Hartley	____ Send file, up to date
____ Mr. Kurtz	____ Send reference
____ Mr. Lawrence	
____ Mr. Reg r	____ See Me
____ Mr. Reynolds	____ See Me
____ Mr. Roach	____ Please Handle
____ Mr. Sanders	____ Correct
____ Mr. Trent	____ Initial and Return
____ Mr. VanNoy	____ Per Call
____ Mr. Wool	

CIA advises no further info. re [redacted]
or possible "Combat" meeting in
Havana - *edg*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : The Director

DATE: March 19, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd *gpc*

SUBJECT: *gpc* ~~POSSIBILITY OF COMMUNIST SABOTAGE~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

gpc

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

THE PROBLEM

In the event of a sudden outbreak of war with Russia, there, of course, is the very serious danger that Communist and Russian agents might immediately launch a widespread sabotage attack on our communication and transportation systems, as well as water supply facilities, public utilities and other vital installations. Their objective would be to deliver a crippling blow before the Government could locate them for detention.

Obviously, we cannot risk a "Pearl Harbor" on the home front, and whether or not we are in agreement that a war is imminent, we must in any event be fully prepared to act swiftly in the event war should break suddenly and without notice.

THE BASIS FOR EXPECTING COMMUNIST SABOTAGE

We know that the Communists have for many years taught their members that in the event of a war between a so-called "imperialist" country and Russia, the Communists' loyalty must be to Russia which represents the interests of the world proletariat and that they must, therefore, in the imperialist country create a state of rebellion and civil war as an aid to bringing about the victory of the Soviet Union and the international proletarian revolution. (The Struggle Against Imperialist War and The Tasks of the Communists, resolution adopted at the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International)

COM 5A B

[redacted] former Communist Party member and Bureau informant, has said concerning his attendance at the Lenin School in Moscow that the members of his class received instruction at that school in the science of civil warfare and that in these courses they were taught to concentrate on certain facilities. In particular he stated:

"The food supply, the warehouses, the utilities, that is water and lights, gas, and all those things; the communications, that is the railways entering the city, the streetcar service, telephone service, and telegraph; and all those things."

CLASSIFIED BY 2040

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

JWY:JCS

58 MAY 22 1948

RECORDED 50

SE/32

198-6187-34

MAY 10 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(5/11)

"Sabotage; how to wreck trains, at this point closing down factories, facilitating discontent to raise the mob spirit in order to get the men on the go, and various other acts of sabotage, which of course could be attempted on a moment's notice. Also the general method of derailing a train and destroying its cargo." (100-202838-1, p. 5 and 6) U

According to a report from the Central Intelligence Group received from a "usually reliable source" in October, 1947, a Communist meeting was planned for Havana, Cuba, at which a "most" important plan was to be outlined for the sabotage of industrial and commercial production in the United States in the event of war with Russia. (100-353972-1) U

On January 19, 1948, information was received from technical coverage of the Communist Party Headquarters in Detroit that the National Office of the Party intended to send "about fifty guys" to take jobs in plants to be designated by the Party in Detroit. It was further stated at this time that "this is very serious and a national plan." (100-3-89-1) U

The Detroit Office subsequently advised on February 18, 1948, that ~~Murray Borod~~, alias ~~Joe Adler~~, had recently arrived in the Detroit area to assist in organizing work. He outlined a plan dividing members into active and inactive groups, the members to be "assigned duties to be performed in case of emergency." It is noted that the French Communist Party has also reportedly been organizing into active and inactive groups, the inactive groups, of course, being the underground. Borod also said that the Party would have to have the same type of leadership as a military organization so that when they "went into the emergency" they could carry out orders. The informant stated that the words "revolution" and "sabotage" were not used, but that the members understood that the "emergency" referred to was either revolution or war between the United States and Russia. (100-3-89-10) U

6-7-c
6-7-d Recently a confidential informant in Pittsburgh advised that Dave Bennett, a special representative of the New York office of the Party had arrived in Pittsburgh and stated there was danger of war. In discussion with Gabor Kish, a prominent Pittsburgh Communist, Bennett was heard to state, "In case Russia suddenly attacked the United States overnight, would you do sabotage work in the Homestead Steel Corporation for the Communist Party?" (98-6187-2X) U

On January 26, 1948, the trash cover on the National Headquarters of the Communist Party produced a longhand rough draft agenda for what appeared to be a section meeting of the Communist Party at New York University. The first item on this agenda was a fifteen-minute discussion devoted to the throwing of the hand grenade. (100-3-71-301) U

Informant [REDACTED] of the Cincinnati Office recently reported that Communists in that area have been instructed that only jobs that make either electrical equipment, motors or heavy machinery should be considered for organizing and that Martin Chancey, Communist Party State Secretary for Ohio, had stressed the need for recruiting Party members in the electrical and heavy machine-tool industries because it was important in case of a war with Russia to have a strong party organization in the heavy machine industry who realize how important "slow-downs" are and would be "willing to sabotage the machines that will be needed in a war." (98-6187-2X) u

In reference to the operation of the Communist Party on an underground basis during a war and the conducting of Communist sabotage, there are indications that the Party has selected and trained some of the lesser-known leaders for the purpose of taking over underground leadership duties in the event of an emergency, since the present Party leaders expect that they will be arrested and interned. (100-3-89) u

[REDACTED] x

SOURCES OF POSSIBLE COMMUNIST SABOTEURS

During the period of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact from 1939-1941, we received several reports that the Communist Party was conducting sabotage schools and contemplated sabotaging American industry. These reports, however, were all unverified due, at least in part, to our lack of Communist informants at that time. (100-3-14-170X2, p. 230; 98-2366-639, p. 2; 98-338-9X, 15, 19; 98-750-59, p. 19, 20; 98-1786-1, 3, 7; 98-1120-X, 4X; 98-1120-5; 61-7559-8780X; 98-234-1, 5, 8, 9, 15; 98-185-14X; 98-6187-2X) u

We know that many American Communists, particularly in the late 1920's and early 1930's, attended the Lenin School in Moscow for special instruction. It is recalled that among the courses given were courses in the science of civil warfare and sabotage, as previously referred to herein under the statements of informant [REDACTED] (100-202838) u

It has been estimated that approximately 2800 men from the United States and related areas served in the Communist sponsored International Brigades which fought in the Spanish Civil War on the side of the Loyalists. (Summary memorandum of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, dated March 6, 1948) u

The members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, in addition to their regular military training, received instruction in street fighting, the use of explosives and other similar matters essential to sabotage operation. (Ibid Page 125) u

As an example of the training received by these men, the following was written concerning the activities of Irving Goff, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade: u

"He dynamited bridges and railroads, mined roads, cut communication lines, sabotaged and spread terror. He and other Americans lead 28 Loyalists... Now Goff is a Second Lieutenant with an American Infantry outfit..." (New York Daily News, November 9, 1943) u

These trained and experienced military personnel in the International Brigade took the following pledge upon leaving Spain: u

"We are returning to our respective countries not for celebration, not for honor, not to rest, but to continue the fight we helped to wage in Spain; we are merely changing the fronts and our weapons." ("The Brigade Pledge" in the Volunteer For Liberty issued by the International Brigade Association, No. 13, June, 1941, page 21) u

Approximately six hundred of the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who returned to the United States later received additional training as members of the United States Armed Forces. ("Daily Worker", July 18, 1946, page 4) u

In reference to the National Training School conducted periodically by the Communist Party National Office, ~~John Oliver Thompson~~, a former member of the Party, testified at the Bridges hearing that he had attended the National Training School of the Communist Party where he received instruction in underground work, how to sabotage ships in case of strikes and revolution, how to put sand in bearings and in oil pumps and to drain the glycerin out of steering apparatuses. He further testified that they were instructed that the Government of the United States should be overthrown through a violent revolution. (39-915-1510, page 53) u

Of course, members of the Comintern Apparatus and other Soviet agents in this country should also be considered as potential sources for sabotage work. u

Any Communist Party member or Russian national or other pro-Soviet person employed in our communication and transportation systems, public utilities or other vital industry would be a potentially dangerous person in the event of war with Russia. u

In a survey on the dangers of sabotage conducted by ~~Buane L.~~ ~~Frayer~~ in 1942, it was pointed out that one Army Corps Area had listed so many strategic facilities, railroad bridges, terminals, et cetera, that it would require an entire army to guard them. Because of the many points which might be vulnerable to sabotage activity and the apparent impossibility of guarding all of such points, the most effective approach would appear to be the arrest and detention of potentially dangerous persons before they have time to commit acts of sabotage. (98-1120-8) u

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the File Section immediately open a file entitled "Communist Sabotage Agents; Internal Security - C and R," for which the code word "Comsab" may be used. Supervisors in the Internal Security Section should be instructed to route tickler copies of any serials relating to potential Communist or Russian sabotage agents, as well as serials revealing any Communist sabotage plans, to a designated Supervisor to be charged with the supervision of such matters. These tickler copies should then be designated for the aforementioned file. 98-6187 u

It is further recommended that all SACs be advised of the existence of the above file and that they be instructed to submit information to the Bureau pertaining to Communist sabotage agents or Communist sabotage plans for this file, entitled as previously indicated. u

In the event it is desired to include potential Communist saboteurs in the first pickups, should the occasion arise, then their Security Index cards must be tabbed, both in the Field and at the Seat of Government, for the purpose of ready reference. Otherwise, such cards would be lost among the many other Security Index cards. It is recommended that this practice be instituted at the Bureau at once and that all SACs be immediately advised to institute this practice in the Field and that they be instructed to advise the Bureau upon the completion of their present Security Index program the names of the subjects whose cards have been tabbed as potential saboteurs. u

It is recommended that the attention of all SACs be directed to the possible disastrous consequences of a concerted Communist sabotage attack against vital installations and that the potential dangerousness of such Communists, as graduates of the Lenin School, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Communist veterans of the United States Armed Forces, Communist veterans of OSS, be called to their attention with the suggestion that you desire that they keep Supervisors and Agents working on such matters fully informed of developments so that they may be in a position to attach the proper significance to such pertinent information as may be developed by them. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is recommended that all SACs be instructed to attempt to determine through informants and through the careful evaluation of available information who the possible underground leaders of the Party might be in their Field Divisions, with the objective of endeavoring to spot in advance persons likely to be in charge of any Communist sabotage or other resistance operations. It should be noted in this connection that there are indications that the present Party leaders expect to be arrested and detained in the event of an emergency and, accordingly, have selected and trained lesser-known Communists to put into effect and carry out such operations. U

ACTION:

There is attached a suggested letter to All Special Agents in Charge embodying the aforementioned recommendations. done. #52 - U

It is also recommended that the Liaison Section endeavor to obtain from the Central Intelligence Agency further details concerning the Communist meeting in Havana which they reported was to be held for the purpose of outlining the sabotaging of American industry. neg U

Attachment

These items will be discussed in detail at the Conference which we will hold with Schmidt, O'Connor, Belmont, Boardman etc on 3/22/48 J.P. Coyne.

done
& X copy approved
PH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

35

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 5/10/48

Confidential Informant, [REDACTED] has reported a meeting of the club functionaries of the San Francisco County Communist Party, Professional Section, held on March 19, 1948 at [REDACTED] Street, San Francisco, California, the home of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

During the discussion at this meeting [REDACTED] raised the question as to the roll of the Communist in an event of war between the United States and the Soviet Union. After this question was raised [REDACTED] reserved comment and said nothing. [REDACTED] said, "I would be drafted like any other individual and then would do what I could." [REDACTED] said he thought he would resort to sabotage.

Present at this meeting were the following persons:

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

and several other unidentified persons.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have been identified on the basis of the informant's description as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

The above matter is being referred to the Bureau for its information.

RSCW/eg
 100-28882

RECORDED 50
 INDEXED 50

EX-138

100-28882-1
 MAY 15 1948

*Photo of [REDACTED]
 comes from
 a mailing
 on subject matter.*

*136
 MAY 13 1948*

*100-28882-1
 MAY 15 1948
 [Signature]*

36

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: May 5, 1948
To: *97-6177-36*
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Attention: ~~REDACTED~~
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: ALLEGED COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Please refer to your memorandum dated April 26, 1948, #DB 8962, regarding instructions and information given to a source of yours by ~~REDACTED~~, an Ecuadoran Communist.

I am particularly concerned with the information in paragraph 3 of your report which states "During the conversation, ~~REDACTED~~ stated that the presence of four Soviet submarines on the Pacific coast had been confirmed. Agents have disembarked in the United States where they have contacted resident agents for information. Similar activity has been carried on along the Colombian coast."

This information, if true, is of vital importance to the internal security of this country. You are therefore requested to advise me as to the reliability of your informant and of any additional details you may have or can secure in confirmation of the report that the presence of four Soviet submarines on the Pacific coast has been confirmed and that "agents" have disembarked in the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
★ MAY 7 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

APC:jbb

9 JUN 1948

MAY 6 2 40 PM '48
RECEIVED RELATIONS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

37.
DATE: April 29, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: ~~_____~~
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions, the above individual who is a veteran of World War II, having served in the United States Marine Corps, is being tabbed by this Office as a possible saboteur.

WRC/ltt
100-4339
cc - 100-19311

tabbed
5-17-48
INDEXED - 126
RECORDED - 126
78-6187-37
MAY 1 1948

190
50 MAY 23 1948

G.I.R.-9
For file

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

38

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 19, 1948

FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The above letter requested that security index cards on persons who are believed to be trained or potential saboteurs be appropriately tabbed and the Bureau advised of their identities so that the cards at the seat of government may also be tabbed.

Reference is also made to SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, concerning detention of Communists in the event of sudden difficulty with the Soviet Union. Item No. 7, Page 5, of this letter requested that security index subjects who are key figures or who are considered sufficiently dangerous to be afforded priority consideration should be tabbed and the Bureau advised.

By letter dated April 23, 1948, this office advised the Bureau of the following security index card subjects in this office who are considered potentially dangerous:

Name	Bureau File No.

At this time it is not believed necessary to tab security index cards on other subjects in this office. In the future, if any subject of a security index card in this office is believed to be sufficiently dangerous for priority consideration in the event of an emergency, that subject's card will be tabbed by this office and the Bureau will be immediately notified.

In view of the fact that there is no information in this Division at the present time regarding Communist saboteur agents, this case is being maintained in a closed status.

DLL:JR

100-7640

RECORDED - 135

INDEXED - 135 EX-59

39
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1948

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to SAC Letter Number 52, Series 1948,
dated March 30, 1948.

The name of [REDACTED] is in our COMSAB File as
a potential saboteur, inasmuch as he was a member of the Abraham
Lincoln Brigade and has exhibited dangerous tendencies in the past.

The security index card maintained in this office is be-
ing tabbed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Rhodes

M. B. RHODES, SAC

DEFERRED RECORDING

MJL:DAK
100-6815
cc: 100-4190

RECORDED - 3

INDEXED - 3

EX-24



2 JUN 1 1948

5/1/48

Tondus
Jem
G.I.R.-9

Mr. LADD

April 30, 1948

F. J. Baumgardner

(Protection of Classified Information)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OSIAB
(Communist Sabotage Agents)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

You will recall that the Executive Conference on March 27, 1948, considered the suggestion that "arrangements should be perfected whereby the Armed Services advise us as to what plants and installations are engaged in work on classified contracts and/or what installations are considered vital and strategic. The most important and irreplaceable installations should be listed first so that effective coverage may be given by the FBI to individuals identified therewith who might meet the Attorney General's dangerousness classification."

The Director noted in connection with this suggestion, "I think we should request such a list and then evaluate it as to need for information coverage."

You will recall that pursuant to oral requests by representatives of the Liaison Section, the Office of Naval Intelligence is preparing a "vital plant list" and that the Intelligence Division of the Army and the Intelligence Division of the Air Force are preparing lists of facilities deemed vital by them.

You will recall that on March 24, 1948, the Army-Navy Petroleum Board requested this Bureau for certain statistics with regard to the presence of subversive elements in the petroleum industry and their potentials for sabotage. On April 2, 1948, we pointed out to the Army-Navy Petroleum Board various reasons why we could not furnish such information at this time, including the fact that we were not in the possession of the names and addresses of the companies in the petroleum field with which the Board was concerned. You will recall that in this connection the Director said that we should have their list of vital installations in the petroleum industry by correct name and address any way.

ACTION:

RECORDED - 76

98-6177-110
F B I

Since CNI, IDA and IMAF and presumably the Army-Navy Petroleum Board are well along at this time on the project, 28-1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-24927-40

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

EX-76
MAY 15 1948
7/12

their lists, it is respectfully suggested that no additional requests for data be made until we see what they have produced. If then their lists are not of the nature requested or appear to be lacking in any respect, we can then make formal demand for such material as we deem necessary.

It is respectfully suggested that this memorandum be routed to the Liaison Section so that the Service Intelligence Agencies can be appropriately followed to determine the status of preparation of the data already requested.

It should be noted that ONI was last checked on April 9 and IDA and IDAF were checked April 12, 1943.

LM:GAS

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Gandy.....

John

41

TO : MR. KEAY

FROM : S. W. REYNOLDS

SUBJECT: LIST OF VITAL FACILITIES

Reference is also made to memorandum to Mr. Ladd from F. J. Baumgardner regarding "PROCLI"; Internal Security - C., and "COMSAB"; Internal Security C. & R. dated April 30, 1948. This memorandum indicated that previous checks had been made and that the Army, the Navy and the Intelligence Division of the Air Force are preparing these lists.

The writer has discreetly checked into this matter and has ascertained that the Air Corps list is being prepared and should be available shortly. Colonel [REDACTED] has advised the writer that his office does not have the facilities for the preparation of such a list. He indicated that such a list is being prepared by the Plans and Operations Division but he anticipates it will take them a considerable length of time to complete this list.

It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their information.

STVR:tlc

RECORDED - 70

55 MAY 28 1948

ARTICLES ON ORIGINALS - 14

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 27, 1948

FROM: *RDH* SAC, RICHMONDSUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

Re SAC letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

A review of the Richmond office files reflects that [redacted] was reported by this office to the Bureau as being an alleged trained saboteur in that the Richmond office letter of May 29, 1941 indicated Communist activity in the State of Virginia. At that time a copy of a Confidential Memorandum dated May 10, 1941 from the office of Military Intelligence, Baltimore, Maryland supplying this data was enclosed. Background information has from time to time been forwarded to the Bureau concerning [redacted] who at the present time is a Chief Mate in the Merchant Marines. It is recalled that he is the husband of [redacted] who is the president of Communist Party, USA, District 26. [redacted] when not at sea resides at 11 North Linden St., Richmond, Virginia. It may be stated that most of his time however is spent at sea and very short intervals are spent at the above address.

At the present time there are no other individuals that are known to come within the category as outlined in the referenced SAC letter.

EJL:VH
100-7639

RECORDED - 50

INDEXED - 50

EX-84

*Indexed 51
6-28-48
HT*

*Letter to [redacted]
7-2-48*

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-7639-19

42

RECORDED

98-6187-42

Date: July 2, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL VIA LIAISON

To: Chief of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ~~REDACTED~~
SECURITY MATTER - C

The following is being submitted for your information:

~~REDACTED~~, who was born on October 13, 1913 at Jonesboro, Arkansas, is presently the husband of ~~REDACTED~~, the ~~REDACTED~~ of District ~~REDACTED~~, Communist Party, USA, at Richmond, Virginia. ~~REDACTED~~ has reportedly been active in the Communist movement for a number of years.

~~REDACTED~~ is a seaman and has served on various ships for various concerns. He spends most of his time at sea. He is in the Merchant Marines at the present time with which organization he has been connected since January of 1944. He last held the rating of a Chief Mate. Information has recently been received that he is planning, in the near future, to take the examination for a Captain's rank. In connection with this latter information it has also been learned that ~~REDACTED~~ has been critical of the amount of work performed by the rank and file members of the National Maritime Union and due to his present attitude, he has been criticized by his wife for apparently not being sufficiently Communist in his attitude.

When not at sea, he resides at ~~REDACTED~~ North ~~REDACTED~~ Street, Richmond, Virginia.

This data is being submitted for your confidential information only and is not to be distributed outside of your department.

HT:vw

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

*Personally delivered
Albrite 10:12
7/3/48 CCB*

5-CCB

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
940 First National Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma
May 4, 1948

PERSONAL ATTENTION
CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] have been discreetly questioned regarding the existence of an underground organization of the Communist Party in Oklahoma and particularly as to the identity of the individual who would be called upon to head such an organization. Both informants stated that they are not aware of the existence of any organization of this type in Oklahoma at the present time. They stated that no preparation of an extensive nature has been made by the Communist Party in Oklahoma in contemplation of the Party's going underground.

Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] stated that in their opinion, the person who would probably supply leadership in the event the Party goes underground would be [redacted] of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The possibility exists that [redacted] might head an underground movement. It is pointed out that [redacted] activities have been so cautious and discreet that his true identity is known only to [redacted] and the National Headquarters. Therefore, [redacted] and [redacted] would have no knowledge of the selection of [redacted] to head an underground movement, but it is felt that in view of the above, he should be considered in this category until such time as he is identified and information indicating to the contrary is received.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED - 9
D. A. BRYCE
Special Agent in Charge
INDEXED - 9
MAY 28 1948

DRS:GAC
100-5021

JUN 10 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

44

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 5, 1948

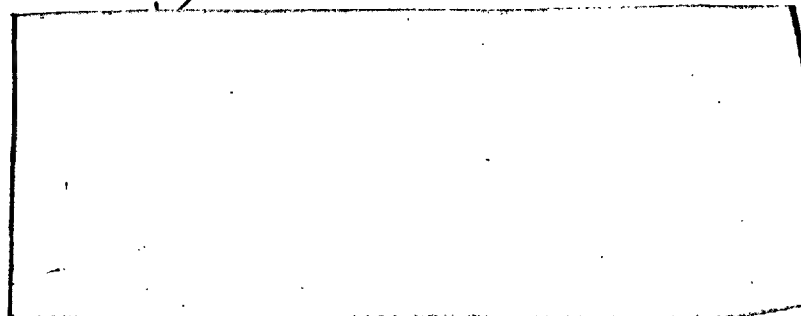
FROM : SAC Honolulu

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R

Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

Information presently available to this office fails to disclose the identity of any individual, known or suspected of Communist Party membership, who might be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of a sudden emergency with Russia.

In accordance with instructions contained in Section 7, page 5, of SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, this office furnished the Bureau with a list of individuals whom it considered sufficiently dangerous to warrant their being afforded priority consideration in the event it became necessary or advisable to detain Communists. The individuals set forth in this list are as follows:



The Security Index Cards on these subjects, maintained by the Honolulu office and the Bureau, have already been tabbed as an indication of the degree of dangerousness which they are believed to possess. Because of their position and activities in the local Communist Party movement, it is also believed that they would be the logical individuals who would direct sabotage and resistance activities should an emergency develop.

The Bureau will be promptly advised by this office in the event any additional information is received indicating what plans of action are being considered by underground leaders in the event of an emergency. The Bureau will further be advised in the event this office is able to determine the identity of any additional individuals who would come within the purview of this letter.

JPO'B:FEH
100-4950

RECORDED - 85

INDEXED - 85

34 JUN 9 1948

EX-4

JUN 17 1948

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
Brown

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

45

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 1, 1948

FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City *COMBINE*SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R

Re SAC Letter Number 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and SAC Letter Number 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948.

The above letters requested that security index cards on persons who are believed to be trained or potential saboteurs be appropriately tabbed and the Bureau advised of their identity so that the cards at the seat of government may also be tabbed.

By letter May 19, 1948, this office made available the names of fourteen persons who are subjects of security index cards in this office which have been appropriately tabbed.

The security index cards on the following individuals in this office are also being tabbed and it is requested that the Bureau take the same procedure at the seat of government:

NameBureau File No.

DLL:lhe
100-7640

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62

10 JUN 5 1948

6 JUN 23 1948

46

June 1, 1948

SAC, San Diego

RECORDED - 37

Director, FBI

DISSEMBARKATION FROM SOVIET
SUBMARINES OF COMMUNIST OR SOVIET AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Central Intelligence Agency by report of April 26, 1948, furnished information it had received from a "reliable source" who had received it from [redacted] who has been under the control of the source for more than one year. [redacted] while in direct conversation with [redacted] in contact with the Communist Party of Ecuador, heard [redacted] state that the presence of four Soviet submarines on the Pacific Coast had been confirmed and that "agents have disembarked in the United States where they have contacted resident agents for information."

The Central Intelligence Agency was requested to furnish more details and some confirmation of this report but that agency advised that nothing more was available and that the report could not be confirmed through other sources. They pointed out that the United States Air Force in the Canal Zone was alerted to the possible presence of a Soviet submarine in Pacific Coast waters, and that this action was relayed back to Communist Party officials in Ecuador. The manner in which this was done is not known at this time, but it indicates that the original report about the four Soviet submarines may have been based upon factual information. According to CIA, the Ecuadoran Communists are worried over the leak of information about the submarine.

This is for your information. You should, of course, be alert for indications that Communist or Soviet agents have disembarked from foreign submarines for the purpose of entering the United States.

CC - Los Angeles
San Francisco
Seattle
Portland

APC:hls

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 2 3 04 PM '48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 18, 1948

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

In accordance with instructions contained in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, red tabs have been placed on the Security Index cards of the following individuals to date:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1948

48

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter Number 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The names of [redacted], wa. [redacted] and [redacted] have been added to the names previously furnished in our COMSAB file. They are believed to be potential sabotage agents since both of them were members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and since their return from Spain have exhibited dangerous tendencies.

Their Security Index cards maintained in this office are being tabbed, both in the geographical and control index, and the Bureau is being informed of their identities so that their cards can be tabbed likewise at the Bureau.

Yours very truly,

M. B. Rhodes
M. B. RHODES
Special Agent in Charge

ROL:FKB
100-6815
cc: 100-1955
100-370

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

EX-15

JUL 12 1948



DIRECTOR, FBI

49
June 29, 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

gm
[REDACTED] was.
COMSAB - INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Pursuant to recent Bureau instructions the above individual who was a member of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN Brigade is being tabbed by the Washington Field Office as a possible saboteur.

100-11139
WRC:RDW

cc: 100-19311

EX-55

RECORDED - 52

98-6187-49

Rm
D-1

62 JUL 23 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-56137-19

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Saint Louis

SUBJECT: COMSAB

DATE: July 8, 1948

CONF. INFT. [redacted] has advised that on June 5, 1948 he was visited by [redacted] and his wife, [redacted]. During the course of conversation mention was made of informant's long years of experience in natural gas distribution, it being noted that prior to informant's resignation a short time ago he had been employed by the Laclede Gas Light Company in St. Louis for some twenty years, having attained the position of a foreman in natural gas distribution. [redacted] inquired of informant as to how well he knew the pipe line lay-out in St. Louis and informant advised him that he knew every foot of the natural gas distribution and the part it played in servicing industries locally. [redacted] told him "That is good, keep it in mind. We may call on you some time—we may need you."

[redacted] is carried on the Kay Figure List of this office.

ORO'C;dek
100-7999

53 JUL 24 1948

EX-15

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

51

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 13, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet March 30, 1948.

██████████ is a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln
Brigade, therefore he is being tabbed by this office as a possible
saboteur.

ASB:JC
100-19311
cc-100-19535

RECORDED - 52

EX-16

3 JUL 14 1948

G.I.P.-7

7 JUL 21 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 14, 1948

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Relet dated April 17, 1948.

This is to advise that this subject's name is being deleted from the Comsab list in this office inasmuch as confidential informants have advised that he is no longer employed by Seaboard Airline Railroad.

Inasmuch as [redacted] activities since his arrival in Washington, D. C. are that of a rank and file member, and there is no indication from informants and confidential sources that [redacted] is an official in any capacity of the local Party, this case is being placed in a closed status. He is, however, being maintained as a Security Index subject.

[redacted] activities will be followed through informants and confidential sources and in the event his activities become of sufficient importance this case will be reopened and the Bureau so advised.

WLB:JC
100-5465
cc-100-19311

RECORDED - 97

EX-4

98-6187-5

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-20876-211

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1948

53

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The names of [redacted], wa. [redacted] and [redacted], wa. [redacted], have been added to the names previously furnished in our COMSAB file. They are believed to be potential sabotage agents since both of them were members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Their security index cards maintained in this office are being tabbed, both in the geographical and control index, and the Bureau is being informed of their identities so their cards can likewise be tabbed in the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Rhodes
M. B. RHODES, SAC

G.I.R.-7

ROL:LKO
100-6815
cc - 100-3366
100-470

RECORDED - 30
INDEXED - 30

198-6187-53
JUL 19 1948



A

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Mr. Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Charge Reds Set to Destroy New York and Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, July 21 (INS).—Alleged Communist master plans to seize and destroy New York City and Los Angeles were laid yesterday at a seminar sponsored by the California Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities.

The purported strategy was described by Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the American Educational League, in an address before 200 Los Angeles civic leaders and police officials. He declared:

"In Los Angeles and New York, every strategic place has been carefully mapped out and designated with the operation center at the Communist headquarters in New York and relay center in Los Angeles."

He claimed the Communists would stage riots in widely separated areas of the cities which would attract the entire police and fire departments. Subversives next would seize communication systems, block bridges, and create panic by shutting off all power, light and water.

*what
Rane*

G. I. R. -2

COMSAB

EX-56 71 JUL 20 1958
FBI

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. *Journal American*
DATE *JUL 21*
FORWARDED BY *100-100000*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

54

TO

Director, FBI

DATE: July 23, 1948

FROM

SAC, St. Paul

SUBJECT:

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The name of [REDACTED], was., [REDACTED] Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been added to the names previously furnished to the Bureau in our COMSAB file. He is believed to be a potential sabotage agent. His Security Index Card maintained in this office has been tabbed, both in the geographical and control index, and the Bureau is being informed of his identity so his card can be tabbed likewise in the Bureau.

ROL:MM
100-6815

cc - 100-2768

22
62 JUL 30 1948RECORDED - 78
INDEXED - 78

EX-3

198-6187-54
27.643

SAC, Phoenix

July 30, 1948

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau file 98-6187

A check of the Security Index maintained at the Bureau reflects that the subjects mentioned in your letter of April 24, 1948, in the above-entitled matter, have now been tabbed with the exception of subjects [redacted] and [redacted]. Relative to these subjects, you have previously been advised by the Bureau that a security index card was not being prepared for them.

LEB:jmm

RECORDED - 22
EX-58
JUL 30 8 31 AM '48

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
★ JUL 30 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 22

EX-58

45 AUG 3 1948

52 AUG 17 1948

Grand Central Station
Post Office Box
New York 17, New York

56

P E R S O N A L

July 21, 1948

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Hon. I. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director Hoover:

On the date of May 31 I wrote you a letter which was sent via air-mail. The purpose of my writing was to express my infinite gratitude to you and to congratulate you for the magnificent work you are doing throughout this country.

Not being certain that this letter has come to your personal attention, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a duplicate copy herewith.

I sincerely hope that you are enjoying the best of health and take this opportunity to assure you again of my most sincere sentiments of appreciation and friendship.

With best personal regards. REFERRED RECORDING

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

EB/cs
Enclosure (1)
and a notice.

INDEXED - 66

EX-27

CONSAB

EX-27

170

RECEIVED

COPY

Grand Central Station
P.O. Box [REDACTED]
New York 17, New York

56
ENC.

May 31, 1948

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Hoover:

Arrived sometime ago in your hospitable country, the model of real democracy towards which all the hopes of the civilized world are directed. I wish to thank you very much for your so kind letter of February 16 and the enclosures. The letter was forwarded to me from Switzerland and I received it only a few days ago.

The annexed material, which I have read several times, is indeed more than interesting. It constitutes not only excellent professional studies but in the same time it gives some ideas of the gigantic work which you are doing with so perfect mastership. You pursue a real apostolate for the benefit not only of your country but in the same time also for the whole world which is struggling between destruction and saviour.

I am waiting to recover my health and to improve my English and hope then to have the great pleasure in paying you a visit in Washington, whenever I might not disturb you.

Till then please accept my sincere sentiments of high esteem and real friendship.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Just I recieved from one of my good friends in Paris the following notice dated July 15th:

" From serious source we just learned:

The Politbureau ordered recently to start an intensive sabotage-action in the most important industries and manufacturies of U. S. A.; and also to poison watercourses and reservoirs in the biger centres; and at the same time to spread disturbant rumours within the population. "

ENCLOSURE

DO-4

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 23, 1948

A check of the Bureau files reflects that there has been considerable correspondence with ~~_____~~ who was formerly a high Rumanian police official and according to the available information and informants he is strictly anti-Communist. His letter of February 12, 1948 reveals that he has been allowed to go into exile with the King of Rumania and resided in Switzerland until he came to the States. He is an ardent admirer of the Director and has made it a habit to cable the Director Season's Greetings in the past.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65 5 AUG 10 1948

EX-27

DIRECTOR, FBI

August 18, 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

COMSAB
SECURITY MATTER - C

In pursuant to recent Bureau instructions, the above individual, who was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, is being tabbed by this office as a saboteur.

cc: 100-19311

TRC:njt
100-19223

RECORDED - 116

91-1117-
F B I
70 AUG 20 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-340371-4

59

July 30, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

INTERNAL SECURITY - ROMANIAN

PERSONAL ATTENTION

RECORDED 65

This is to advise you that on July 21, 1948, the above captioned individual addressed a letter to the Director via air mail marked personal. For your information the following enclosure was received in this letter and is being quoted as follows:

"Just I received from one of my good friends in Paris the following notice dated July 15th:

"From serious source we just learned: The Politbureau ordered recently to start an intensive sabotage action in the most important industries and manufactures of U.S.A.; and also to poison water courses and reservoirs in the bigger centres; and at the same time to spread disturbing rumors within the population."

The files of the Bureau reveal that [redacted] has corresponded with the Director on several occasions. He was formerly a high Rumanian police official and according to the available information furnished by informants and otherwise, he is strictly anti-Communist. According to information furnished by [redacted], he was allowed to go into exile with the King of Rumania and resided in Switzerland until he came to the United States. He appears to be an ardent admirer of the Director and has made it a habit to cable season's greetings to the Director in the past.

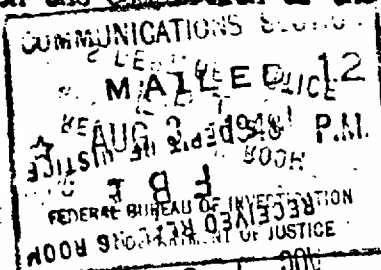
[redacted] return address was listed as [redacted] Grand Central Station, Post Office Box [redacted], New York 17, New York.

Attached hereto is a copy of my letter to [redacted] which is self-explanatory.

In view of the serious nature of the above information furnished by [redacted] you should assign an experienced agent to conduct the interview with him in order to fully and completely develop the source of this information. This matter should receive your personal attention and the Bureau should be advised immediately upon the completion of the interview.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ERC,lc,ed

170
53 AUG 27 1948

RECEIVED 16 AM '48
AUG 11 1948
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED READING ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

59

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 18, 1948

FROM: Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: COMSAV

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Correct

The name of [REDACTED] has been tabbed in this Office as a potential sabotage agent in view of his membership in the Communist Party and particularly in view of the statement made by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] who advised that undoubtedly [REDACTED] in an emergency and in view of his medical training would commit sabotage against the United States.

CC - 100-19311

TCR:mjb

100-13742

RECORDED - 98

178-5167-51
F B I
11 AUG 19 1948

FIVE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-214614-1

Director, FBI

60
August 25, 1948

SAC, St. Paul

~~REDACTED~~
SECURITY MATTER - C

RE SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The name of ~~REDACTED~~, ~~REDACTED~~ Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been added to the names previously furnished to the Bureau in our COMSAB file. He is believed to be a potential sabotage agent. His Security Index Card maintained in this office has been tabbed both in the Geographical Index and the Control Index, and the Bureau is being informed of his identity so that his card can be tabbed likewise at the Bureau.

ROL:cmo
100-2774

cc. 100-6815

266
RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

92-6427-60
F B I
42 AUG 30 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-17102-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

61
DATE: August 25, 1948

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: COMSAB
Internal Security - C

The above mentioned individual is being tabbed in this office as a potential sabotage agent in view of the fact that he is a member of the Communist Party, is active in a Communist front organization and also in view of the fact that he served three years in the United States Army, reaching the rank of Sergeant.

CC: 100-19311
TCR:JW
100-698

G.I.R.-8

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100 - 14111-31

RECORDED - 28

100-1140-31
6 AUG 31 19484
101 SEP 9 1948

98-6187-64
CHANGED TO
100-3-2716X

65

Director, FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: ① COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The name of [REDACTED] has been added to the names previously furnished the Bureau in our COMSAB file. He is a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and believed to be a potential sabotage agent.

[REDACTED] security index card maintained in this office has been tabbed both in the geographical index and the control index, and the Bureau is being informed of his identity so his card can be tabbed likewise at the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

M. B. RHODES, SAC



ROL:LKO
100-6815
cc - 100-6793

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

SEP 2 1948

FITZGERALD

G.I.R.-8

98-6187-66

CHANGED TO

100-3-2716X1

67

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Indianapolis, Indiana
September 7, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

O
Communist
Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
SABOTAGE

Dear Sir:

ReButel dated 8-27-48 entitled as above.

Discreet inquiry has been made of confidential informants in this office in connection with the information in Bureau teletype. Informants have no information whatsoever indicating that the Party contemplates any sabotage by September 11, or any other date. None of the informants were questioned in such a way to indicate to them that the Bureau had any information concerning the possibility of sabotage by the Party.

RECORDED - 13

In the event this office obtains any pertinent information from informants at any time, the Bureau will be immediately advised.



HAK/nms
98-

H
60 SEP 10 1948

Very truly yours,

H. G. Foster
H. G. Foster,
SAC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

68

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

DATE: September 7, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*SUBJECT: *2-1000000*

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

ASAC GEARTY of the Cleveland Office called at 4:15 PM today and stated that the Harshaw Chemical Company, located at 1000 Harvard Street, Cleveland, Ohio, is a Class A Atomic Energy Commission facility. A few minutes before his call Mr. Gearty stated that Mr. [REDACTED], General Superintendent and Manager of the Technical Services and in charge of all security at the Harshaw Chemical Company, received a telephone call from the Atomic Energy Commission, New York, in which AEC District Cleveland is located, instructing that he "put all guards on and alert them for tomorrow (September 8)." Mr. [REDACTED] told Mr. Gearty that no further instructions were issued and the person who called from AEC refused to discuss the matter further on the telephone. Mr. [REDACTED] told Mr. Gearty that he knew nothing about the reason for such an instruction. He asked Mr. Gearty whether the FBI had received any information along this line.

I told Mr. Gearty, for his confidential information, the Bureau had received information indicating that the Communists were planning some activity for September 11. I emphasized that this statement, under any circumstances, not be made known to [REDACTED] or anyone outside of the Bureau.

Mr. Keay is calling the AEC for the purpose of determining the reason behind this instruction.

LIL:cmw:bam

AEC Rolander, AEC, advised this is based on info. regarding date of Sept. 11. VPK

66-RECORDED
INDEXED-99

67-26

90-6107-1
SEP 9 1948

72
SEP 17 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: September 3, 1948

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 10:10 AM today, SAC Boardman of the Philadelphia Office called and stated that since the Army had furnished us information regarding a possible sabotage activity on the part of Communist Party members on September 11, 1948, and the fact that this statement was made by [REDACTED], the Philadelphia Office has had [REDACTED] under full time physical surveillance. Mr. Boardman wanted to know whether this physical surveillance could not now be discontinued inasmuch as it appears quite evident that the statement made by [REDACTED] was in connection with the forthcoming election and the fact that it was necessary to replace on the ballot in Pennsylvania, one of the Communist Party candidates who had pulled out of the race, by September 11, 1948.

ACTION:

I told Mr. Boardman that the full time physical surveillance could be dropped, but that a close spot check of [REDACTED] activities in the nature of a physical surveillance should be kept until after September 11th to insure that his whereabouts will be known at all times to the Philadelphia Field Division. Mr. Boardman stated this would be done.

FJB:TD

RECORDED - 141
INDEXED - 141

72-6111
F B I
31 SEP 9 1948

FILE

174

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : V. P. Keay

32449

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
SABOTAGE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to the attached teletype dated September 9, 1948, from the Boston Office, advising that the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, had alerted its branch at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, concerning the alleged possibility of Communist sabotage on September 11, 1948, and pointed out the fact that the Massachusetts State Police and the Fire Marshal at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, had received the same information from a General Electric Official. Further reference is made to The Director's notation, "I think we ought to take up with AEC such loose and hysterical alarms and see if some more intelligent handling can be devised. H."

In accordance with the Director's instructions, this matter was discussed by SA R. W. Lawrence with Admiral Gingrich, Director of Security, AEC. Admiral Gingrich agreed that the information furnished to him confidentially by the Bureau had been loosely handled, and stated that he would look into the matter carefully and see that such information is handled properly hereafter. He said that when he received the information from the Bureau it was not his intention to alert more than his own Security Officers in the Field, but that apparently they had taken it upon themselves to spread the alarm. He stated that he did not know whether the information went to the Security Officers in a coded or uncoded teletype. He agreed that such confidential information should definitely be coded when sent by this method. He stated that he realizes that such loose handling of this type of information could result in unnecessary and unfounded hysterical concern on the part of the public should it become widely known. He expressed his regret that the matter had been handled so loosely.

Attachment

RVL:hke

RECORDED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-8371-1000

SEP 6 - 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON

6

9

5-10 P

DIRECTOR MOST URGENT

CP, USA, SABOTAGE. REBUTEL AUGUST TWENTY SEVENTH LAST. R. PAXTON, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL WORKS MANAGER OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., PITTSFIELD, MASS., ADVISED RESIDENT ~~AGENT~~ AT PITTSFIELD, THIS AFTERNOON, THAT LAST EVENING HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM ~~SECURITY OFFICER~~ SECURITY OFFICER ON GENERAL MANAGEMENT STAFF OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., SCHENECTADY, N. Y., REPORTING POSSIBILITY OF SABOTAGE OF THE PITTSFIELD PLANT OVER THIS WEEK END. ~~ADVISED~~ ADVISED PAXTON HE RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE FBI TO BE ON ALERT AGAINST SABOTAGE FOR NEXT FEW DAYS AND THAT REPORTED SABOTAGE MIGHT START ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER FIFTEENTH. ~~ALSO~~ ALSO INDICATED TO PAXTON THAT HE HAD NOTIFIED ALL OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BUT GAVE NO FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO WHAT FORM THE SABOTAGE MIGHT TAKE. PAXTON ADVISED THAT HE HAD NOTIFIED THE OFFICIALS AT PITTSFIELD TO ~~ON~~ ON THE ALERT AND HAD TAKEN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ~~FOR~~ FOR PROTECTION OF THE PLANT AT THAT POINT. GENERAL ELECTRIC AT PITTSFIELD IS DOING WORK FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. ASAC BLAYLOCK, ALBANY OFFICE REACHED BY PHONE AND HE ADVISED THAT NO SUCH INFORMATION HAD EMANATED FROM ~~THE~~ BUT THAT TWO OF HIS AGENTS ON TUESDAY LAST WERE SHOWN, BY MR. ~~SECURITY~~, SECURITY

END OF PAGE ONE

INDEXED-24
RECORDED-24

5 SEP 8 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-6137-11

memo to Mr. Tolson
from Mr. [unclear]
9/11/48

PAGE TWO

OFFICER OF GENERAL ELECTRIC AT SCHENECTADY, A TELETYPE ~~WAS~~ ~~RECEIVED~~ HAD JUST RECEIVED FROM THE AEC AT WASH., DC WHICH CONTAINED IDENTICALLY THE SAME GENERAL INFORMATION THAT APPEARED IN BUREAU TELETYPE ~~WAS~~ OF AUGUST TWENTY SEVENTH LAST. THAT TELETYPE FROM AEC TO ~~WAS~~ WAS NOT CODED IN ANY RESPECT. THE ALBANY FBI AGENTS MADE NO COMMENT CONCERNING SAME TO MR. ~~WAS~~, NOR DID ~~WAS~~ THEY TAKE ANY FURTHER ACTION OTHER THAN REPORTING IT TO THE SAC AT ALBANY. JUST BEFORE DICTATION OF THIS TELETYPE THE MASS. STATE POLICE REPORTED TO THIS OFFICE ~~WAS~~ THAT ITS FIRE MARSHAL AT PITTSFIELD, MASS. HAD RECEIVED THE SAME INFORMATION FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC OFFICIAL AT THAT POINT, REQUESTING THAT THEY BE ALERTED OVER THE WEEK END. NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE, AT PITTSFIELD, UNLESS INSTRUCTED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU. THIS INFORMATION BEING TRANSMITTED FOR BENEFIT OF THE BUREAU BECAUSE OF POSSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY.

SOUCY

ACK AND DISC PLS

ES R S

ES R S MA

*I think we ought to
take up with AEC
such loose & hysterical
alleges. I see if some more
intelligent handling
can be devised m.j. [signature]*

72

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY-C and R

DATE: Sept. 30, 1948

In accordance with instructions contained in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, red tabs are being maintained on the Security Index cards of the following individuals within the San Francisco Field Division as of September 30, 1948:

Pg 1

72

SAC, San Francisco

October 25, 1948

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
San Francisco File 100-28882

Reurlet dated September 30, 1948.

It is suggested that in the future when your Office advises the Bureau of changes in red tabs on individuals in the above-entitled category, that only the names of individuals whose tabs have been changed be sent to the Bureau. It will not be necessary for your Office on each occasion to forward a complete list of all names of individuals who have been tabbed each time a change has been made.

As a result of your letter of September 30 it has been necessary to check the names of the 125 individuals listed in order to determine what changes were reflected therein. It is also suggested that when a lengthy list of names is submitted to the Bureau, as set forth in your letter, it will greatly facilitate the Bureau's work if such names are arranged in alphabetical order.

Bureau File 98-6187 - 72

RECORDED - 8

LEB:jmf

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ OCT 25 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

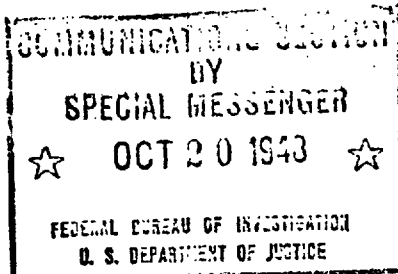
JAN 5 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AIR POUCH

Date: October 19, 1948
To: Legal Attache
Madrid, Spain
From: Director, FBI
Subject: COMMUNIST - GENERAL
Security Matter - C

Reurlet addressed to the Legal Attache, Paris, dated September 21, 1948, in the above-entitled matter.

A search of the indices of the Bureau fails to reveal any information concerning the individuals mentioned in your letter.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

74
DATE: 10-15-48TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New HavenSUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bufile #98-6187

Rebulet to New Haven dated 10-14-48 in which reference was made to SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and requesting this office give said matter prompt attention.

For the information of the Bureau this matter has already been handled by the New Haven Office; however, it was inadvertently reported to Bureau by New Haven letters dated 5-7-48, 5-15-48 and 8-11-48, entitled, "Detention of Communists in the Event of Sudden Difficulty with the Soviet Union, (Security Index Cards - Tabbing)".

JFS:NK
100-11773

RECORDED 140

OCT 18 1948

74.

November 2, 1948

SAC, New Haven

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

Your file #100-11773

Bureau file #98-6137 - 74

RECORDED - 114

EX-119, 1948.

Rebulet dated October 14, 1948, and urlet dated October 15,

It is believed that you have confused the priority program (Datecom) covered in SAC Letter #57, series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, with the Comsab program covered in SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948. The two programs are separate and distinct and different colored tabs should be used in the two programs. In addition, two separate files are maintained in this connection at the Bureau.

It is requested that you submit immediately a list for Comsab tabbing purposes.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
GEI:GAS
☆ NOV - 2 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

76

DL

Hoke

62 NOV 10 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

75

DATE: October 18, 1948

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File #98-6187~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Reurlet dated October 14, 1948.

Under the title "Detention of Communists in the Event of Sudden Difficulty with the Soviet Union," this office has submitted letters dated April 20, 1948, April 30, 1948, May 21, 1948, July 7, 1948, and September 9, 1948 in connection SAC letters 52 and 57, Series 1948.

In the future, letters will be captioned similarly to this letter and your referenced letter.

100-18043
FGD:BJR

RECORDED - 137

98-6187-
F B I
31 OCT 20 1948

100-18043-198
100-18043-199

Office N

m • UNITED

S GOVERNMENT

76

DATE: October 19, 1948

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File 98-6187~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Rebulet dated October 14, 1948.

There are at this time no individuals appearing in the security index of this division who should be tabbed as trained or potential saboteurs within the limits defined by SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

This statement holds true unless the Bureau feels that those persons maintained on the security index of this office and who are employed within the atomic energy installation at Oak Ridge, Tennessee warrant such classification as potential saboteurs.

CCM/bl
100-2363121-112-11
5 OCT 20 1948

77

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Philadelphia

Director, FBI

CONSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file 98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

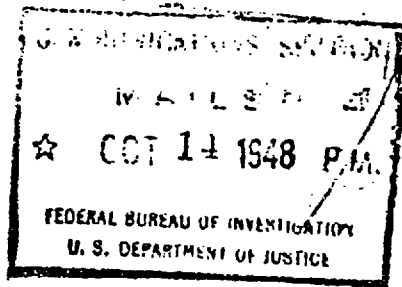
You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

MET/gas/evw

RECORDED - 69

98-6187-77

EX-79



Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

78

CONFIDENTIAL

October 14, 1948

SAC, New Orleans

Director, FBI

CO'SAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

RECORDED - 69

98-6187-17
FBI
71 OCT 19 1948

EX-79

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

MET:GAS:evw

17

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

79

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 14, 1948

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file 98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

14
MET gas:ev
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 69

198-6187-77

EX-79

OCT 20 1948
FBI
3/9

80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 14, 1948

SAC, New Haven

Director, FBI

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

RECORDED - 69

178-6187-

EX-79

FBI
71 OCT 19 1948

MET/gas:evw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

81

CONFIDENTIAL

October 14, 1948

SAC, Seattle

Director, FBI

CO-SAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

MEt:gas:eyw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 69

EX-79

198-6187-81
OCT 17 1948

82

SAC, San Diego

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 14, 1948

Director, FBI

CMSAB

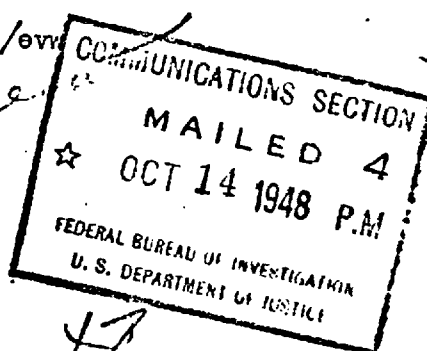
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #93-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

RECORDED 69

MET/as/evv



71 OCT 14 1948

403

911

83

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Pittsburgh

October 14, 1948

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

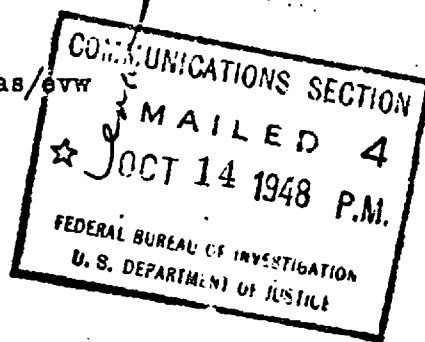
You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

RECORDED - 69

98-6187-73

FBI
71 OCT 29 1948

MET/gas/evw



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

84

SAC, Mobile

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

0
COMSAB

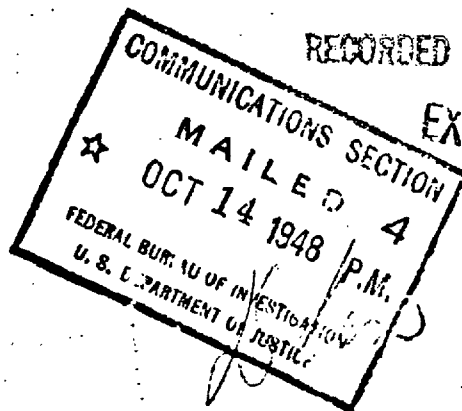
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting
you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security
Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

dbb
✓
C
r. Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy



198-6152-14
FBI
71 OCT 19 1948
72/113
4/11/48

85

SAC, Louisville

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

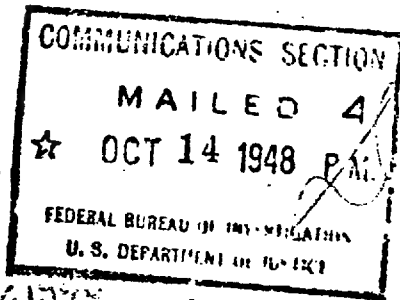
0
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 141



71 OCT 14 1948

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

86

SAC, Charlotte

October 14, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

0 COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MEP:GAS:dbb

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Wandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
☆ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 141

71 OCT 19 1948

60 OCT 22 1948

17

87

SAC, Baltimore

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

0
COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 141

98-6157-
F B I
71 OCT 19 1948

Colson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Room
Holloman
Nease
Gandy

OCT 22 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ABX

713

88

SAC, Anchorage

October 14, 1948

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

HET:dbb

17

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

OCT 22 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
OCT 14 1948 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 147
75-6187-88
FBI
71 OCT 19 1948
H232
3002
400

89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Newark

October 14,

Director, FBI

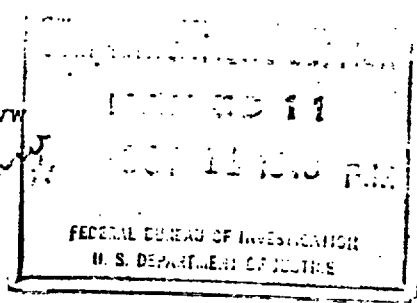
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file 98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

MET/gas:evv



RECORDED
98-6187
FBI
71 OCT 19 1948
H233P
3703

60 OCT 22 1948

90

SAC, Los Angeles

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting
you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security
Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 141

98-6187-77
FBI
OCT 19 1948

L. Lamm

HPB

707

91

SAC, Indianapolis

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMMAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 141

98-6187-91
FBI
OCT 19 1948

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 OCT 22 1948

HBB
FBI

92

SAC, Cincinnati

October 14, 1948

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

NET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 141

98-6187

EX-111

OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Len
W.B.
3/12
9:15

93

SAC, Butte

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

RECORDED - 69

98-6187-93

F B I

OCT 19 1948

MET:GAS:dbb

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-70

ABZ

7/22

8:17

94

SAC, Detroit

October 14, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 119

71 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT. 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

4237
3522

95

SAC, Boston

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb



RECORDED - 119

OCT 19 1948

96

SAC, Dallas

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6137

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 119

F B I
71 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

97

SAC, Savannah

CONFIDENTIAL

October 14, 1948

Director, FBI

CONFAB

INT-SEC. SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #100-6137

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

RECORDED - 119

MET/gas/evw

FBI
OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

00001221543

SAC, Memphis

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

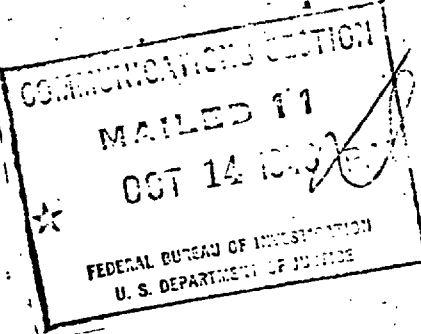
Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 119

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



198-6187-98
FBI
71 OCT 19 1948

99.

SAC, Milwaukee

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting
you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security
Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

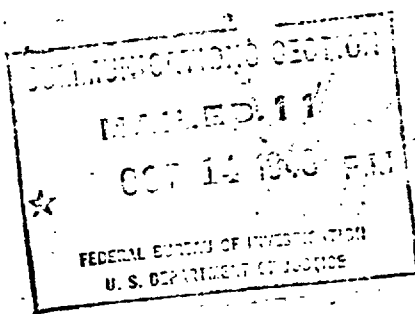
You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 119

71 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



7115

100

SAC, Houston

October 14, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting
you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security -
Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 11-1-48

35

MT:GAS:dbb
98-6187-378

RECORDED - 119

71 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

COMSAB

FILE NUMBER: 98-6187

SECTION : 2



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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SUBJECT Comsab				FILE # 98-6187
Serial	DATE Xerox	Page Act.	Exem	ions Section 2
101	10-14-48	1	1	/
102	10-14-48	1	1	/
103	10-14-48	1	1	/
104	10-14-48	1	1	/
105	10-14-48	1	1	/
106	10-19-48	1	1	/
107	10-19-48	1	1	/
108	10-28-48	3	2	Excision on pg 1 below para 4 NPL Excision on pg 2 below para 2 NPL PLUS ALL of pg 3 NPL
109	10-22-48	1	1	/
110	10-22-48	2	1	below para one on pg one thru all of pg two NPL
111	10-25-48	1	1	Excision NPL
111	11-4-48	1	1	/
112	10-19-48	1	1	/
113	10-26-48	1	1	Excision below para 2 NPL
114	10-25-48	1	1	Excision below para 2 NPL
115	10-27-48	1	1	/
116	10-19-48	1	1	/
117	10-21-48	1	1	/
118	10-28-48	1	1	Excision of 38 NAME'S NPL
			20	

SUBJECT COMSA6					FILE # 10-0101
rial	DATE XXXX	Page- Act.	1.	Exem	ions Section 2
119	10-29-48	1	1	/	
120	10-25-48	1	1	/	
121	10-29-48	1	1	/	
122	11-2-48	1	1	/	deletions NPL
123	10-25-48	1	1	/	
124	10-22-48	1	1	/	Excision below 2nd para NPL
125	10-21-48	1	1	/	
126	10-21-48	2	2	/	Excision below para one on page one NPL
127	10-28-48	1	1	/	
128	11-5-48	1	1	/	deletions NPL
129	11-4-48	2	2	/	Excisions on pg one and two NPL
130	11-18-48	1	1	/	
131	11-19-48	1	1	/	
132	11-8-48	2	2	/	Excision on Pg 1 NPL Deletion on Pg 2 NPL
133	11-2-48	9	1	/	Pg 1. deletions NPL Pg 2-9 NPL
133	11-15-48	1	1	/	
134	11-17-48	1	1	/	
135	11-4-48	2	2	/	deletions on Pgs one & two NPL
135	11-17-48	1	1	/	
			23		

SUBJECT Comsab		Pag		Exen		ions Section 2	
rial	DATE	Act.	rel.				
136	11-26-48	1	1	/			
137	11-26-48	1	1	/			
138	11-29-48	2	1	/	Excision below para one thru all of Pg two NPL		
138	12-30-48	1	1	/			
139	11-29-48	1	1	/			
140	11-29-48	1	1	/			
141	11-5-48	1	1	/			
142	11-29-48	2	1	/	Excision below para one thru all of Pg two NPL		
143	12-6-48	1	1	/			
144	12-9-48	1	1	/	deletions NPL		
145	12-8-48	1	1	/	Para 2, 3, 4. b-7-c, d		
145	12-30-48	1	1	/	Para 2, 3. b-7-c, d		
146	12-9-48	1	1	/			
147	12-14-48	1	1	/	deletions NPL		
148	12-8-48	1	1	/			
149	12-8-48	1	1	/			
150	12-21-48	3	3	/	Excisions on Pg one and on Pg two NPL		
151	12-23-48	1	1	/			
152	1-4-49	1	1	/			
				/			

SUBJECT Comsab					FILE # 70-6107
trial	DATE Xerox	Page Act.	el.	Exer	ions Section 2
153	12-31-48	1	1	/	deletions NPL
154	12-28-48	1	1	/	
155	1-5-49	1	1	/	
156	1-19-49	1	1	/	
157	2-2-49	1	1	/	
157	2-25-49	1	1	/	
158	2-1-49	1	1	/	deletions NPL
159	3-2-49	1	1	/	Excisions NPL
160	3-3-49	1	1	/	
161	3-7-49	1	1	/	
162	3-10-49	1	1	/	
163	3-2-49	1	1	/	deletions NPL
164	3-11-49	1	1	/	
165	2-24-49	7 enc 1	1	/	7 enc NPL
165	3-21-49	1	1	/	deletions NPL
168	3-25-49	1	1	/	deletions NPL
167	3-23-49	1 enc 1	1	/	1 enc page NPL
168	3-25-49	1	1	/	
169	3-21-49	3	1	/	below para two on page one thru all of pages two, three NPL
			19		

Exercises Section 2

Serial	Ref	Act.	Rel.	
170	3-29-49	1	1	
171	3-29-49	1	1	
172	4-5-49	1	1	deletions NPL
173	3-31-49	1	1	
174	3-31-49	1	1	
175	4-4-49	2	1	Excision below para one on pg one plus all pg two NPL
176	4-7-49	2	2	deletions NPL
176	4-29-49	1	1	
177	4-12-49	2	2	deletions on both pages NPL Excision of para 5 on pg 2 b-7-c, d
178	4-5-49	1	1	
179	4-13-49	1	1	below para 2 NPL
180	4-11-49	1	1	
181	3-29-49	1	1	deletions NPL
182	4-12-49	1	1	
183	4-29-49	2	2	deletions NPL
184	5-6-49	1	1	
185	5-6-49	1	1	deletions NPL

101

SAC, El Paso

CONFIDENTIAL

October 14, 1948

Director, FBI

CONSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

82-337

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MEF:GAS:dbb

RECORDED - 119

98-6187-101
F B I
71 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

uf
Len
HDB
JSB
9/15

51 OCT 22 1948

SAC, San Antonio

CONFIDENTIAL

October 14, 1948

Director, FBI

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948,
requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons
listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential
saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt
attention.

RECORDED - 119

128-6187-102

F B I
OCT 19 1948

MEB/gas/evw

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Director's Sec'y

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
* OCT 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HQJR

3/10/48

7/11/48

103

October 14, 1948

SAC, Denver

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

0 CORLHAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:GAS:dbb

RECORDED-119

198-6187-103
FBI
71 OCT 19 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 14 1948 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

1 OCT 22 1948

104

October 14, 1948

SAC, Cleveland

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

82-11

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MEF:GAS:dbb

89-X2

RECORDED - 142

98-6187
FBI
71 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.
60001-27-1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1070

105

SAC, Knoxville

October 14, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

CONSAS

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6137

82-0

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

MET:CAS:dbb

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION - 142

MAILED 15

★ OCT 14 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

98-6137-105

FBI
71 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Starnes
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

58 OCT 22 1948

107

Shaw

RB

AB

Shaw

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 19, 1948

FROM : SAC, Savannah

CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file No. 98-6187

82569

Re Bureau letter October 14, 1948.

A review of SAC Letter No. 52 dated March 30, 1948, together with a review of the Security Index subjects in this office, fails to reflect the identity of any persons who might be potential saboteurs. For this reason, no reply was previously furnished the Bureau in connection with this SAC Letter. The situation in this regard has not changed in this office, and there is still no person whom I feel should be listed as a potential saboteur.

RBT:CLY
100-3632

RECORDED - 137

199-1137-106
6 OCT 21 1948

71 OCT 25 1948

107

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

DATE: 10/19/48

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File No. 98-6187

82-335

Re Bureau letter dated October 14, 1948, referring to SAC No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, concerning the of persons listed in the Security Index of this office who potential saboteurs.

None of the Subjects presently carried in the Security Index of this office is believed to fall within this category inasmuch as none of them are employed in any vital industry in this area. One individual, an international representative of the Transport Workers Union, a Local which represents employees of the Louisville (Street) Railway Company, has been recommended for security indexing and is believed to have greater potential opportunity for disrupting the city transportation system than any other Subject carried in the Security Index of this office. As yet, however, a security index card on this individual has not been authorized by the Bureau.

This office did not respond to instructions in referenced SAC Letter inasmuch as no security index cards were tabbed as a result of this letter. In so far as affording priority to security index Subjects for the attention as dealt with in SAC Letter 52, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, (Item 7, Page 5) cards on two Subjects are being tabbed because of their long affiliation with the Communist Party and position in the Party or their apparent devotion to Communist principles but not because of their tendencies or potential opportunities to commit sabotage.

100-213
GTH:mch

RECORDED - 109 172-6187-107
19 OCT 22 1948

37 OCT 29 1948

108
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: OCTOBER 20, 1948

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE

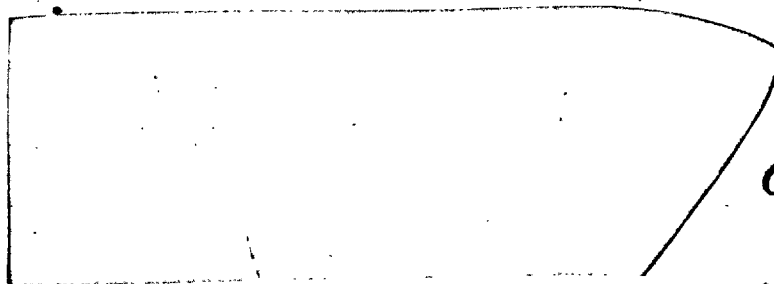
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file 98-6187

Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and Bureau letter dated October 14, 1948.

The Bureau's attention is directed to SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, which under Section 7 the Bureau requested that in order to get out of circulation as soon as possible the most dangerous Communists, the Security Index Cards of administrative heads of the Party, who are covered by the top functionaries and key figures classification of the organization should be tabbed for priority arrest purposes. At that time the files of this Office were reviewed and an evaluation was made of these subjects of Security Index Cards who were considered the most dangerous to the Internal Security.

Individuals tabbed in response to SAC Letter No. 57, are reflected in my letters to the Bureau dated July 20, 1948, September 16, 1948, and October 19, 1948, all of which were captioned DETCOM, INTERNAL SECURITY - C., Bureau file 66-6200-100. These individuals were designated in consideration of the various categories listed in Section 8 of SAC Letter No. 57, as well as information available in the Charlotte files which indicate that they are the most dangerous subjects within this Division as well as potential saboteurs.

These individuals identified in my letter to the Bureau dated October 19, 1948, are as follows:



Handwritten signature

RECORDED - 109

98-6187-117
19 OCT 22 1948

55 NOV 23 1948

87

G.I.R. 3
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-356062-92

108

DIRECTOR, FBI

OCTOBER 20, 1943

On receipt of referenced Bureau letter dated October 14, 1943, I again caused a review of the files of this Office. From this review it appeared that subjects listed above represent all of the individuals in this Division who might be considered possible saboteurs.

As the Bureau is aware, the Charlotte Division presently has 16 subjects identified with the Security Index. In addition to the 8 mentioned above the following individuals are also identified with the Security Index but are not tabbed as it is not presently felt that they qualify as potential saboteurs or warrant consideration for priority arrests.

Pg 2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: October 22, 1948

FROM : SAC, El Paso

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bureau File 93-6187)

Rebulet October 14, 1948

Pursuant to instructions in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, the following individuals will be tabbed in the Security Index of the El Paso Office:

El Paso File [REDACTED]

El Paso File [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

FAJ:adl
100-4417

INDEXED - 31

RECORDED - 31

178-1187-101
F B I
3 OCT 25 1948198
OCT 29 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

110

DATE: October 22, 1948

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bureau File 98-6187)

ReBulet to Newark 10/14/48 requesting I advise you of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who I feel may be potential saboteurs. By letter dated 5/14/48 captioned, "Detention of Communists in the Event of Sudden Difficulties with the Soviet Union", I gave you a complete list of all of the Security Index Cards maintained at this office on which I had had a special red tab placed because I felt these individuals, in my judgment, were sufficiently dangerous to warrant their being afforded priority consideration should the time come for the detention of Communists. There is no information in this office to indicate positively that any of the persons mentioned in that letter are actual saboteurs. However, I am going to have a blue tab placed on the following persons in that group. These subjects with the blue tabs on their Security Index Cards would in all probability carry out any Communist Party order, including sabotage. This conclusion is reached after a careful review of their individual files and such things as length in the Party, obedience to Party orders in the past, positions held in the Party and other similar factors were considered in formulating this list.

[Handwritten signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 25, 1948

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

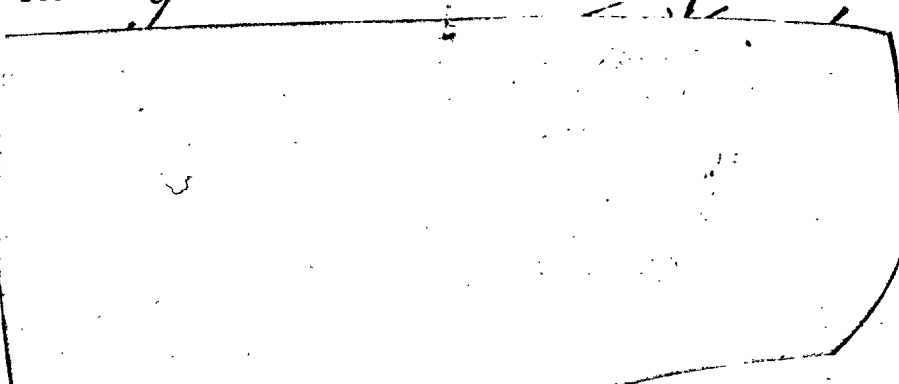
SUBJECT: *PCISAB*

INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R
Bufile 98-6187

Job

Rebulet 10/14/48.

The Security Index Cards maintained in the Pittsburgh Office on the following individuals have been tabbed as potential saboteurs:



The cards on the above individuals have been tabbed in the Pittsburgh Office since the spring of 1948. Through inadvertence, the Bureau was not furnished the names of the cards so tabbed.

LET:VAL
100-00-427A

*Subbed
11-1-48
MD*

J. J. [unclear]

*11-1-48
11-1-48
GEL*

98-6177-111
19 OCT 26 1948

INDEXED-116

DEA

SAC, Pittsburgh

November 4, 1948

Director, FBI

COMSAB

Internal Security - C, R

(Pittsburgh file 100-00-427A)

RECORDED - 128

Reurlet dated October 25, 1948.

LA-65

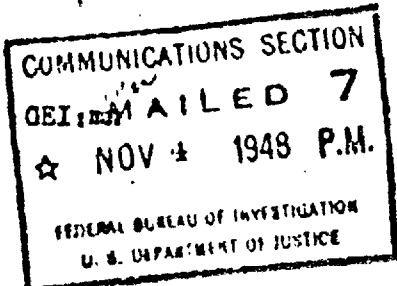
It is noted that your list included the name of [redacted] who, it is assumed, is the subject of your file [redacted].

The Bureau files reflect that you requested cancellation of his Security Index card by letter dated October 29, 1946. This was done at the Bureau although it is noted that you were not notified. In that letter it was indicated that the subject was not in the good graces of the Party, did not attend Party meetings, or pay dues and had canceled his "Daily Worker" subscription.

It is requested that you withdraw the Security Index card you presently are maintaining and if the subject again has become active in the Party, you should submit form FD-122 together with a report bringing his activities up to date. At that time you should request that his Security Index card be tabbed by separate letter under the above caption.

98-6187
100-235191

RECEIVED
FBI
RECEIVED - NOV 4 1948
1.11 4 20764.4



To: _____
From: _____
Subject: _____
Date: _____
Initials: _____
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____
Zip: _____

NOV 4 1948

100-235191-171
RECEIVED - NOV 4 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/19/48

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
BUREAU FILE NO. 98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948 instructing that the Bureau be advised of the identity of persons listed in the Security Index who may be potential saboteurs.

It is believed that there are no such persons in the Dallas territory. The cards of a number of Security Index subjects have been tabbed for priority handling when the time may come for detention of Communists in the event of hostilities with the Soviet Union and the Bureau was advised as instructed in SAC Letter #57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948. It is not believed, however, that any of these persons should be considered to be potential saboteurs as outlined in reference SAC letter.

AE:MLA
100-00

RECORDED - 123

98-6187-112
F B I
3 OCT 25 1948193
61 OCT 29 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director *Conley*
FROM : SAC, Boston
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - S & R
(Bufile 98-6187)

DATE: October 26, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Rebulet dated October 14, 1948 and SAC Letter 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

There is set out in this letter the names of individuals who, in the opinion of the Boston Office, might be potential saboteurs. The files of the Boston Office, however, do not furnish any information from any informant coverage available to the Boston Office which would indicate that any of the persons whose names are listed in this letter have been the object of any specific training in sabotage:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 25, 1948 271

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file 100-98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and
Bureau letter dated October 14, 1948, captioned as above.

Please be advised that the Security Index cards on the
following Subjects have been tabbed as persons who it is felt are either
trained or potential saboteurs. It is requested that the Bureau tab
the cards as maintained by them to correspond with those of the
Milwaukee Office.

NameBureau File Number

G. I. R. -3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director

DATE: October 27, 1948

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bufile #98-6187

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Re: rylet dated 10/25/48.

Since the submission of referenced letter the Pittsburgh Office has also tabbed the Security Index cards on the following individuals as potential saboteurs:

~~_____~~

~~_____~~

LET: BH
100-00-

NOV 3 1948

87

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

98-6187-11
F B I
5 OCT 28 1948
J. Edgar Hoover

116

gmc

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

P. O. Box 306
Butte, Montana
October 19, 1948

BT 66-1237

Director, FBI

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file 98-6187

CONFIDENTIAL

DEFERRED RECORDING

Dear Sir:

ReBulet October 14, 1948.

Following is the identity of the person listed in the Butte Division Security Index who may be a potential saboteur:

RECORDED - 142 18-6187-116

INDEXED - 142

Please note that [redacted] is on the Key Figure list of this office and has been previously identified to the Bureau as a person who should be afforded priority consideration when the time comes for detention of Communists.

4-76



LHL:FCL

RECORDED - 142

Very truly yours,
W. G. BANISTER
SAC

71 NOV 9-1948

RELEASED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Cincinnati
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File 98-6187

DATE: October 21, 1948

ReBulet October 14, 1948.

Following the receipt of SAC Letter 52, Series 1948 dated March 30, 1948 the files of this office were reviewed in an effort to identify potential saboteurs who might act on behalf of the Communists.

No information was located which would indicate that any person or persons have any record reflecting the commission of sabotage in the past nor have any of the Communist subjects known here made statements indicating that they would commit sabotage to further the Communist cause.

During the course of the above review, the Security Index cards of all persons considered dangerous were tabbed for priority arrest in the event of hostilities. The persons listed for priority arrest have been named in communications forwarded to the Bureau in connection with the Security Index program.

98-00
CC:VHP

RECORDED - 115

OCT. 28 1948

71 NOV 9-1948

118

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 26, 1948

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Seattle

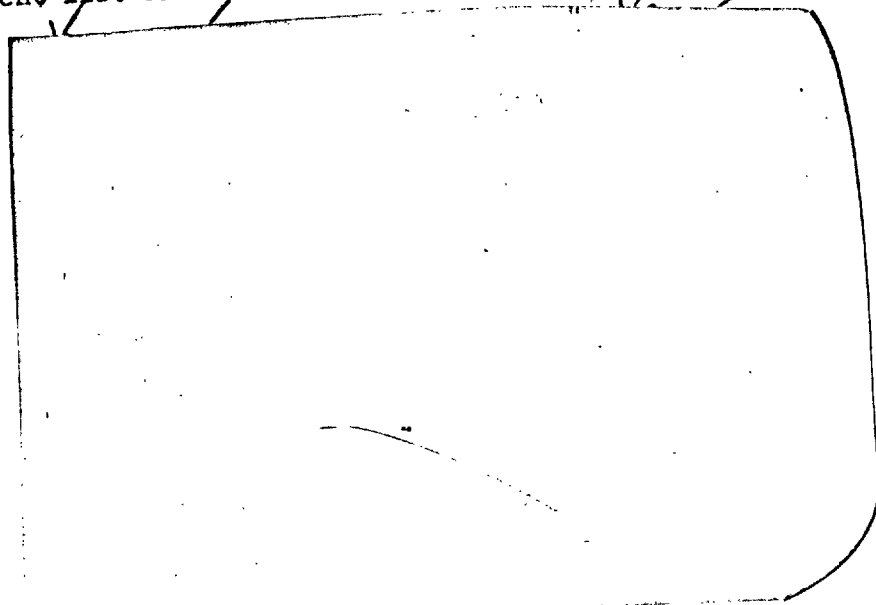
SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bufile 98-6187)CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Rebulet 10/14/48 and SAC Letter #52 dated 3/30/48 requesting list of the Security Index subjects tabbed by this office as potential saboteurs.

Please be advised that this office, by letter dated 4/30/48 entitled "DETCOM" set forth the list of these individuals, and they have been tabbed blue by this office. For the Bureau's information the current list of those tabbed blue is set forth below:



It should be noted that there are thirty-eight of these individuals.

WHS:hg
100-19368
cc: 100-19327

62 NOV 4 1948

RECORDED - 14
INDEXED - 14

198-6187-117
12 NOV 2 1948

FIVE 125-1000

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, San Antonio

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File 98-6187

ReBulet of October 14, 1948 referring to SAC Letter No. 52
Series 1948 dated March 30, 1948 requesting the identity of
persons listed in the Security Index of this office who might
be potential saboteurs.

There are only eight persons listed in the Security Index of
this office, of which only two are regarded as key figures.
It is not felt that any of these persons are potential saboteurs.

BMH:os
100-7474

RECORDED - 128

EX-1

98-6187-117
37 NOV 1948

NOV 8 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE October 25, 1948

FROM : SAC, Denver

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file 98-6187

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

ReBulet October 14, 1948, and SAC Letter Number 52 dated March 30, 1948.

Upon receipt of the Bureau's letter of March 30, 1948, this matter was very carefully considered by the Denver Office. It was determined at that time that there were no individuals known to this office who should be considered in the category of potential saboteurs in the event of the outbreak of war with Russia. All information available in the files of the Denver Office and from confidential informants was carefully considered and the matter was discussed by me with those Agents who have been working on the investigation of Communist Party matter. From the wording of the Bureau's letter it was my opinion that a reply was not necessary merely to furnish negative information and I did not, therefore, communicate with the Bureau.

I am sorry that I misunderstood the Bureau's desires in this connection but wish to advise at this time that there are no persons listed in the security index of the Denver Office who are felt to be potential saboteurs. This matter will continue to receive careful consideration by the Denver Office and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments.

RPK:ic
100-4846

RECORDED - 121

EX-138

31 OCT 29 1948

51 NOV 8 1948

121

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R

DATE: October 29, 1948

82-558

Reurlet 10/14/48 and SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated
3/30/48.

Investigation of Communist activities in this division has
not revealed any individual who could be classed as a trained or potential
saboteur. RUC

RST-10

100-209

RECORDED 140

31 NOV 2 1948

EX-66

52 NOV 9 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Houston

DATE: November 2, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
 Bureau File 98-6187

82567

Reference is made to SAC letter #52, series 1948, dated March 20, 1948, requesting that each office advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index file who may be potential saboteurs in the event of an emergency involving the Soviet Union.

The following individuals, listed in the Security Index file in the Houston Office, are being tabbed as potential saboteurs. Each of these individuals is also considered a Key Figure by the Houston Office.

ACH:MFR
 100-7818

AIR MAIL

58 NOV 10 1948

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

70-6187-1
 19 NOV 4 1948

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: October 23, 1948

SAC, Memphis

MJ

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bufile #98-6187)

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and Bufile dated October 14, 1948.

In my opinion, none of the persons listed in the Security Index of the Memphis Division can be now classified as potential saboteurs.

DSH:MRS
100-2325

76

62 NOV 10 1948

[Handwritten signature]
RECORDED
EX-49
598-6187-1
NOV 9 1948



124

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
October 22, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-17279

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: ⁰ COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(98-6187)

Dear Sir:

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and Bulet to Detroit dated October 14, 1948, requesting that the Bureau be advised of the identities of persons listed in the security index who are felt to be trained or potential saboteurs.

This is to advise that the individuals listed below, with their Detroit file number and Bureau file number, when available, are listed on the security index of this office and have been tabbed to identify them as trained or potential saboteurs, as requested by referenced SAC Letter.

Subject /

Detroit File

Bureau File



Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

125

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10-21-48

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File 98-6187CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948
and Bulet dated 10-14-48.

Reference is made to Anchorage letter dated April 2, 1948
entitled [REDACTED], WAS., COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

This is to advise that this office does not feel that any of the
persons listed in the Security Index of this office can be considered
as potential saboteurs. [REDACTED] name was submitted since he was a
former member of the Party and employed at the Alaska Railroad. How-
ever, since the submission of referenced letter, [REDACTED] has been
terminated with the Alaska Railroad and is presently working as a
shoeshine boy in Anchorage.

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]

FAP:MR
100-1484

*Commented
10-22-48
[Signature]*

RECORDED - 112

195-6117-125
12 NOV 3 1948

INDEXED - 112

EX-14

[Signature]
J. A. [Signature]

RECEIVED
FBI ANCHORAGE
OCT 24 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: October 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

SUBJECT: COLSAB,
Internal Security - C and R
Bureau #98-6187

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

The following individuals are the leaders of the Communist movement in Louisiana who are considered the most likely individuals who would launch a sabotage attack against communications and transportation systems, water-supply facilities, public utilities, and other vital installations:

Confidential Informants of this office have advised that [redacted], as [redacted] of the Communist Party, appears to be in complete and absolute control of Party activities in this area. The informants also agree that GOFF would be the leader of the organization even in the event it went underground.

COPIES DESTROYED
R587 JAN 10 1961

60 NOV 12 1948

RECORDED - 94
INDEXED - 94

98-6187-1315
NOV 3 1948
1315

To Director - CONFIDENTIAL
10/21/48
Re: COISAB

The identities of no other individuals likely to act as underground leaders of the Communist Party have come to the attention of this office. However, this office will continue to be alert in an attempt to identify any such individuals.

RLV:sh
#98-0
cc #100-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Indianapolis
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
 Bureau file 98-6187

DATE: October 28, 1948

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Rebulet 10-14-48 and SAC Letter 52, Series 1948, 3-30-48
 to identity of potential saboteurs.

This matter has been given continuous consideration by this office, particularly during recent reviews of various files of the Communist Party members in this division. No potential saboteurs, such as described in the SAC letter, have come to the attention of this office.

The Bureau will note that by letter of June 1, 1949 in the case entitled "DETCON, INTERNAL SECURITY - C," this office furnished the Bureau with a list of individuals for whom security index cards have been secured, and whose cards have been "tabbed" for priority arrest purposes.

It might be here mentioned that [redacted], with aliases (Indianapolis file [redacted], Bureau File [redacted]) has left the Indianapolis Office of the Communist Party as a paid functionary and gone to work for International Harvester, Evansville, Indiana. In discussing his leaving Indianapolis with informants, there was some indication that [redacted] thought he could "do the party more good" in private industry. His security index card has been appropriately "tabbed."

This matter will continue to receive the attention of this office; and if and when any potential saboteurs are suspected, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

HAK:2AS
 100-00-348

CC: Indpls. file 66-1240

RECORDED - 94

INDEXED - 94

EX-14

71 NOV 12 1948

128

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
 (Bureau File 98-6187)

DATE: NOVEMBER 5, 1948

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and Bulet to San Diego October 14, 1948.

From an analysis of the membership of the Communist Party of San Diego County and information obtained from various confidential informants, it is believed that the following individuals may be potential saboteurs:

Route 1, Box [redacted]
 Fallbrook, California

[redacted] Street
 San Diego, California

Route 1, Box [redacted]
 Poway, California

Route 1, Box [redacted]
 Poway, California

[redacted] Street
 Chula Vista, California

Each of the above named individuals are subjects of Security Index cards presently maintained by the San Diego Division. Each of the cards has been appropriately tabbed to signify that the particular subject may be a potential saboteur.

NSH:cw
 98-00

cc's: 100-1511
 100-4403
 100-6910
 100-4138
 100-6937

RECORDED - 115

INDEXED - 115

EX-74

197-6187-126
 17 NOV 9 1948

109

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI. CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: 11/11/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau file #98-6187

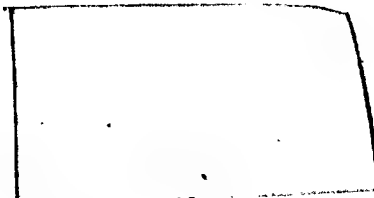
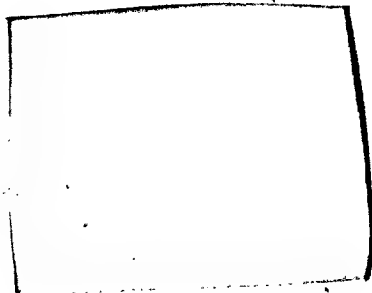
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
.....

Rebulet October 14, 1948, and SAC letter #52, series 1948 March 30, 1948, requesting the identities of the persons listed in the Baltimore Security Index who are considered potential saboteurs.

There are listed below the Baltimore Security Index card subjects who are presently considered potential saboteurs:

129

Director, FBI
RE: COMSAB
11/4/48



It will be noted that all of the above listed subjects have previously been tabbed for priority arrest purposes and the Bureau notified of their identities in connection with the case captioned, "DETCON, Internal Security - C, Bureau file 100-356062."

SB:mhp
100-12657

130

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11-18-48

FROM : SAC, New Haven

Personal and Confidential

SUBJECT: CCMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY C & R
Profile 98-6187

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to report of SA [redacted] dated 11-18-48 at New Haven, Conn., entitled, [redacted], was [redacted], Security Matter (C)", and New Haven letter to Bureau (Form FD-122), recommending subject for Security Index.

This name is presently being tabbed in the New Haven Office in connection with "CCMSAB", and the Bureau is requested to take corresponding action.

JFS:NK
100-11963
cc: 100-9310

RECORDED - 125

INDEXED - 125

98-6187-130
F B I
13 NOV 19 1948

50 DEC 16 1948

358494

131

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 19, 1948

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
Bufile 98-6187

REBU MEMO 17th inst. concerning tabbing of [REDACTED] under the captioned program.

Please see report SA [REDACTED] made New Haven, 11/5/48 and Form FD-122 submitted same date.

JFS:ML
100-11963

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED - 93

98-6187-
12 NOV 22 1948

EX-39

SE-11488

DEC 14 1948

132

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(Bureau file #98-6187)

DATE: November 8, 1948

ReBulet October 14, 1948 requesting that the Bureau be advised of the identity of persons listed in the security index who are felt by this office to be potential saboteurs.

From available information and from contacts with reliable informants, it is believed that the individuals hereinafter listed might constitute underground leaders who might be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in this area:

132

Director, FBI

November 9, 1948

Re: COMEAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R

_____ wa. Los Angeles file _____	_____ was. Los Angeles file _____
_____ , wa. Los Angeles file _____ Bufile _____	_____ Los Angeles file _____
_____ was. Los Angeles file _____	

With the exception of _____, each of the above individuals is presently the subject of a security index card being maintained in this office, and each of such security index cards has been tabbed. A letter suggesting the preparation of a security index card pertaining to _____ has been directed to the Bureau. A Communist index card on him has been prepared, and a security index card will be prepared and tabbed on advice of the preparation of a security index card at the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

100-26177
JJH:DRU



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

November 2, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Director, FBI

RE: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY C and R

Dear Sir:

Rebulet October 14, 1948, and SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, March 30, 1948, requesting a list of the persons included in the security indices of this office who were felt to be potential saboteurs.

The following is the list of persons selected in accordance with referenced Bureau letters from our presently existing security indices indicating the party affiliation, the New York file number, and the reason used as a basis for the selection:

Name	Party Affiliation	New York File No.	Reason
[REDACTED]	C	[REDACTED]	Spanish Loyalist veteran employed in shipyard.
[REDACTED]	C	[REDACTED]	Veteran employed in vital industry.
[REDACTED]	C	[REDACTED]	Employed in vital industry.
[REDACTED]	C	[REDACTED]	Seaman on SS ALFRED.
[REDACTED]	C	[REDACTED]	Seaman.
[REDACTED]	C	[REDACTED]	Employed vital industry

COPIES DESTROYED

JRF:OM
100-90373

RECORDED - 82

RECORDED - 82

NOV 17 1948

RECEIVED

11-15-48
100-90373

INDEXED

194-11-27-123
11-28-48
5

CONFIDENTIAL

November 15, 1948

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

COMSAB
Internal Security - C. R.
(New York file 100-90373)

82685

RECORDED - 82

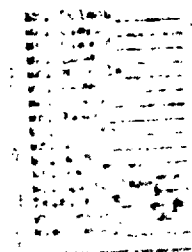
Reurlet dated November 2, 1948, which set forth a list of persons selected to be tabbed in the above-entitled matter.

A perusal of this list reflects the name of [redacted], New York file [redacted]. A review of the Bureau file on this subject reflects that by letter dated April 25, 1947, you recommended that this subject's Security Index card be canceled. The file does not reflect any additional correspondence from your office requesting that his Security Index card be reactivated. If you desire that his name be placed on the list of individuals who are to be afforded priority in the event it is necessary to take them into custody, you should submit an investigative report setting forth his current activities and also your recommendation relative to reactivating his Security Index card.

RECEIVED - FBI
NOV 12 4 30 PM '48

cc - 100-210568

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
NOV 15 1948 PM



z6

7/1/48
H/2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. 134

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: 11-17-48

FROM : SAC, New York.

SUBJECT: COMSAB,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R.

Rebulet 11/15/48 in the captioned matter and rebulet 8/17/48 and remylet 4/25/47 in the matter entitled, ~~REDACTED~~ was; SECURITY MATTER-C.

It will be noted that in the last-mentioned letter of reference the Bureau was requested to authorize the removal of the Security Index Card on ~~REDACTED~~ because there was no indication at that time that he was active in the Communist Party. A careful check of our files fails to reflect that the Bureau ever did authorize the cancellation of the Security Index Card on this person and accordingly it has been maintained to the present time. Due to his employment in a very vital industry he was listed among those persons tabbed for priority attention in the event of an emergency necessitating apprehension of Security Index subjects.

In view of the more serious world conditions existing at the present time it is felt that the Security Index Card should continue to be maintained particularly in view of his present position which is that of ~~REDACTED~~ with Pan American World Airways, Latin American Division, Miami, Florida.

However, inasmuch as the current location of the subject in Florida, as above indicated, has been verified by the Miami Office, according to a letter dated 10/26/48, form FD-128 changing the office of origin will be submitted in the immediate future.

cc: Miami (100-10795 .
100-47819
100-90409

G.I.R.-7

EX-111

12 NOV 22 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-210568-28

50 DEC 8 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut
November 4, 1948

135

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Director,
F. B. I.

Personal and Confidential

Re: COMSAB
Internal Security - C and R
Bufile 98-6187

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to New Haven dated 11-2-48.

In consonance with Bureau request, there is being set forth below in accordance with SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated 3-30-48, identities of persons listed in the Security Index who it is believed may be potential saboteurs:

NH [redacted]
Bu. [redacted]
NHFile [redacted]
NH [redacted]
Bu. [redacted]
NH [redacted]
Bu. [redacted]

NH [redacted]
Bu. [redacted]
NH [redacted]
Bu. [redacted]
NH [redacted]
Bu. [redacted]

DEFERRED RECORDING

*It will be noted that these names were furnished to the Bureau in connection with SAC Letter #57, Series 1948, dated 4-10-48, for tabbing in connection with "DETCON". However, these names are presently being tabbed in the New Haven Office in connection with "COMSAB", and the Bureau is requested to take corresponding action in connection with tabs.

COPIES DESTROYED
R5 97 JAN 10 1961

RECORDED - 28

1978-6187-13
EX-27



Director, FBI

-2-

11-4-48

In connection with "COMSAB", and the Communist program, this office presently has pending cases on the following individuals who were reported members of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Investigations are presently being conducted looking towards the present whereabouts, employment and activity of these individuals, and upon receipt of this information reports will be submitted, and Security Index cards recommended. When the Security Index cards are recommended the Bureau will be advised so that their names can likewise be tabbed in connection with "COMSAB".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

J. J. Gleason
J. J. Gleason
SAC

JFS:NK
100-11963
cc: 100-11773

135

98-6187
SAC, New Haven

November 17, 1948

Director, FBI

167

RECORDED - 28

98-6187-155

CONFIDENTIAL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
Your File [redacted]
cc - [redacted]

Reference is made to your letter dated November 4, 1948.

EX-27

A review of the Bureau's files has reflected that the Security Index Card for [redacted], your file [redacted], was cancelled as requested in your letter of March 15, 1947, as you were advised by Bureau letter dated May 5, 1947.

In addition, reports reflect that although the subject remained a Party member after moving to Hartford, Connecticut, he was not active.

If he again has become active, a report should be submitted together with form FD-122. A separate communication captioned as above then should be submitted in order to have his Security Index Card tabbed.

OEL:FMJ

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
NOV 17 1948 P.M.
★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 DEC 9 1948

Dea
NEB
93
DE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Egan

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Haven

Personal and Confidential

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
Bufile 98-6187

Re New Haven letter to Bureau dated 11-5-48 advising that the name [redacted] was being tabbed in this Office in connection with COMSAB.

Rebulet to New Haven dated 11-22-48 entitled, [redacted], wa, Security Matter- C", Bureau file [redacted], advising that recommendation of Security Index card on subject not being approved and, therefore, subject not being tabbed in connection with COMSAB. In line with Bureau instructions, [redacted] name is being removed from COMSAB tabbing.

JFS:NK
100-11963
cc: 100-2555

INDEXED-137

RECORDED - 137 74-1127-136
6 NOV 29 1948

J. Edgar Hoover

57 DEC 1 1948

137

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11-26-48

FROM : SAC, New Haven

Personal and Confidential

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R.
Bufile 98-6187

Re New Haven letter to Bureau dated 11-4-48 entitled as above, advising that the name of [REDACTED] was being tabbed in this Office in connection with COMSAB.

Rebulet to New Haven dated 11-22-48 entitled, [REDACTED], re, Security Matter - C, advising that recommendation of Security Index card on the subject not being approved, and, therefore, subject not being tabbed in connection with COMSAB. In line with Bureau instructions, [REDACTED] name is being removed from COMSAB tabbing.

JFS:NM
100-11963
cc: 100-11889

INDEXED - 137

RECORDED - 137

178-1187-137
6 NOV 29 1948

DEC 1 1948

138

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

500 Widener Building
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

CONFIDENTIAL

November 29, 1948

Director, FBI

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY -- C and R
Bureau file 98-6167

Dear Sir:

Rebulet 10-14-48.

The individuals listed below are considered potential saboteurs.
The Security Index Cards relating to these individuals have been marked with
a tab, in accordance with SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated 3-30-48.

138

December 30, 1948

SAC, Newark

Director, FBI

CCUSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Philadelphia letter of November 29, 1948, to the Bureau.

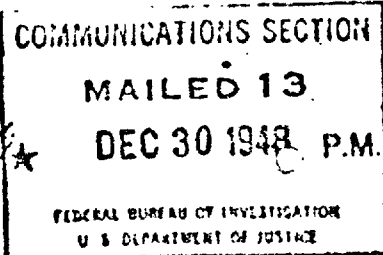
Inasmuch as Philadelphia has tabbed its security index card on ~~XXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXX~~ in connection with the captioned program, it is requested that
you do the same.

cc - Philadelphia (100-34024)

RECORDED - 108

98-6187 - 135

EX-59



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

209
JAN 6 1949

17612

DE

139

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bufile 98-6187)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau dated October 20, 1948.

Upon a review of Charlotte file entitled "██████████"
██████████, Bureau file ██████████, it does not
appear that his activities continue to warrant carrying him in the
classification of a person who is a potential Communist saboteur.

Accordingly, it is suggested that his name be deleted
from the list submitted to the Bureau in reference letter.

CJS:JH
100-6228

RECORDED - 107

EX-98

198-6187-127
13 NOV 30 1948

53 DEC 14 1948

140
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 29, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
SECURITY MATTER - C

For the information of the Bureau, the following concerning [redacted] Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., in relation to the above entitled matter is being set out.

[redacted] was born October 8, 1881 at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of the Spanish Loyalist Army during the civil war in Spain and returned to the United States at New York City aboard the S. S. Ansonia December 30, 1938. In an application for Federal employment filed January 11, 1945 with the Department of Agriculture, he states as follows in regard to his employment:

"Spanish Loyalist Government March, 1937 to December, 1938, headquarters work, ambulance driving, guerilla tactics, explosives, as a member of the International Brigade."

In an application for Federal employment dated July 2, 1942 filed with the War Production Board, [redacted] stated that during World War I he served in the Canadian Army in France; that he was wounded and returned to England where he became an instructor in hand grenades and received considerable training in the theories and practice of explosives. In his job description for employment at War Production Board, he was listed as an expert in explosives.

Confidential informant [redacted] advised in 1944 that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Investigation has disclosed his connection with numerous front groups over a long period of time beginning with the John Reed Club in Boston, Massachusetts about 1930.

100-19311
JJW:JIF

cc: 100-2999

RECORDED 80

198-4132-1
11 DEC 1 1948

INDEXED

E 137

51 DEC 15 1948

RECEIVED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New Haven

DATE: 11-4-48

Personal and Confidential

SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY C and R
 Bufile 98-6187

Re New Haven letter to Bureau dated 11-4-48 entitled as above; report of SA [redacted] dated 11-5-48 at New Haven, entitled, [redacted], was [redacted], Security Matter - C, and New Haven letter to the Bureau (Form FD-122), recommending subject for Security Index.

This name is presently being tabbed in the New Haven Office in connection with "COMSAB", and the Bureau is requested to take corresponding action.

JFS:NK
 100-11963
 cc: [redacted]

RECORDED - 135

1 99-6177-14

DEC 2 1948

6th

Handwritten: [Signature]
 FD 27E

DEC 10 1948

142

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

DATE: November 29, 1948

In accordance with SAC Letter 52, dated March 30, 1948, the San Francisco Office has tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who might be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of a sudden outbreak of war. An asterisk (*) has been placed after the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as persons who should be afforded priority consideration when the time comes for the detention of Communists, as directed in SAC Letter No. 57, dated April 10, 1948:

Pg 1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

143

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : SAC, Louisville

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bufile 98-6187)

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30,
1948.

Considered as a potential saboteur among the Security Index subjects in this office is [redacted]. Was, subject of an Internal Security - C case in this office and recently made the subject of a Security Index card. [redacted] is the international representative of Local [redacted] Union, and was the organizer of that Local. As a result of gains in wages and working conditions by employees of the [redacted] for which this Local is bargaining agent, [redacted] apparently emphasizes a considerable influence in this Local, and is believed to be in a position to disrupt the public transportation facilities in Louisville, Kentucky, if an occasion arises.

The report of SA [redacted], Louisville, dated September 13, 1948, concerning this subject (Bufile 100-[redacted]) contains information regarding this Communist Party affiliation.

The Security Index card on [redacted] is being tabbed for priority consideration in connection with possible detention, and the Bureau is being advised of this by separate communication in the appropriate file.

GWH/ec
LS 100-218

cc - 100-3280

EX-47
RECORDED - 113

198-6187-143
F B I
11 DEC 8 1948

DEC 17 5 02 PM '48
RECEIVED

266
51 DEC 15 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-357483-3

144

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: CCMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R
(Bureau File 98-6187)

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Re SAC letter #52, Series 48, dated March 30, 1948 requesting identities of persons listed in Baltimore security index who are considered potential saboteurs and our letter November 4, 1948 which set forth the Baltimore security index card subjects considered potential saboteurs.

There is listed below additional Baltimore security index card subjects, who are presently considered potential saboteurs:

Maryland - Cumberland Area

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

It will be noted that all of the above listed subjects have been tabbed for priority arrest purposes and the Bureau notified of all identities in connection with the case captioned "DETCOM, INTERNAL SECURITY - C," (Bureau File 100-356062).

SB:hrh
100-12657

*Added
12-10-48
WDB*

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

198-6187-144

11 DEC 10 1948

53 DEC 14 1948

145

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 8, 1943

FROM : SAC, DETROIT

82565

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

The Bureau's attention is being called to the fact that Flint, Michigan is a highly industrialized area and looked upon by the Communist Party, U.S.A. as a very important field for infiltration. Accordingly, the following information is being forwarded:

December 30, 1948

RECORDED - 127
INDEXED - 127

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
SLANDERS IN INDUSTRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau file #100-3-39

8255

It is believed that you would be interested in the following information which reflects that the Communist Party, USA, looks upon the city of Flint, Michigan, as a highly industrialized area and a very important field for infiltration.

As additional pertinent information is received concerning the Communist Party's endeavor to infiltrate heavy industry, it will be brought to your attention promptly.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 13

★ DEC 31 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 19 1942

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

146

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
(Bureau file: 98-6187)

Re SAC letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

This will advise that [redacted], Bureau file [redacted], is being considered by this office as a potential Communist saboteur in view of information set out in the report of Special Agent [redacted] at New Orleans, Louisiana, dated May 22, 1941. It is pointed out in this report that [redacted] allegedly attended a sabotage school at New Orleans in 1935.

100-6228
CC - 61-47
JMC:hmk

RECORDED - 59

INDEXED - 60

128-6187-14
11 DEC 13 1948

53 DEC 17 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

147

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

REGISTERED

SUBJECT: COMSAB

Re SAC letter No. 52, series 1948.

The individuals listed in this letter are individuals whom this office regards as potential saboteurs. Their Security Index Cards have previously been tabbed for prior arrest purposes as directed in SAC letter No. 57, series 1948 (DETCON). Their Security Index Cards are now being tabbed in a different color to indicate that they are regarded as potential saboteurs.

NameBufile

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HMA:dmm
100-7999

cc: 100-8219-DETCON

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 59

INDEXED - 59

52 JAN 12 1949

Thompson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

148

DATE: December 8, 1948

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: CONSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED], aka [REDACTED]

(Bufile [REDACTED])

The report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 8, 1948 reflects that [REDACTED] served in the United States Army from August 5, 1942 through February 11, 1946.

[REDACTED] is therefore being tabbed in this office as a potential sabotage agent.

TCR:LTT

cc - [REDACTED]

G. I. R. -8

RECORDED 132

EX-116

98-6187-148
DEC 15 1948

63 DEC 22 1948

J.
F/lye1-35558-1
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 148-35558-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

14.9-
DATE: December 8, 1948

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~REDACTED~~ was.
(Bufile 100-7219)

Investigation has disclosed that HALL was inducted into the United States Army February 25, 1944 and was discharged December 15, 1945.

In view of this, a Security Index Card maintained on HALL in this office is being tabbed to indicate ~~REDACTED~~ to be a potential sabotage agent.

TCR:LTT

cc - ~~REDACTED~~

RECORDED

RECORDED - 57

197-6187-147
6 DEC 15 194861 DEC 27 1948. EX-116
140100-7219-116-101
RECORDED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

15.0

DATE: December 21, 1948

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: CCMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

2-1

In accordance with SAC letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and with further reference to Chicago letter to the Bureau dated June 30, 1948, captioned "Detention of Communists in the Event of Sudden Difficulty with the Soviet Union", this is to advise the Bureau that the security index cards maintained by the Chicago Office on the following listed individuals have been tabbed as ccmsab subjects:

CCMSAB SUBJECTSCHICAGO FILE NUMBER

--	--

Sub H
1-11-49
WJG

RECORDED

2
1-1-49

RECORDED & FILED IN

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

5 DEC 27 1948

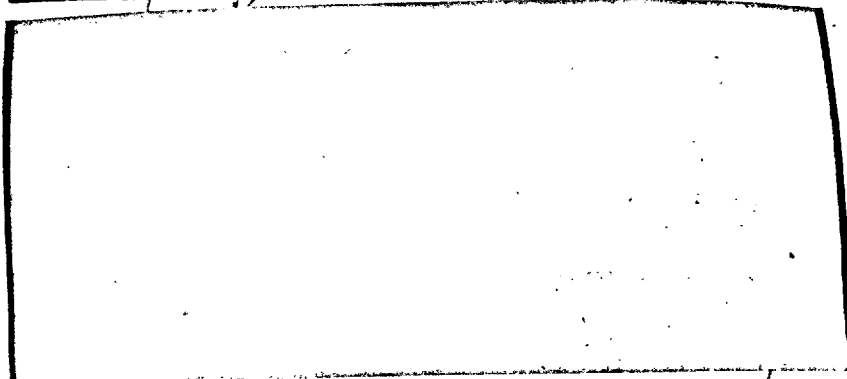
52-1012-100

Pg 1

100-356062-145

Director, FBI

12/21/48

RE: CCISAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - CCCISAB SUBJECTSCHICAGO FILE NUMBER

With further regard to reference Chicago letter to the Bureau dated June 30, 1948, describing the system of tabbing of security index cards in this office, it was indicated that this office was maintaining tabs on the following categories:

1. Functionaries
2. Key figures
3. Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
4. Communist Party members having military training
5. Miscellaneous

The Chicago Office is now discontinuing the classification, Miscellaneous, and accordingly, subjects [redacted], Chicago File 100-[redacted], [redacted], 100-[redacted], [redacted], 100-[redacted], and [redacted], 100-[redacted], are no longer being tabbed. It is noted further that [redacted], Chicago File 100-[redacted], is being tabbed in the comsab classification as indicated above.

It was pointed out in reference Chicago letter of June 30, 1948, that where a subject was tabbed in a prior classification, such as top functionary, no duplicate tab was being placed on his card, even though he might also fit in the key figure classification, veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and so forth. Therefore, each subject was being maintained only in that group which was considered most dangerous from the

Director, FBI

12/21/48

RE: CCI/SAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

priority standpoint. However, in order to maintain the comsab classification as a distinct and definite grouping in accordance with SAC letter #52, insofar as this classification is concerned, a duplicate tabbing will be done, and it is possible that an individual will be tabbed therefore both as a top functionary and comsab, a key figure and comsab, etcetera. Otherwise, the system of tabbing described in our letter of June 30, 1948, is being continued. It is suggested that the Bureau give consideration to filing a copy of this letter in its file on "Detcom", and accordingly, an extra copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Bureau.

SFT:EMN

100-~~REDACTED~~cc: ~~REDACTED~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: December 23, 1948

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
(Bufile 98-6187)

Remylet dated October 20, 1948.

This is to advise that the name of [REDACTED] should be deleted from the list submitted in that letter because his death has been verified.

CJS:ner
100-6228

RECORDED - 114

INDEXED - 114

EX-117

63 JAN 3 1949

125-6152-151
6 DEC 28 1948*[Handwritten signature]**[Handwritten signature]*

152

gm Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New Haven

DATE: 1-4-49

Personal and Confidential

SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY C & R
 Bufile 98-6187

Reference is made to the report of S. A. [redacted] dated 1-3-49 at New Haven, Connecticut, entitled, [redacted], SECURITY MATTER (C)".

This name is presently being tabbed in the New Haven Office in connection with "COMSAB", and the Bureau is requested to take corresponding action.

JFS:NK
 100-11963
 cc: 100-1510

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. [redacted]	dated

INDEXED - 137
 9-137

198-6187-155
 11 JAN 5 1949

File [signature]

50 JAN 12 1949

153

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In accordance with SAC Letter 52, dated March 30, 1948, the San Francisco Office has tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as possible saboteurs since November 29, 1948, in addition to those persons listed in the letter of that date. An asterisk has been placed after the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

G. I. K. -8

WHK:MR
100-28882

3-11-49
1-25-48

RECORDED - 137

178-6187-152
11 JAN 4 1949

62 JAN 21 1949

FILE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 12-28-48

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: COMSAB
Internal Security - C and R
(Bureau File 98-6187)

Remylet dated October 22, 1948 in captioned matter. This letter furnished a list of names taken from Security Index Cards maintained in the Newark Office upon which had been placed a blue tab to indicate the Security Index Card subjects who have been considered as possible saboteurs.

The following two names should be removed from this list inasmuch as recent re-evaluation has prompted the removal of the blue tab signal maintained on Security Index Cards:

East Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

Robbinsville, N. J.

WGB:AM

100-32214

RECORDED 62

INDEXED 62

31 JAN 12 1949

228
63 JAN 18 1949

EX-37

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Com
TELETYPE

155

NP
Q/N

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	

FBI CLEVELAND

1-5-49

5-35 PM EST

DC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, CINCINNATI

J. I. R. - 8

CCMSAB, ISC. RECINNTTEL TODAY. [REDACTED] TWO REPORTED THAT

INDIVIDUALS OF NNSWA MADE APPOINTMENT TO SEE [REDACTED] ABOUT
FOUR THIRTY PM JANUARY THIRD. IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUALS OR PURPOSE
OF APPOINTMENT UNKNOWN TO EITHER [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. NO ADDITIONAL INFO AVAILABLE EXCEPT THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] REPORTED [REDACTED] WAS IN COLUMBUS ON DECEMBER THIRD
IN CONNECTION WITH THIS STRIKE

ABBATICCHIO

END

WA OK FBI CI JCL

50 JAN 24 1949 WASH DC JIM

DISM

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

98-6187-155
5 JAN 17 1949

EX-49

DELETED

SAC, San Francisco

156
January 19, 1949

Director, FBI

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(SF 100-28882)

Reurlet dated November 29, 1948, at which time you furnished a list of persons whose Security Index Cards have been tabbed as Comsab subjects.

It has been observed from a perusal of this list that the names of some of the individuals listed thereon were previously furnished to the Bureau by your office to be tabbed as Comsab subjects. The remaining names, of course, are on individuals who have not previously been tabbed as Comsab subjects.

Your attention is directed to my letter of October 25, 1948, at which time you were instructed to only list those subjects on whom tabs have been changed or on whom you desire to designate as Comsab subjects. As a result of your letter of November 29, 1948, it has been necessary to check the names of all individuals listed therein to determine what new subjects are being placed by you within the Comsab category.

98-6187

LEB:wma,mhc
mhc

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-NYIT ROOM

RECORDED - 105

JAN 12 2 02 PM '49

98-6187-156
F B I
JAN 27 1949

EX-116

EX-31

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
★ JAN 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

58 FEB 4 1949

Director, FBI

February 2, 1949

SAC, Chicago

BUREAU

COMSAB

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated June 30, 1948, captioned as above, and Chicago letter dated December 21, 1948 captioned "A-100". In these communications the Bureau was informed of the system of tabbing being followed in the Chicago Office with reference to Security Index cards.

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, the Comsab subjects are specially tabbed in the Security Index. Pursuant to SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, Paragraph 7, under the section entitled "New procedure", top functionaries and key figures have been specially tabbed as directed by the Bureau. With further reference to Paragraph 7 and in the exercising of discretion, it was deemed advisable to specially tab Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Communist Party members having military training.

A reconsideration of the advisability of maintaining tabs on these latter two categories, namely Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Communist Party members having military training, has led to the conclusion that the benefits of such tabbing do not justify the administrative time involved in maintaining it.

Accordingly the tabs on the subjects in these two categories are being eliminated. Therefore, the only Security Index subjects being specially tabbed in the Chicago Office will be those falling within the top functionary, key figure or Comsab categories, and the Bureau has been previously advised of the identity of the subjects in these categories.

In accordance with the existing instructions, the Bureau will be kept currently informed of the additions and deletions in these categories. In view of the above, it is suggested that the Bureau remove the tabs that it has maintained on individuals by virtue of the fact that they were Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade or Communist Party members with military training so that the Bureau's tabs will be maintained in conformity with the system followed in the Chicago Office.

An extra copy is being submitted to the Bureau for inclusion in their Comsab file.

SP1:17
1-19702

cc: Bureau
Chicago File 100-19554

RECORDED - 130

EX-1

118-617-157
F B I
80 FEB 7 1949

INITIALS OR ORIGIN

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-19554-157

copy ab

157

98-6187-157

SAC, Chicago

2-25-49

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 151

DETOM

Burlot Dated February 2, 1949.

Under existing Bureau instructions only two systems of tabbing are required in connection with Security Index Cards. One system of tabbing is COMSAB which is described in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and the other system is DETOM which is described in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, page 5, paragraph 7. It is unnecessary to maintain tabbing under any other headings or classifications.

Top functionaries and key figures have to be tabbed only as DETOM subjects unless some of them are considered potential saboteurs in which event they should also be tabbed under COMSAB.

You should, therefore, submit to the Bureau immediately a current list of the individuals who are being tabbed under the DETOM program.

100-356062

WEL:wma

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
2/25/49

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

67 MAR 31 1949

100-356062-157

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

DATE: February 1, 1949

SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bureau File 98-6187)

In accordance with SAC Letter 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of January, 1949, the San Francisco office has tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as possible saboteurs. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as DETCON subjects.

[REDACTED]

The tab of [REDACTED] has been removed inasmuch as he no longer resides within this area.

100-28862
 WHK:vw

RECORDED - 142

77-6177
 3 FEB 7 1949

INDEXED - 142

EX-59

EX-31

Subbed
 2-10-49
 rs

62 FEB 11 1949

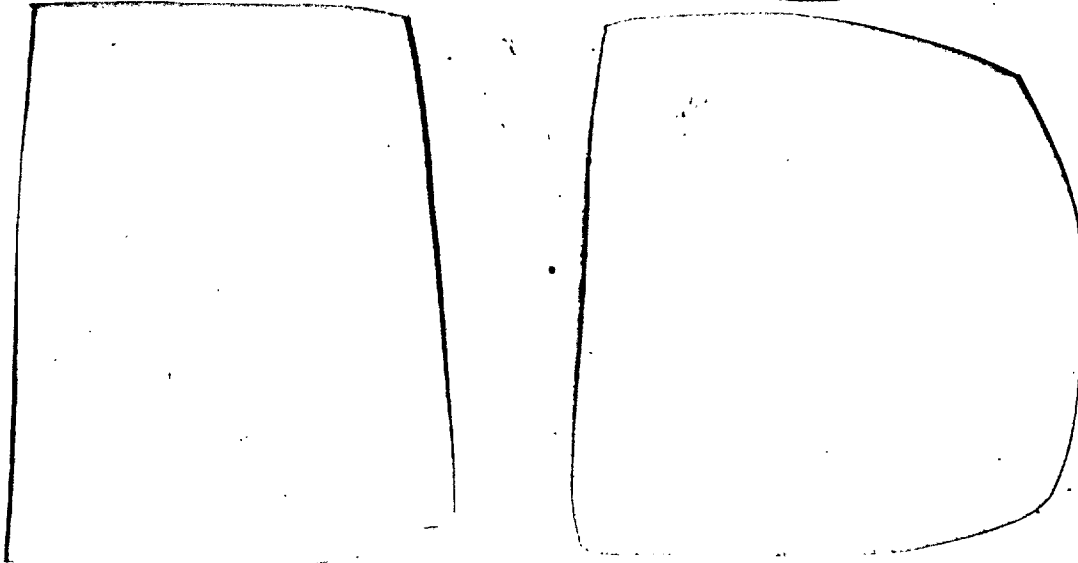
159

114
DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

March 2, 1949

DETCOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.
(Bufile 100-356062)

In accordance with SAC Letter 57, dated April 10, 1948, during the month of February, 1949, the San Francisco Office has tabbed the Security Index Cards of the following persons as individuals who should be considered for priority of arrest. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as COMSAB subjects:



The COMSAB and DETCOM tabs have been removed from the Security Index Card of HYMAN ELLIOT MAX.

100-22810
THK/jo

RECORDED

97-6187-1
F B I
MAR 8 1949

193
62 MAR 15 1949

EX-152

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-22810-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

160

DIRECTOR, FBI

March 3, 1949

SAC BALTIMORE

DETCOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File #100-356062)
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File #98-6187)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File #100-120721)

As the Bureau has been advised by Baltimore teletype dated February 16, 1949, [redacted] died of pneumonia with possible complications at 3:40 A.M., February 13, 1949 at George Washington Hospital, Washington, D. C. Upon request in reference teletype, Subject's death was confirmed by WFO as reflected in their letter of February 17, 1949.

Since no action is apparently being taken on Baltimore's suggestion, contained in reference teletypes dated February 16, 1949, that Subject's relatives, all at first believed to be anti-Communist, be interviewed in an effort to obtain any CP records found among her personal belongings, this case is being closed in the Baltimore office. In view of the fact that all investigative and informant information involving [redacted] jointly with other individuals and Party members has been furnished to the individual Baltimore case files on such persons, no worthwhile purpose would appear to be served in preparing an investigative report on this deceased Subject.

Subject's name has been removed from the Key Figure list, the Security Index Box, as well as the Detcom and Comsab Files in the Baltimore office. It is suggested that the Bureau take similar action.

FGJ:mlf

(2 - Bu file 100-120721
Bureau - 5 copies (1 - Key Figure File, Bu file 100-3-59
(1 - Detcom, Bu file 100-356062
(1 - Comsab, Bu file 98-6187

WFO - 3 copies

Baltimore - 4 copies (1 - 100-10913
(1 - Key Figure File 100-11006
(1 - Detcom, 100-12701
(1 - Comsab, 100-12657

RECORDED - 77, 98-6187-
F B I

80 MAR 9 1949



INITIALS ON COVER...

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-120721-

161

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/7/49

SAC, BALTIMORE

LETCON, INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Bufile 100-356062)
OCCASAB, INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R (Bufile 98-6137)

Re: Balto. form letter FD-123 dated February 16, 1949, captioned
[REDACTED], was., Security Matter - C (Bufile 100- [REDACTED]) and Balto.
let. to Bureau dated December 9, 1948, captioned LETCON, Internal Security - C.

The above-referenced subject has been listed as a potential saboteur
and tabbed for priority arrest purposes by the Baltimore Office.

Inasmuch as Portland is the new office of origin, the Bureau is advised
that Baltimore has removed the subject from its list of potential saboteurs
and for priority arrest purposes. This is also furnished for the information
of the Portland office.

JHM:df1
100-3452
100-12701
100-12657

c.c. Portland, Oregon (100-6971)

RECORDED - 60

FIVE

98-6137
F B

49 MAR 9 1949

EX-20

Mar 23 1949

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-356062

162

DIRECTOR FBI

3/10/49

SAC BALTIMORE

DETCON, INTERNAL SECURITY-C

(Bu file 100-356062)

COMSAB, INTERNAL SECURITY-C and R

(Bu file 98-6187)

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, INTERNAL SECURITY-C

(Bu file 100-335701)

Please be advised that the Security Index Card maintained on the subject, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, in this office has been tabbed for priority arrest under the DETCON and COMSAB classifications.

This is to further advise that the subject is now designated as a Key Figure by this office.

A report on the subject's activities is under preparation at the present time.

WGO:rlf

cc 100-12173
100-12701
100-12657
100-11006

RECORDED - 60

EX-98

98-6187-11

F B I

MAR 1 1949

198
MAR 23 1949

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-335701-11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

 HMK
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

In accordance with SAC letter 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of February, 1949, the San Francisco Office has tabbed the Security Index Cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects:

[REDACTED LIST OF NAMES] *

The COMSAB and DETCOM tabs have been removed from the Security Index Cards of [REDACTED].

100-28882
 VHK/Jo

53 APR 1 1949

RECORDED - 27

INDEXED - 27

19 MAR 11 1949

EX-31

5883

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-326062

March 11, 1949

SAC, Springfield
Director, FBI
COMSAB
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to the inspection report of the Springfield Office of Inspector Naughten dated February 24, 1949, which indicates that you have not complied with SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948, which instituted the Comsab program.

You should immediately comply with instructions in SAC Letter No. 52 and notify the Bureau of your compliance with such instructions, at which time you should also furnish the Bureau with the identities of individuals who have been tabbed in connection with this program so that they may be appropriately tabbed at the Bureau.

WEL:rb

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
★ MAR 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED - 103

EX-95

2311 3 31 611.40

192-6127-164
F B I
MAR 18 1949
Jed
KBT

62 MAR 21 1940

165

DIRECTOR, FBI

February 24, 1949

SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

DETCOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File #100-3560-62

Reference is made to Bulets of February 3, 1949, October 14, 1948, and SAC letter No. 57, Series 1948 with particular reference to page 5, paragraph 7 thereof. In compliance with instructions therein there is set out hereinafter a list of: Key Figures in the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, Top Functionaries of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, and Potential Communist Saboteurs in the District of Columbia. These subjects' cards in the Security Index of this Office have been appropriately tabed in the color tab indicated at the beginning of each list.

JEH:dh
100-19931

Enc
EX-126
"ENCL"
2/28

RECORDED - 121

EX-126

171-16
FBI
71 MAR 24 1949

MAR 5 10 00 AM '49

RECEIVED

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-356062-100

165

SAC, Washington Field

March 21, 1949

Director, FBI

REASON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED - 121

EX-126

78-6189-163

Reference is made to your communication dated February 24, 1949, setting forth the list of individuals tabbed in the Washington Field Office under the above two programs. A check against the Bureau records reflects the following discrepancies:

REASON:

Under this program all top functionaries and key figures must automatically be tabbed. It is noted, however, that your list has not set forth the names of the following three key figures:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

These three individuals as key figures should be tabbed. Your advice in this matter is requested.

COMSAB:

A review of the Bureau records reflects that five individuals have previously been tabbed under the COMSAB program, which individuals do not appear on your list of February 24, 1949:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Your advice as to these latter five items is also requested.

HT:jmf

52 APR 6 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

166

March 25, 1949

107

Director, FBI
GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
DETCON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet dated March 21, 1949, calling attention to certain discrepancies between the Bureau records and the lists submitted by this office setting forth individuals tabbed in the Washington Field Office under the above captioned programs. These records have been corrected as follows:

DETCON

Under this program, the following who were not listed as Key Figures, have been tabbed as such:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

COMSAB

Under this program, the following who were not listed as Consab subjects, have been properly tabbed:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 17
EX-118 80 MAR 30 1949
FBI
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-19931-107

JEH:cl
100-19931
cc - WFO File 100-19311

57 APR 7 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 23, 1949

Reference is made to Chicago letter to the Bureau dated December 21, 1948, in captioned matter.

In order that the Bureau may be currently informed as to the identity of the Comsab subjects which have been tabbed as such in the security index of this office, there is being forwarded herewith a list of the names of these Comsab subjects.

SFT:lab
100-19554

RECORDED - 57

INDEXED - 57

EX-118

98-6187-117

MAR 28 1949

EX-118

52 MAY 2 1949

Leisner

168

March 25, 1949

SAC, Omaha

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File 98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948 dated 3-30-48 requesting you to advise the Bureau of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index who you feel may be potential saboteurs.

You are instructed to give this matter your prompt attention.

RECORDED - 119

EX-118

71 MAR 30 1949

WEL:mhc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
★ MAR 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

63 APR 5 1949

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

407 U. S. Court House
Seattle 4, Washington

March 21, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: COMSAB
(Bureau file 98-6187)

169

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Sir:

Rebulet dated February 9, 1949 entitled "DETCOM" requesting that the Bureau be advised concerning the individuals in this office tabbed "COMSAB".

This office has completed a file review of all Security Index subjects. The following subjects have been tabbed "COMSAB".

*Tabbed
3-31-49
ml*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

170

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New Haven

DATE: 3-29-49

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY C & R
Bufile 98-6187

*Delivered
Comsab
4-5-49*

82-553

SECURITY MATTER (C)
Bufile 100-353262

Re New Haven letter to Bureau (Form FD-128), cc: New York dated 3-29-49, entitled, [REDACTED], Security Matter - C.

Inasmuch as [REDACTED] no longer resides or is employed in the New Haven Office territory he is no longer tabbed according to COMSAB and the Bureau is respectfully requested to take similar action.

JFS:NK
100-11963
cc: 100-11178

cc: New York

RECORDED 130

98-6187-170

63 APR 15 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, ST. PAUL
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 29, 1949

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948. 82582

The name of EMANUEL GYLER, with alias MANNY GYLER, has been added to the names previously furnished the Bureau in our COMSAB file. GYLER is a veteran of the U. S. Army and has exhibited dangerous tendencies. He is a capable "mob leader" as evidenced by his leadership of a Veterans Rally at the Minnesota State Capitol which has previously been reported in his case file.

The Security Index cards maintained in this office have been tabbed, both in the geographical and control index, to reflect his classification as a COMSAB.

ROL:PMoG
 100-6815
 cc: 100-6442

RECORDED - 130

98-6187-171
 F B I
 3 MAR 31 1949

FIVE

7 30
 52 MAY 2 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI - CONFIDENTIAL DATE: April 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis

SUBJECT: CCMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R.
Bureau File 98-6187

172

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Reference is made to SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, 3-30-48 pertaining to the subject matter.

The following individuals in this district are in a position to effectively commit sabotage and have been tabbed by this office.

Indianapolis File 100-~~_____~~

Security Index
Bureau File ~~_____~~

Indianapolis File 100-~~_____~~

Security Index
Bureau File 100-~~_____~~

Indianapolis File 100-~~_____~~

Key Figure
Bureau File 100-~~_____~~

Indianapolis File 65-~~_____~~

Key Figure -- Veteran WW #2
Bureau File ~~_____~~

Indianapolis File 61-~~_____~~

Security Index
Bureau File 100-~~_____~~

wlc
66-1267

Tabbed
4-13-49
lml

INDEXED - 76

RECORDED - 76

100-4117-172

APR 7 1949

53 APR 13 1949

173

March 31, 1949

SAC, Cincinnati

Director, FBI

CONSAB; DETCOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

82510

It is noted that you have failed to submit your Consab list in accordance with the instructions set forth in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948. It is directed that this be done immediately.

In addition, it is noted that in connection with the Detcom program you have four more key figures than you have Detcom subjects. It is pointed out that all key figures should be tabbed as Detcom subjects.

It is requested that you comply with the instructions set forth in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948 dated April 10, 1948, page 5, No. 7.

GEI:mac

RECORDED - 25

9-11-49
F B I
51 APR 5 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ MAR 31 1949 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

30 APR 12 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-11-49

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-17279

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 2118
Detroit 31, Michigan
April 4, 1949

175



8257

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(98-6187)

Tabbed
4-13-49
JAL

Dear Sir:

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

In compliance with Item 2 on Page 2 of referenced SAC Letter, set out below are the identities of individuals on Security Index in this office who this office feels are trained or potential saboteurs. The Security Index Cards pertaining to these individuals have been appropriately tabbed in this office, and the Bureau is requested to appropriately tab the cards maintained at the Seat of Government.

SUBJECT

DETROIT FILE

BUREAU FILE

176

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

April 7, 1949

PERSONAL ATTENTION, CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 31, 1949 advising that the COMSAB list from this office had not been submitted.

By letter dated March 2, 1949, captioned "Retention of Communists in the event of sudden difficulty with the Soviet Union," this office submitted a list of individuals as set forth in the instructions in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948.

Please be advised that the Security Index Cards on the following individuals in addition to those previously submitted to the Bureau have now been tabbed for priority arrest:

NAME	CLEVELAND FILE NUMBER
[REDACTED], wa	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
(Subject formerly known as [REDACTED] but is now using the name of [REDACTED])	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

JFK: 85 97 38-16
100-160138

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

23 APR 8 1949

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Cleveland
4-20-49
2 to 6/11/49
RECEIVED

CV 130

176

DIRECTOR, FBI

April 7, 1949

NAME
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

CLEVELAND FILE NUMBER
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

In the future letters in this matter will bear the same caption as this letter.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.
R. J. ABBATICCHIO JR.
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE *pk.*

176

SAC, Cleveland

April 29, 1949

Director, FBI

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Your file ~~98-6187~~

Bureau file 98-6187 - 176

RECORDED - 80

EX-138 Reurlet of 4-7-49.

It is evident that your office has confused the COMSAB and DETCOM programs. The two are entirely separate and distinct and different colored tabs should be used to differentiate the cards tabbed under the two programs. It is believed, however, that all COMSAB subjects also should be tabbed under the DETCOM program.

It is requested that you submit a COMSAB list in accordance with the instructions set forth in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated 3-30-48.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
☆ APR 29 1949 P.M.
GEI:esb
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

53 MAY 5 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

April 12, 1949

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile No. 98-6187)

Dear Sir:

Remylet dated April 8, 1949.

On April 8, 1949 the Fawick-Airflex Company filed additional contempt proceedings against MARIE REED, PAUL SHEPARD, JOSEPH KRES, FRED KELLER, WALTER BALLASZ, and FRED HAUG, all CP members and UE-CIO representatives, and MORRIS STAMM, Fawick employee.

Common Pleas Judge JAMES C. CONNELL found these individuals, with the exception of FRED KELLER and WALTER BALLASZ, who did not appear, guilty of violating the court order limiting picketing at the strike-bound plant. In addition to these UE representatives, there were seven employees of the plant also found guilty.

The following sentences were handed down:

MARIE REED - 50 days in jail; \$2500.00 Fine.
JOSEPH KRES - 40 days in jail; \$2,000.00 Fine.
PAUL SHEPARD - 80 days in jail; \$4,000.00 Fine.
MORRIS STAMM - 70 days in jail; \$3,500.00 Fine.
FRED HAUG - 30 days in jail; \$1,500.00 Fine.

The other employees were also given jail sentences and fines, bringing the total fine to \$22,500.00. In addition, the Judge

COPIES DESTROYED

JFK:bjr
100-18043

RECEIVED
R 5 97 JAN 10 1961

RECEIVED

MAY 3 1949

INDEXED - 76

RECORDED - 76

37 APR 14 1949

98-6187-177

grip for Lank

DIRECTOR, FBI

April 12, 1949

set the following bonds:

MARIE REED - \$100,000.00
JOSEPH KRES - \$100,000.00
PAUL SHEPARD - \$600,000.00
MORRIS STAMM - \$700,000.00
FRED HAUG - \$100,000.00

The total bond set for all defendants totaled \$2,360,000.00. The fines and bonds were described in the local newspaper as being the largest ever set in a trial arising from a labor dispute.

All defendants were remanded to the Cuyahoga County Jail and are still in custody, being unable to raise the bond. At the present time they are appealing to the Court of Appeals for a stay of execution, claiming that the bonds are unreasonable.

WALTER BALLASZ has indicated that he will appear in Court today. FRED KELLER has as yet not been located by the Sheriff's Office.

On Saturday, April 9, 1949 a picket line appeared at the residence of Judge CONNELL but was disbursed by the local police.

According to [redacted] on April 11, 1949 JOSEPH BRANDT, CP Trade Union Director for Ohio, telephonically contacted SID STEIN at CP Headquarters in New York City. BRANDT in discussing the Fawick strike and decision of the judge, suggested that "big-time operators" should move in "on this situation." BRANDT suggested that "F" (believed referring to ALBERT FITZGERALD, International President of UERWA - CIO) should lead the picket line during the coming week. STEIN then indicated to BRANDT that top leaders of UE would come to Cleveland.

Additional information concerning this situation will be furnished the Bureau as it develops.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.
R. J. ABBATICCHIO JR.
Special Agent in Charge

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 178

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, Omaha

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
Bureau File 98-6187

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and Bureau letter to Omaha dated March 25, 1949.

Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] were contacted in regard to the matter discussed in referenced SAC Letter #52, and they informed that neither has heard of the Communist Party making any arrangements for sabotage nor have they received any information which would indicate that any members are being sent to Iowa or Nebraska for the purpose of taking command in the event of an emergency or for the purpose of sabotage.

In addition to the above, a review of the Security Index Cards maintained on subjects in this office and a review of the files failed to reveal that the Communist Party has selected and trained any of the lesser known Communists to take over such operations in the event an emergency develops. Further, this office has no knowledge that the national office of the Communist Party is sending, or has already sent, special representatives to strategic areas, who are to be placed in industry and housed by the local Communist group.

It is not believed that any subjects or individuals residing within this area would qualify as coming within the meaning of the referenced SAC letter and no recommendation is being made at this time regarding trained or potential Communist saboteurs.

In the event information regarding the above comes to the attention of this office, the Bureau will be immediately notified.

JVB/dob
100-4123

RECORDED - 110

98-6187-

32 APR 18 1949

EX-31

58 APR 18 1949

179

Director, FBI

April 13, 1949

SAC, Cincinnati

COMSAB; DETCOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet 3-31-49.

Please refer to my letter dated October 21, 1948, entitled, "COMSAB - INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R. Bureau File 98-6187," which letter indicated that this office had no known potential saboteurs who might act in behalf of the Communists.

In connection with the DETCOM program, the following is a complete listing of the subjects who are currently carried as Key Figures in this division and whose Security Index Cards have been tabbed for priority consideration in the event of any sudden difficulties:

180

4/11/49

DIRECTOR FBI

SAC BOSTON

DETROIT

IS-C

(Bu file #100-356062)

CONSAB

IS-C

(Bu file #100-6197)

~~REDACTED~~, was

SECURITY MATTER-C

(Bu file 100-132470)

This is to advise that the subject's Security Index Card in the Baltimore Office is being tabbed for priority arrest in both the CONSAB and DETROIT files.

The Bureau is requested to take similar action.

JJ:mlf

100-7108

cc Detcon 100-12701

Consab 100-12657

RECORDED - 66

EX-126

100-6117-1
F B I
70 APR 10 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

58 APR 25 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6187)

In accordance with SAC Letter 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of March, 1949, the San Francisco office has tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *

[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *
[REDACTED] *

WIK:td
100-28882RECORDED - 81
INDEXED - 81

APR 19 1949

EX-125

4/11/49
COPY
detached - FILE
in DETCOM FILE
APR 20 1949

100-256062-1271
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-256062-1271

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 12 1949

TELETYPE

182

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON 5 FROM CHICAGO

12

2-27PM

A

CONF TO DIRECTOR AND SACS CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD

ROUTINE

Baumgardner

COMSAB. RE CINCINNATI ~~TELETYPE~~ TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND ST. LOUIS

APRIL TWO LAST. ~~STEWART DIE CASTING~~, STEWART DIE CASTING

COMPANY, CHICAGO, IDENTITY CONFIDENTIAL, TODAY ADVISED THAT HIS INQUIRY

DISCLOSED THAT ~~IUMMSW~~ IUMMSW INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE,

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, HAD BEEN MOVED FROM THAT CITY ABOUT ONE WEEK

AGO TO COLUMBUS, OHIO WHERE TO ASSIST IN ~~IUMMSW~~ IUMMSW ACTIVITIES AT

AMERICAN ZINC COMPANY PLANT. ~~ALSO REPORTS~~ ALSO REPORTS

EMPLOYED IUMMSW IN CHIAGO AREA.

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

CI AND SI TO BE ADVISED

60 APR 27 1949

RECORDED - 7

INDEXED - 7

23 APR 21 1949

EX-31

198-4187-182

5-178

Jeis

W. J. ...

18.3 .

April 29, 1949
Tab at Commission

INITIAL
Tabbed
5-13-49
[Signature]
C

Dear Sir:

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, March 30, 1948.

An examination and a re-evaluation of information concerning potential sabotage suspects has been made in the light of the present critical situation with the result that the following Communists, who are all subjects of security index cards in this office, are believed to be potential saboteurs. Accordingly, their names are being added to the St. Paul COMSAB roster. Their security index cards, both in the control index and in the geographical index, have been appropriately tabbed in the St. Paul Office. The Bureau is being informed of their identities so that their cards can be tabbed at the Bureau.

Bureau File

[illegible]

Ex. 7-12



RECORDED - 3

RECORDED - 3

198-6187
6 MAY 5 1949

RECORD
COPIES DESTROYED
R597 JAN 10 1961
1949

150 MAY 1 1949

183

Letter to the Director
April 29, 1949

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-
100-
100-
100-

Very truly yours,

M. B. Rhodes
M. B. RHODES, SAC

ROL:LKO
100-6815

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: May 6, 1949

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 11, 1949 in the above-captioned matter.

A careful review of all of the potentially dangerous persons residing within the Springfield Division discloses that two persons have already been tabbed on the Putcom list. They are:

1. [redacted] South [redacted] Street, Peoria, Illinois
(Bufile [redacted], SI file [redacted])
2. [redacted] was
[redacted] North [redacted] Street, Danville, Illinois
(SI file [redacted])

The Springfield Division has recommended that a Security Index card be prepared on [redacted], [redacted] South [redacted] Illinois (SI file [redacted]). Inasmuch as this man is a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the U. S. Army and investigation has disclosed that he publicly admits membership in the Communist Party and generally is regarded as being potentially dangerous it is anticipated that as soon as Bureau approval is received that this man will be added to this list.

The Springfield Division will continue to carefully evaluate potential Communist Saboteurs and will make recommendations for this list from time to time.

WLO:mle
100-7448
cc - 100-6972
100-7355
100-749

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

100-1182-111
13 MAY 9 1949

COPIES DESTROYED
RECEIVED JAN 10 1961

61 MAY 23 1949



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio
May 6, 1949

185

82575

PERSONAL ATTENTION

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: COMSAB; DETCOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Re SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948,
and SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, which instructed
that the Bureau be advised of the identity of the Security Index subjects
which have been designated for priority arrest.

Please be advised that the Security Index cards on the
following individuals, in addition to those previously submitted to the
Bureau, have now been tabbed for priority arrest:

ADDITIONS

CLEVELAND FILE NO.

NAME

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

was:

DELETIONS

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

was:

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

EX-100

98-6187-1

32 MAY 1949

Mrs. _____ was:

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 5-1-49
35 1-11-49
98-6187-278



561001249

Very truly yours

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.
Special Agent in Charge

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

COMSAB

FILE NUMBER: 98-6187

SECTION : 3



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

SUBJECT COMSAP				FILE # 986187	
Serial	DATE XEROX	Act.	Rel.	Exemptions Section 9	
202	5-16-49	2 ENC 2.	0	N.D.	
202	6-8-49	1	0	NP	
UNRECORDED	6-20-49	1	1		
203	6-23-49	1	1		
204	6-23-49	1	1		
205	6-24-49	1	1		
206	6-24-49	1	1		
207	6-27-49	1	1	Excision below para 1 NPL	
UNRECORDED	7-7-49	1	1		
208	7-12-49	1	1		
209	6-22-49	1	1	deletions NPL	
210	5-17-49	2	1	Excision below para 1 on pg 1 plus all pg 2 NPL	
211	7-25-49	1	1		
212	7-6-49	1	1		
213	7-28-49	1	1	Excision below para 1 NPL	
214	8-17-49	1	1		
214	9-22-49	1	1		
215	8-18-49	1 enc 1	1	enc pg NPL	
215	9-23-49	1	1		
			11		

SUBJECT COMSAB				FILE #98-6187
Serial	DATE XEROX	Act.	Rel.	Ex ptions Section 3
216	8-19-49	1	1	
217	8-29-49	1	1	
218	8-29-49	1	1	deletions NPL
219	8-15-49	1	1	
220	8-15-49	1	1	
221	9-2-49	4	1	below para 3 on pg 1 plus Pg 2, 3, 4, NPL
UNRECORDED	7-7-49	1	1	
222	9-29-49	2	1	below para 1 on pg 1 plus Pg 2 NPL
UNRECORDED	9-29-49	1	1	
223	10-6-49	1	1	deletions NPL
224	10-3-49	1	1	deletions NPL
225	10-5-49	1	1	Excisions below para 1 NPL
226	10-17-49	3	1	below para 1 on pg 1 plus pg 2, 3 NPL
227	10-5-49	8 enc 1	1	enc pages NPL
228	10-31-49	1	1	deletions NPL
UNRECORDED	11-9-49	2	1	Excision below para 2 on page one thru all of pg 2 NPL
229	11-18-49	1	1	
230	11-28-49	1	1	deletions NPL
231	1-4-50	1	1	deletions NPL
			19	

SUBJECT COMSAB				FILE # 98-6187
Serial	DATE XEROX	P Act.	Rel.	Exemptions Section 3
232	1-4/50	1	1	deletions NPL
233	1/30/50	1	1	deletions NPL
234	3/1/50	3	1	below para one plus Pg 2, 3 NPL
235	3/1/50	2	1	below para 1 on pg one plus all pg 2 NPL
236	3/24/50	2	1	below para 1 on pg one plus all pg 2 NPL
UNRECORDED	3/29/50	1	1	deletions NPL
237	4-5-50	1	1	deletions NPL
238	3-29-50	1	1	deletions NPL
239	4-24-50	1	1	
240	4-27-50	1	1	deletions NPL
241	5-2-50	1	1	deletions NPL
242	5-23-50	3	3	
243	5-22-50	2	2	
244	5-22-50	2	2	
245	5-22-50	5 ENC 1	6	
246	5-31-50	1	1	
247	6-2-50	1	1	
248	6-1-50	1	1	deletions NPL
249	6-28-50	1	1	deletions NPL
			28	

Serial	DATE XEROX	P Act.	Rel.	Ex. ptions Section 3
UNRECORDED	6/30/50	1	1	deletions NPL
250	7/28/50	1	1	deletions NPL
UNRECORDED	7/28/50	1	1	
251	8/22/50	1	1	
252	9/6/50	1	1	deletions NPL
253	9/22/50	2	1	below para one on pg one plus all of pg two NPL
UNRECORDED	9/29/50	1	1	deletions NPL
254	9/29/50	1	1	deletions NPL
255	10/11/50	1 enc 1	1	enc page released letterhead denied b-1
UNRECORDED	9/6/50	2	2	Excision below para one on pg 1 NPL deletions on pg 2 NPL
256	12/1/50	1	1	deletions NPL
257	10/28/50	1	1	deletions NPL
258	12/18/50	1	1	deletions NPL
259	1/3/51	1	1	Excisions NPL
260	1/27/51	1	1	
261	1/31/51	1	1	deletions NPL
262	3/10/51	1	1	deletions NPL
263	3/17/51	2	1	Excision below para 1 on pg 1 plus all pg 2 NPL
264	3/16/51	1	1	
			20	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, St. Paul

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: May 6, 1949

Re St. Paul letter dated July 15, 1948, advising that [redacted], wa [redacted] was added to the names previously furnished in the COMSAB file of the St. Paul Division.

The Bureau by memorandum dated April 29, 1949, Bureau File #100-14104, advised this office that the security index card on the subject had been canceled at the Bureau. It is therefore requested that the subject's name be deleted from the COMSAB list maintained at the Bureau, as similar action is being taken in this office.

ROL:LKO
100-6815
cc - 100-4.0

ELR-7

RECORDED - 32

INDEXED - 32

100-6187-186

23 MAY 9 1949

51 JUL 21 1949, 37

187

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: COMSAB
IS-C & R
(Bureau File 98-6187)

*delete
comsab*

ReBulet to Newark October 14, 1948 and Nwklet to Bureau October 22, 1948.

The name of [REDACTED] (Bureau File [REDACTED]) has been removed from the list of potential saboteurs and the blue tab on his security index card has been removed.

cc NK 100-18221
NK 98-2154
ECB:DJ

62 MAY 26 1949

RECORDED - 3

194-1127-

EX-133

12 MAY 18 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-261

188

SINCE, P.O.I.

5/17/49

SAC, BALTIMORE

CONFIDENTIAL, U.S.A. — BUREAU
(Bufile: 100-355662)
(Ba. File: 100-12701)
~~CONFIDENTIAL, U.S.A. — BUREAU~~
(Bufile: 95-6117)
(Ba. File: 100-12557)
~~CONFIDENTIAL, U.S.A. — BUREAU~~
SECURITY MATTER — C
(Bufile: ~~100-355662~~)
(Ba. File: ~~100-12701~~)

Subscribed
KOL

The Security Index Card of Subject, ~~CONFIDENTIAL, U.S.A. — BUREAU~~, has been tabbed in the Baltimore Division for priority arrest in both the Felony and Misdemeanor files.

RE: aka
100-11285

cc: 3 — Pittsburgh

cc: Ba. 100-127 1
100-12557

187 SNIF
1/10/61 R S A T

5 MAY 2 1949

RECORDED - 136

98-6187-
F B I

80 MAY 18 1949

EX 11

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Director, FBI
SAC, Baltimore

UNRECORDED
5/24/49

DETCOM
IS - C
(Bufile 100-356062)

CONSAB
IS - C
(Bufile 98-6187)

SM - C
(Bufile ~~100-356062~~)

Re Bureau form FD-122 recommending that a Security Index Card be prepared on the subject, submitted by the Baltimore Office on 5/24/49.

In the event ~~subject~~ is approved as a Security Index Card subject, he should be tabbed for priority arrest under both CONSAB and DETCOM due to his occupation.

DAB:AC
100-1551
cc-100-12701 (DETCOM)
100-12657 (CONSAB)

194

198-6187-
69 MAY 26 1949

52 JUL 20 1949

Office Memo.

mm

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

189

DATE: 4/29/49

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-5137)

TAB DETCOM COMSAS
Tabbed
5-13-49
lml

In accordance with SAC Letter 52, dated 3/30/48, during the month of April, 1949, the San Francisco office has tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED LIST OF NAMES]

WIK:LMR
100-26182

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78

EX-127

198-6127-189
6 MAY 1949

RC

356062-

190

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : S. K. McKEE, SAC

SUBJECT: *uk* COMSAB
IS-C & R
(Bureau file 98-6187)

DATE: May 26, 1949

Rebulet to Newark dated October 14, 1948 in which you requested to be advised of the identities of persons listed in the Security Index of this office who are regarded as potential saboteurs and on whose cards an appropriate tab has been placed.

/The tab presently maintained on the Security Index Card on ~~St., N. Arlington, N.J.~~ has been removed.

98-2154
EGB:mlg

cc: 100-2904

RECORDED - 136

INDEXED - 136

23 MAY 27 1949

JUN 14 1949 EX-9

70

G.I.R. 7

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-175206

191

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED], WA [REDACTED]

Rebulet May 5, 1949 advising that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau on [REDACTED]

This office will tab this individual as a potential Communist saboteur, as investigation disclosed that the subject is an ex-serviceman qualified with firearms and while in the service was an acetylene torch operator. He was a machine operator in civilian life.

TJB:EKT
100-19311
cc: 100-19080

60 JUN 10 1949

RECORDED - 50
INDEXED - 50
EX-127

98-6187-

192

- 2-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 27, 1949

FROM : S. C. MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bureau file 100-98-6187)

Re SAC Letter #52, series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

Set forth below are the COMSAB subjects of the Milwaukee Office as of this date. All the individuals listed below are considered Key Figures by the Milwaukee Office.

Name	Bureau File #	Status	Handwriting Sent To Bureau	Photo Sent To Bureau
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P	No	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	P*	Yes	Yes

Of the individuals listed above, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are considered top functionaries. Active investigation is being conducted in the case of [REDACTED] in order that handwriting specimens may be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

JWS/er
100-10635

G. I. R. - 7

RECORDED - 113 - 198-6127
INDEXED - 113 -
12 JUN 1 1949

EX-15

523 JUL 13 1949

FIVE

UNRECORDED
6/8/49

Director,

SAC, Baltimore

[REDACTED], was.

IS - C
(Bufile 100-310130)

56668

DETCON
IS - C
(Bufile 100-35002)

OSASAB
IS - C and R
(Bufile 20-4137)

This is to advise that the SI card maintained in this office on subject is being tabbed to indicate subject is listed for priority under DETCON and OSASAB classifications. Subject, a key SI and S officer, is reported to be a member of District #4, CP, District Committee and, with for [REDACTED], also a key figure, the most active CP members in the Baltimore Communist Party North.

A report reflecting subject's most recent activities is being at the present time.

7
1
6

67

147

JUN 20 1949

100-1137-✓
NOT RECORDED
85 JUN 13 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN [REDACTED]

193

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI - CONFIDENTIAL -

DATE: June 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R.
Bureau File 93-6187Reference is made to SAC Letter #52, Series 1948, 3-30-48
pertaining to the subject matter.Further reference is made to Indianapolis letter dated April 5, 1949
setting forth five individuals in the above category.The following are additional individuals considered as falling within
the COMSAB category and have been so tabbed by this office.

Indpls File [redacted]

Indpls File [redacted]

Indpls File [redacted]

Indpls File [redacted]

Indpls File [redacted]

Indpls File [redacted]

Indpls. File [redacted]

Indpls File [redacted]

Key Figure

Bureau File [redacted]

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Bureau File [redacted]

Key Figure

Bureau File [redacted]

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Bureau File [redacted]

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Bureau File [redacted]

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Bureau File [redacted]

Key Figure

Bureau File [redacted]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Bureau File [redacted]

wlc
66-1267

RECORDED - 126

97-6187

STAT. SECT.

56 JUL 1 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

194

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH

DATE: June 3, 1949

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - U. S. A. - COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File 98-6187

7 alt
comsabTabbed
7-13-49
bud

The Security Index cards in the Pittsburgh Office on the following individuals have been tagged "COMSAB".

[REDACTED], Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Bufile [REDACTED]

RECEIVED
STAT SECT

JUL 19 1 42 PM '49

PURCHASED

LET:rlk
100-9497

cc - 100-281
100-7412
105-83
100-8854
100-8882

RECORDED - 6
INDEXED - 6

98-6187-1

JUL 13 1949

194

DEA
OFFICE
JUL 13 1949

53 JUL 20 1949

002097

195

2-1

Director, FBI

June 2, 1949

SAC, San Francisco

DETCON

INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-356062)

In accordance with SAC Letter #57, dated April 10, 1948, during the month of May, 1949, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who should be afforded priority in consideration for detention in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as COMRA3 subjects.

[REDACTED]

Please be advised that the following individuals no longer are considered subjects in the San Francisco Field Division:

[REDACTED]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-356062-175

194 INDEXED-33

98-6187-175

DOED

47 JUN 8 1949

EX-106

196
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: May 28, 1949

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Oklahoma City
SUBJECT: CONSAABCONFIDENTIAL

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1949, dated 3/30/49.

The security index cards on the following individuals have been tatted in this Office as potential saboteurs. The Bureau records should be changed accordingly:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

E.I.R.-7

DRS:GAC
100-5021198-6187-196
17 JUN 7 1949

RECORDED - 51

INDEXED - 51

EX-138

56 JUN 15 1949

70

5/18/49

197

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(Bureau file 98-6187)Re our FD 128 dated April 27, 1949, entitled, ~~REDACTED~~ SECURITY MATTER - C",
Bureau file 100-~~REDACTED~~Inasmuch as ~~REDACTED~~ has moved to Los Angeles, California, and the Office of Origin
has been changed to Los Angeles, ~~REDACTED~~ has been deleted from this office's
list of individuals on COMSAB.HAS:EAS
100-17279

cc: Los Angeles

68 JUL 20 1949

RECORDED - 49

INDEXED - 49

EX-109

FIVE

618-10

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

Reference SAC letter #52 dated 3/30/48 and Honolulu letter dated 6/5/48.

The purpose of this letter is to clarify the status of the COMSAB program in the Honolulu Office. Referenced Honolulu letter listed the names of nine security index card subjects who had previously been tabbed as a part of the DETCOM program of which the Bureau was advised by separate communication. In tabbing these individuals, all of whom are designated as key figures, as a part of the DETCOM program, consideration was given not only to their dangerousness from the standpoint of control and influence in the local Party movement, but also the possibility of direct action aimed at impeding or disabling vital installations and communication facilities.

It is believed referenced Bureau letter intended the COMSAB program to cover that group of potential dangerous CP members and suspected Russian agents who have a background of training in the handling of weapons or might otherwise be considered potential saboteurs because of access to Federal installations and was not intended to cover the key figure group who were considered under the DETCOM program. Acting on this interpretation, the Bureau is advised there are no COMSAB subjects identified to date in the Honolulu Division. This program will be closely followed in the future and the Bureau immediately advised of the identities of any subjects who appear to come within the purview of this program.

JSA:mmr
100-4950

RECORDED - 63

98-6187-198

JUL 14 1949

EX-9

JUL 14 1949

JUL 14 1949

RECEIVED

JUL 12 1949

64



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

199

CONFIDENTIAL
June 14, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
(Bufile #98-6187)

*Tabbed
7-13-49*

Dear Sir:

For your information the above captioned individual on whom a Security Index card has been prepared by this office has been designated for priority attention in the event of an emergency necessitating apprehension of persons listed in the Security Index.

Tab

It is suggested that the Bureau tab its card on the subject also.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

cc: 100-93473

JMF:WJF
100-90373



53 JUL 20 1949

1-14
RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39
32 JUN 15 1949

all 2c
STAT. SECT.

*Inventory
J. M. Brown*

UNRECORDED
June 22, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, BALTIMORE

(Bureau file 100-~~2222~~)

DETCOM

(Bureau file 100-356062)

COMSAB

(Bureau file 98-6187)

SECURITY MATTER - C

Re report SA ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ dated 4/7/49 at Baltimore, Md.

Subject is being tabbed this office for DETCOM - COMSAB.

TOR:DEP
100-12307

CC 100-12701
100-12657

100-12701-1
NOT RECORDED
26

62 JUL 20 1949

144



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

TAB IF NOT ALREADY DONE
201

CONFIDENTIAL

June 18, 1949

Director, FBI.

RE: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
(Bufile 98-6187)

RE: [redacted] with alias
[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C.
(Bufile 100-[redacted])

*Previously
Tabbed
7-13-49
[initials]*

Eft

Dear Sir:

Re my letter June 14, 1949, entitled, "COMSAB, INTERNAL SECURITY-C, R" indicating that "the above-captioned individual...has been designated for priority attention....in the Security Index."

This is to advise that inadvertently reference letter failed to carry the correct caption which is as set forth above.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC.

gmf

cc: 100-93473

100-90373
JMF:DJG

RECORDED

198-6787-2
EX-101 20-1
[initials]

52 JUL 14 1949

64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-93473

h

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, BALTIMORE

~~REDACTED~~
DETCON

(Bufile 100-~~REDACTED~~)

COMSAB

(Bufile 98-6187)

SECURITY MATTER - C

UNRECORDED

6/20/49

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-361600

Rerep SA ~~REDACTED~~, Baltimore, 5/12/49.

The above-captioned subject is being tabbed for DETCON and COMSAB, this office.

~~REDACTED~~

194

98-6187-✓

NOT RECORDED

166 JUN 23 1949

JUL 20 1949



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

CONFIDENTIAL

June 23, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
[REDACTED] was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Tabbed
7-14-49

RECORDED

Dear Sir:

For your information the above captioned individual on whom a Security Index card has been prepared by this office has been designated for priority attention in the event of an emergency necessitating apprehension of persons listed in the Security Index.

It is suggested that the Bureau tab its card on the subject also.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

cc: NY 100-65755

JMF:MJT
100-90373

RECORDED - 100

100-6187-203

3 JUN 24 1949

ad/36

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-334898-1

JUL 20 1949



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

204

CONFIDENTIAL

June 23, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Director, FBI

RE: ⁰CONSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Dear Sir:

For your information the above captioned individual on whom a Security Index card has been prepared by this office has been designated for priority attention in the event of an emergency necessitating apprehension of persons listed in the Security Index.

It is suggested that the Bureau tab its card on the subject also.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

cc: NY 100-73071

JMF:WTF
100-90373

RECORDED 3

3 JUN 24 1949

SECRET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-340977-1



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

205

CONFIDENTIAL

June 24, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
SECURITY MATTER - C

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Newark Division, it is to be noted that this office in accordance with instructions from the Bureau has prepared a Security Index card on the subject captioned as follows:

~~REDACTED~~ NATIVE BORN COMMUNIST
~~REDACTED~~ Road
Bronx, New York (Res.)
Spencer-Kellogg Company
Edgewater, New Jersey (Bus.)

It is suggested that in view of the employment of the subject, the Newark office should also prepare a Security Index card on him. Because of his employment in vital industry, this office has tabbed the subject's Security Index card for priority attention in the event of an emergency.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
SAC

cc: NY 100-61844
cc: Newark (100-23180)

JMF:JF
100-90373

JUL 20 1949

-k 2-1

Tabbed
7-13-49

61 R-7

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-23180

78-100033
JUL 2 1949
FBI NEWARK
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

206

CONFIDENTIAL

June 24, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R
[REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Tabbed
7-17-49
[initials]

Dear Sir:

For your information the above captioned individual on whom a Security Index card has been prepared by this office has been designated for priority attention in the event of an emergency necessitating apprehension of persons listed in the Security Index.

It is suggested that the Bureau tab its card on the subject also.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

cc: NY 100-64944

JTF:WJP
100-90373

RECORDED
98-6127-100
JUN 27 1949
[initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

207
DATE: June 27, 1949

Bufile 98-6167.

In accordance with SAC Letter #52, dated March 30, 1949, during the month of June, 1949, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects: 10 2

DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, BALTIMORE

UNRECORDED
7-7-49

[Redacted] was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-49882) C

Conrad

Subject is Organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America - CIO, and has been identified as a member of the District Commission, District #4, CPUSA.

He is therefore being made a Key Figure in the Baltimore Field Division and his S.I. card is being tabbed for DETCOM and COMSAB.

Additional copies of this letter are being forwarded for the following Bureau files: Key Figure, DETCOM (Bufile 100-553032) and COMSAB (Bufile 93-6187).

Enclosed are two photographs of subject in accordance with the Bureau's Key Figure Program.

WMH:PK
100-12005

cc - 100-12003
100-12701
100-12675

Enc.

98-6187-V
NOT RECORDED
148 JUL 11 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-49882-148

63 JUL 27 1949
113/5

208.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

CONFIDENTIAL
July 12, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: ⁰CONSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SECURITY MATTER - C

Dear Sir:

For your information the above captioned individual on whom a Security Index card has been prepared by this office has been designated for priority attention in the event of an emergency necessitating apprehension of persons listed in the Security Index.

It is suggested that the Bureau tab its card on the subject also.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

RECORDED - 77

INDEXED - 77

EX-19

cc: 100-63321

JTF:MJF
100-90373



5 AUG 1949

1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

209

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Norfolk
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: June 22, 1949

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and Norfolk letter to Bureau, dated April 9, 1948.

A review of the Security Index Cards in the Norfolk Office reflected that the following individuals were tabbed as instructed under the COMSAB program:

100-34575-
 [redacted] transferred
 [redacted] deleted
 [redacted] on
 [redacted] deleted

Detained
 7-17-49
 [redacted]

PURCHASER

The name of [redacted] is being removed from the Norfolk COMSAB list as this individual is now residing in New York City.

The name of [redacted] is being removed from the Norfolk COMSAB list as this individual is now residing in Richmond, Virginia.

The name of [redacted] is being removed from the Norfolk COMSAB list as this individual is now believed to be residing in New York, New York.

MES:lab
 100-4398

cc: New York
 Richmond

RECORDED 52

INDEXED 52

52 AUG 11 1949

EX-1

cc: [redacted]

210

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio



May 17, 1948

PERSONAL ATTENTION, CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

Director, FBI

*Tab Titled
2-13-47
Consistent*

Re: COMSAT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File #100-4167

Dear Sir:

Re SAC letter #52, Series 1948 and bulet dated April 29, 1947.

The following individuals are being tabbed as Comsat subjects
in the Cleveland Office:

Name	Cleveland File Number
------	-----------------------

211

MA

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 25, 1949

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

delete Detroit COMSAB

CONFIDENTIAL

Deleted 9-14-50

Director, FBI
Dear Sir:

Re: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and St. Paul letter to the Bureau dated 7/15/48.

[redacted] subject of Bureau File No. 100-175,028, is being deleted from the COMSAB list maintained in the St. Paul Office. The Bureau should do likewise, and it is left to the discretion of the Detroit Office as to whether they wish to maintain *[redacted]* on their COMSAB list.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Rhodes
M. B. RHODES
Special Agent in Charge

ENH:LM
100-6815
CC: Detroit
100-3366

RECORDED - 3

INDEXED - 3

98-6182
31 JUL 27 1949

100-6182
FBI
RECEIVED

61 SEP 22 1949

49

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

212

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 6, 1949

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: COMSAB
IS-C & R
(Bufile 98-6187)

At the request of the New York Office the following names have been
tabbed in connection with the Comsab program.

~~_____~~ Road, Bronx, New York
~~_____~~ Drive, Irvington, N.J.

These names have been added to the Comsab list maintained at the
Newark Office.

98-2154

RECORDED - 100

INDEXED - 100

198-6187-
F B I
23 JUL 22 1949

AUG 2 1949

R222

EX-138

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 28, 1949

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6187)

In accordance with SAC Letter #52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of July, 1949, the San Francisco office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

During the month of July, 1949, the name of _____ was removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco Field Division.

RECORDED - 102

INDEXED - 102

34 AUG 2 1949

WHK/fmb
100-28882

62

J.E. Leonard

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, Norfolk

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - CTabbed 10-14-49
RH

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, and Norfolk letter to Bureau dated June 22, 1949.

By letter from Richmond to Bureau dated July 28, 1949, Norfolk Office was designated as office of origin in the case entitled [REDACTED], wa.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C. This subject is Secretary of District 26 of the Communist Party. Therefore this subject's Security Index Card in the Norfolk Office is being tabbed as instructed under the COMSAB Program.

The following individuals are now carried as COMSAB subjects in the Norfolk Office:

[REDACTED] with 1th } minor consult

file copy
in [REDACTED]

MES:lab
100-4398

RECORDED - 8
INDEXED - 8

98-6187-214

5 AUG 18 1949

let Leonard

Long

OCT 17 1949
FBI STAT
40 PH 49

PUCHED

September 22, 1949

INC, Norfolk

Director, FBI

DETCON
INFORMAL SECURITY - C
Your file 100-4391
Bu file 9105-350062

COMMSEC
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file #100-4398
Bu file #98-6187
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
DISTRICT 20, NORFOLK OFFICE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
RAY FINGER LIST
Your file #100-215C
Bureau #100-3-50

haurlets dated August 17, each of which bore one of the captions set forth above.

You are instructed in the future to submit all additions and deletions to the key figure, letcon or Comstab program to the Bureau by letter bearing caption of the individual involved. No copy need be designated for the letcon, Comstab or Key figure files maintained at the Bureau.

These instructions do not affect the semi-annual listing of key figures submitted on April 1, and October 1, of each year. This letter will be appropriately captioned, "Communist Party, CCA, District 20, Norfolk Office, Internal Security - C, Key Figure List."

2012-13

[illegible]

NOV 15 1944

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In order that the Bureau may be currently informed of the identity of the Comsab subjects who have been tabbed as such in the Security Index of this office, there are being forwarded herewith two copies of a list of the names of these Comsab subjects prepared as of August 16, 1949.

Enc.
SFT:pm
100-19554

RECORDED - 75

92-6187

57 AUG 23 1949

INDEXED - 75

FIVE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-19554

215

SAC, Chicago

9-23-49

MEMPHIS, FBI

DETECTIVE
CORRESPONDENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Chicago: 100-17712
100-19554)

MEMPHIS dated August 13, 1949, which transmitted the
Detective and Correspondence lists of your office.

It is not necessary to forward complete lists of your Detective and
Correspondence subjects to the Bureau but you should keep the Bureau advised of
any additions or deletions from this list.

As a result of a new system of indexing instituted at the Bureau
on Security Index Cards, as well as Detective and Correspondence subjects, it is
contemplated that a list of your Security Index subjects, as well as
your Detective and Correspondence subjects, will be forwarded to your
office by the Bureau in the near future so that that list
may then be checked against the lists maintained in your
Division.

RECORDED - 2

Bureau: 95-137 - 15
cc 100-36062

WEL:wna

W

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ SEP 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm

INDEXED 271

56 NOV 3 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-356062-15

1037 Dhr
9/23

216

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 19, 1949

FROM: *W.D.* SAC, AlbanySUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Bulet dated 8/2/49, captioned ~~REDACTED~~, INTERNAL SECURITY-C, advised that an individual tabbed under the COMSAB PROGRAM should also be given priority consideration under the DETCOM PROGRAM.

This is to advise that all of the individuals tabbed under the COMSAB Program in the Albany office whose names were furnished to the Bureau by letter dated 5/8/48, captioned Communist Sabotage Agents, Internal Security-C, and R, have also been appropriately tabbed under the DETCOM PROGRAM.

PRP:KMD
100-11055

G.I.R.-4

G.I.R.-4

RECORDED - 72

100-6187-
3 AUG 22 1949

*AM**AM*

50 SEP 6 1949

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-11055

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-29-49

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R
Bureau File 98-6187

Re SAC Letter 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948.

From a review of the Security Index Cards, it is believed that following security index subjects of the Dallas Office should be tabbed as COMSAB subjects.

LVD:emh
100-00-589

RECORDED - 51

INDEXED - 51

EX-113

50 SEP 27 1949

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
100-356309-11
100-356309-11

PUNCHED

100-356309-11
100-356309-11

218

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco
SUBJECT: CC: SAB
INTERNAL SECURITY-
Bufile 98-6187

DATE: August 29, 1949

In accordance with SAC Letter #52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of August, 1949, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who have been tabbed as ~~PERCQ~~ subjects.

HK:klh
100-28882

u 9
52 SEP 23 1949

STAT SECT 11
PUNCHED
22 2 13 PM '77
RECORDED
INDEXED

PURCHASED

98-6187
12 SEP 7 1949

all/Re
C. Leonard
CP

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 15, 1949

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: COMSAB
IS-C & R
(Bufile 98-6187)*add to
Comsab
with Phil
nb*

Inasmuch as Newark has tabbed the Security Index card on [redacted]
[redacted] in connection with the above captioned program, it is requested that
Philadelphia do the same.

DEE

WR:mlg
98-2154

cc: 2 Philadelphia

RECORDED - 137

EX-119

198-6187-217
HT IB I
34
9-11-49

58 SEP 20 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, NEWARK
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 IS-C & R
 (Bufile 98-6187)

August 15, 1949

Inasmuch as Newark has tabbed the Security Index cards on [redacted] wa., [redacted] West [redacted] St., New York City, New York and [redacted] was., [redacted] E. [redacted] St., New York City, New York in connection with the above captioned program, it is requested that New York do the same. DEI

WR:mlg
 98-2154

cc: 3 New York

INDEXED - 137

RECORDED - 137

EX-119

198-6187-220

F 13 I
34 AUG 16 19499-15-49
ABR

62 SEP 22 1949

221

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

407 U. S. Court House
Seattle 4, Washington

September 2, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

*Tabbed
7-15-49*

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Director, FBI

DETCOM (Bureau file 100-356062)
RE: COMSAB-DETCOM (Bureau file 98-6187)

Dear Sir:

Reurlets dated March 18 and 21, 1949, setting forth the list of Security Index subjects tabbed DETCOM and COMSAB respectively.

In accordance with Bureau instructions as the result of an inspection conducted in this office, all Security Index subjects previously tabbed COMSAB have now also been tabbed DETCOM.

The following individuals have been tabbed COMSAB-DETCOM:

UNRECORDED
7-7-49

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, BALTIMORE

~~REDACTED~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-261083)

Inasmuch as subject is employed by the American Smelting and Refining Company of Highland and Eastbourne Avenues in Baltimore, Maryland, he is being tabbed for COMSAB in this office.

WAJ:PK
100-9565

CC - BA 100-12657
Bufile 98-6187

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

98-6187-
70 SEP 15 1949

SEP 20 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEWARK
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(Bufile 98-6187)

DATE: 9-29-49

Re SAC letter #52, series 1948 dated March 30, 1948.

This is to advise that the Security Index Cards maintained by this office on the following named individuals have been appropriately tabbed under the Comsab Program:

UNRECORDED
September 22, 1949

SAC, Chicago
Director, FBI

107
O TCM;
SECURITY INDEX CARDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Chicago files 100-17702, 100-19554

Rebulet 7-23-47, captioned "Notcom; Comsab; Internal Security - C".

Transmitted herewith for your information and assistance is a complete list of the Security Index card subjects maintained by the Bureau for your office as of September 22, 1949. It is noted that the following abbreviations appear after the names of some of the individuals on this list: DC, PI and CI. The names followed by DC are those Security Index subjects who are on the Bureau's Notcom list. The names followed by the letters PI and CI are those subjects who are on the Bureau's Comsab list. All other names on this list which are not followed by the above letters are regular Security Index subjects. Of course, all Comsab subjects are also Notcom subjects.

Enclosure

100-356762
9-21-49
100-362037
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WEL:dk

6200111949

100-6187-1
NOT RECORDED
83 OCT 21 1949

DUPLICATE YELLOW

100-362037-109
RECEIVED FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

223

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 6, 1949

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: COLSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
Bufile 100-98-6187Labeled 10-17-49
R.H.

Re SAC Letter 52 series 1948 dated March 30, 1948 and our letter of May 27, 1949.

This is to advise that the COLSAB list of the Milwaukee Office has been revised. The following list of individuals are considered COLSAB subjects by the Milwaukee Office, none of them being considered key figures:

Name	Bufile	Status	Handwriting Specimens Sent to Bureau	Photograph Sent to Bureau
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes

Active investigation is presently being conducted in an effort to obtain handwriting specimens of [REDACTED]

JWS:mg
100-10635

RECORDED - 103

INDEXED - 103

EX-1

3 OCT 10 1949

OCT 24 1949

R-209

RER

RER

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BK TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Francisco
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY-C
 Bufile 98-6167

DATE: October 3, 1949

TAD
 Tabbed 10-17-49
 RH

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of September, 1949, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following individuals also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects by this office.

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

WHK:klh
 100-23882

RECORDED 142
 INDEXED 143

118-6181-24
 OCT 10 1949

G. I. R.
 FBI STAT
 OCT 10 1949

OCT 20 9 17 AM '49

PUNCHED

RE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

R-209
 63 OCT 24 1949

225

October 5, 1949

Director, FBI

SAC, San Francisco

DETCON

INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Bufile 100-356062

In accordance with SAC Letter number 57, dated April 10, 1948, during the month of September, 1949, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who should be afforded priority in consideration for detention in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as COMINT subjects.

500 Widener Building
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania
October 17, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Letter 11-2-49
R.H.

Re: COMBAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R
(Bureau file 98-6187)

Dear Sir:

Re: Let November 29, 1948.

As a result of inspection of the Philadelphia Field Office during September, 1949, there is being submitted herewith a revised list of individuals in this division who are considered potential saboteurs. The Security Index Card on each of these individuals has been marked with a red tab.

227

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

October 5, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, R

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a listing of those persons in the Security Index of this office, who have been designated, under the COMSAB program, for priority consideration.

It will be noted that this listing includes the name of the subject, the number of the section in this office handling the case, the Party designation, and the New York file number.

This compilation has been prepared for the purpose of ensuring that the Bureau is aware of the individuals whose Security Index cards have been tabbed for COMSAB. It is suggested that this list be compared with the Security Index file at the Bureau. It will be noted that the total tabbed for COMSAB is 267.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

Encs. (2)

JEF:HJC
100-90373

COPIES DESTROYED
RE 27 JAN 10 1961

62 NOV 10 1949

RECORDED - 42

EX-34

13 OCT 12 1949

OCT 12 1949

FBI

OCT 24 1949

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 31, 1949

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6187)Tabled 11-9-49 TAO
RA

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of October, 1949, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. It should be noted that all of the individuals also have been tabbed as DETCON subjects.

[REDACTED]

- FBI STAT SECT'N 7

NOV 21 11 17 AM '49

PUNCHED

No S.I. card

During the month of October, 1949, the following names were removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco Field Division:

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59
EX-128

WMK:asg
100-28882

NOV 23 1949

7-228
ALL cleared

To: Director, FBI
From: SAC, Cincinnati
Subject: DETCOM; CCISAB
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

UNRECORDED
Date: November 9, 1949

Remylet dated April 13, 1949.

This is to advise that to date there are no subjects known in this division who should be considered CCISAB subjects.

In connection with the DETCOM program, the following is a complete listing of the subjects who are carried as Key Figures, Security Index card subjects, and whose cards have been tabbed in accordance with the DETCOM program: (THERE ARE NO TOP FUNCTIONARIES IN THIS DIVISION)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Key Figure</u>	<u>Security Index Card</u>	<u>DETCOM</u>
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	---------------

229

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: CCHSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For the information of the Bureau, [REDACTED] Communist Party Organizer, is being added to the CCHSAB List in the Albany Office. The Bureau is requested to add his name to the similar list at the Seat of Government.

100-11055
LB:hmm

RECEIVED

NOV 23 1949

RECORDED - 45

INDEXED - 45

23 NOV 22 1949

60 NOV 30 1949 EX-8

A.E. Leonard

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

230

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6137)Tabbed 12-12-49 (AB)
RH

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of November, 1949 the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals, who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. It should be noted that all of the individuals also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

During the month of November, 1949 the following names were removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco Field Division:

[REDACTED]

WHK:eu
100-28882

RECORDED - 117 | 22-6187
INDEXED - 117 | 1 DEC 2 1949

DEC 2 1949
RECEIVED

DEC 27 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

231

DATE: 1/4/50

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Phoenix

SUBJECT: *CONFIDENTIAL*
INTERNAL SECURITY-C
Bufile 90-8197

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The Phoenix Division has reviewed its existing security index cards and has revised the "SAR" list to include the following individuals:

[REDACTED]

FBI STAFF SECTION 7

JAN 9 1950

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 34

198-6187-
JAN 9 1950
34

INDEXED - 34

EX-3

100-3335
RLG:VT

61 FEB 8 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: January 4, 1950

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6187)

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of December, 1949, the San Francisco office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. It should be noted that all of the individuals also have been tabbed as DETCON subjects.

[REDACTED]

STAT SECT. N 73

JAN 3 9 00 AM '50

PUNCHED

JAN 10 1950

JAN 10 1950

RECORDED

During the month of December, 1949, the following persons were removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco office:

[REDACTED]

WMK:cu
100-23362

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

EX-9

STAT. SECT.

JAN 10 1950

58 FEB 6 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

233

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 30, 1950

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6187)

Tabbed
2-15-50

Tab

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of January, 1950, the San Francisco office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge or sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. It should be noted that all of the individuals also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

The following persons were removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco office during the month of January, 1950:

[REDACTED] *Det. 2-13-50*

WHK/jkm
100-28882

INDEXED - 25

RECORDED - 25

EX - CG

98-6187-

al/26

BT

234

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, Seattle

SUBJECT: COMSAB-DETCOM (Bureau file 98-6187)
DETCOM (Bureau file 100-356062)

DATE:
March 1, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

*Tabbed
3-13-50 RIT*

The following is a current list of COMSAB-DETCOM and DETCOM subjects maintained in the files of the Seattle Office:

COMSAB-DETCOM

Pg 1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 1, 1950

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 98-6167TAB +
D6 TAB

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of February, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. It should be noted that all of the individuals also have been tabbed as DETCOM Subjects.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

236

DATE: MARCH 24, 1950

TO : DIRECTOR: FBI

FROM : SAC: NEWARK

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(Bufile 98-6187)

*Indescribed
Click*

*Tabbed
4-6-50 RH*

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948 dated March 30, 1948.

This is to advise that the Security Index Cards maintained by this Office on the following named individuals have been appropriately tabbed under the Comsab Program:

Director, FBI

UNRECORDED
March 29, 1950

SAC, San Francisco

DETCOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-356062

Reference SAC Letter Number 57, dated April 10, 1948.

During the month of March, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons to indicate that they should be afforded priority in consideration for detention in the event of difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as COMSAB subjects:

[REDACTED]

The following persons were removed from the DETCOM list in the San Francisco Office during the month of March, 1950:

[REDACTED]

WIK:klh
100-28810

128-1177
NOT RECORDED
APR 4 1950

5 MAR 17 1950

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-28810-511

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

237
DATE: April 5, 1950

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
Bufile 100-98-6187*Understand
clearly* *Labelled
4-12-50 RH*

Reurlet October 6, 1949.

The COMSAB list of the Milwaukee Office is as follows:

Name	Bufile	Status	Handwriting Sent to Bureau	Photograph Sent to Bureau
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	O	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	O	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	O	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	O	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	O	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	O	Yes	Yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	O	Yes	Yes

JWS:fk
MI 100-10635

RECORDED - 33

98-6187-531
APR 7 1950
12

INDEXED - 33

5 APR 20 1950

EX-9A

all of [unclear] [unclear]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.
(Bufile 98-6187)

238
DATE: March 29, 1950

Reference SAC Letter Number 52, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of March, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. All of the persons also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

The following persons were removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco Office during the month of March, 1950:

[REDACTED]

WHR:klh
100-23862

RECORDED - 74
INDEXED - 74
APR 25 1950
15

238

56 MAY 2 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

239

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Minneapolis
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: April 24, 1950

*Tab for
Comsab*

*Indexed
5-8-50 RH*

The name of [redacted] with aliases, [redacted] has been added to the names previously furnished to the Bureau in our Comsab file.

[redacted] has been described by one of his friends as an extremely fanatic Communist who could not be trusted with anything in connection with this country's industries.

GRD:RS
100-6815

RECEIVED
APR 24 9 40 PM '50
SECTION 7

PUNCHED

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

EX-20

RECEIVED
APR 24 1950
SECTION 7

RECEIVED
APR 1 3 05 PM '50
FBI
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

174

11-10-72

240

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Minneapolis
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: April 27, 1950

*To be added
5-12-50 RHT*

The names of the following individuals have been added to the names previously furnished to the Bureau in our COMSAB file:

[REDACTED] was.
Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was.
Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was.
Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was.
Bufile [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was.
Bufile [REDACTED]

STAT SECT N 7

MAY 15 3 23 PM '50

PURCHES

These individuals are being tabbed as COMSABS since they are all employed on vital facilities as furnished by Bureau letter to Albany dated April 6, 1950.

GRD:CF
100-6815

cc: 100
100
100
100
100
100

98-6187-11
RECORDED - 96
INDEXED - 11
EX-124
MAY 1 1950
MAY 12 1950
MAY 20 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6187)

241
DATE: May 2, 1950

Reference SAC Letter Number 62, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of April, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. All of the persons listed also have been tabbed as DEFCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

WHK:asg
100-28882

RECORDED - 16

INDEXED - 16

EX-124

3 MAY 21 1950

98-6187-241

W

W

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 242

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 23, 1950

FROM : MR. LADD *W*SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNIST PART~~ PLAN OF SABOTAGING
UNITED STATES IN EVENT OF WAR
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

☒ Tolson
☐ Ladd
☐ Clegg
☐ Glavin
☐ Nichols
☐ Rosen
☐ Tracy
☐ Harbo
☐ Mohr
☐ Tele. Room
☐ Nease
☐ Gandy

PURPOSE

This is to advise you that on May 20, 1950, an article appeared in the "Washington Daily News" entitled, "Reds Plot D.C. Disaster?" The article stated that Sergeant James H. Hunter, Metropolitan Police Department, had refused to comment on reports that he has a copy of a "genuine" Communist blueprint for the destruction of Washington in the event of war with Russia. At that time you inquired, "Is there anything to this?"

BACKGROUND

The above-referred to article further stated that the purported "blueprint for disaster" is an inch thick volume containing detailed instructions for the bombing of key Government offices, destroying public utilities and poisoning the city's water supply. It was further stated that Sergeant Hunter, head of the Metropolitan Police Subversive Squad, had unearthed the "blueprint" from various Communist sources and has it in his custody. The article indicated that the United Press had stated the volume had been examined by Senators Kenneth S. Wherry and Lister Hill and police are convinced it is genuine.

On May 19, 1950 a United Press article appeared in the Washington "Times-Herald" in which Senator Kenneth S. Wherry was quoted as stating the Washington Police had reported they had uncovered "what purported to be a plan of Communists to sabotage and damage" Washington in case of war with Russia.

ACTION

Our inquiries reveal that there is no foundation to these articles.

On May 20, 1950 Sergeant James Hunter was contacted telephonically and he advised the first referred to dispatch above was all news to him and referred to it as "somebody's pipe dream." He stated that when a reporter from the "Washington Daily News" contacted him he informed the reporter that there was nothing to the story and it was a "pipe dream." He further advised

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R087 JAN 10 1961

JUN 5 1958

RECORDED - 90

INDEXED - 90

EX-35

MAY 25 1950



the reporter he had made no such statement in his testimony before the Senate Committee and he was at a loss to understand how such a story could be printed. Sergeant Hunter stated that instead of quoting him to that effect, the "Washington Daily News" printed a story stating that he "had no comment" as to the existence of such a Communist report.

Sergeant Hunter added that in his testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations, which testimony is a matter of record, there appears nothing concerning a Communist plot to sabotage the United States. He added that some time ago he had been informed by an unnamed ONI representative that ONI had in its files a report dealing with the Communist Party plan to sabotage the United States in the event of war.

He added that he had never seen the report and did not know its exact title.

On May 22, 1950 [redacted], Metropolitan Police Department, was interviewed. [redacted] stated he had not heard of the Department recovering any such plan. He stated the only members of the Department who had testified before the Senate Committee were Sergeant James Hunter, of the Special Investigations Squad, and Lieutenant [redacted] of the Vice Squad. Both Sergeant Hunter and Lieutenant [redacted] were then called to Major [redacted] office.

Sergeant Hunter again stated he had not uncovered any plan to sabotage Washington and that he had not testified to such a matter before the Senate Committee. He further stated that approximately three weeks ago an ONI representative, whose name he did not know, but who had recently been recalled to active duty and is believed now connected with the Potomac River Naval Command, had informed him the Navy had a plan of the Communists to sabotage a city. He added that this individual did not state which city the plan called for. Sergeant Hunter stated that the individual advised him the matter was highly confidential.

Lieutenant [redacted] stated he had never heard of any such plan being uncovered by the Police Department. He continued stating the only question put to him by the Senate Committee involving subversive matters was when a member of the Committee inquired if, in his personal opinion, the Communists

could use sex degenerates and perverts employed in the Federal Government to obtain, through blackmail, information desired by them. Lieutenant [redacted] stated he indicated that, personally, he thought they could.

On May 22, 1950, a representative of the Liaison Section was informed by a representative of ONI that the Navy has no such document, as referred to above, or anything resembling such a document.

RECOMMENDATION

The above is submitted for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 22, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SECURITY MATTER

In accordance with instructions from Inspector C. E. HENNRICH, today, [redacted], Metropolitan Police Department, was interviewed concerning the article appearing in the Washington Times-Herald for May 19, 1950, with regard to subversive activities in the District of Columbia.

[redacted] stated that although he had been away from his office for about five days, he had not heard of the Police Department recovering any plan of the Communists to sabotage and damage Washington. He said the only members of the Department who had testified before the Senate Committee, of which Senator KENNETH S. WHERRY is a member, were Lt. ROY E. BLICK, of the Vice Squad, and Detective Sergeant JAMES HUNTER, of the Special Investigations Squad. [redacted] assistant, who was present during the interview, stated that during the absence of the Major, he had not heard of the Department recovering any such plan. [redacted] called Lt. BLICK and Sergeant HUNTER to his office and advised prior to their arrival that he had talked with both of them before and after they testified at the Capitol; that no such information was furnished by them and he believed they both had given him all the information to which they had testified.

Sergeant HUNTER advised he had certainly not uncovered any plan to sabotage Washington and he had not testified to such a matter at the Capitol. He said the only information he had concerning such a plan came to his attention about three weeks ago, and after he had testified, when an individual from ONI, whose name he did not know but who had recently been recalled to active duty and is believed connected with the Potomac River Naval Command, had informed him the Navy had a plan of the Communists to sabotage a city. This individual did not state which city the plan called for. The only other information HUNTER had was that the man told him it was highly confidential. Sergeant HUNTER said he had made no inquiries into this matter. During the course of his testimony at the Capitol, he stated, he was asked approximately how many security risks are in Washington and he replied about a thousand.

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R667 JAN 10 1961

RECORDED - 90

MAY 25 1950

INDEXED - 90

L 12

EX-35

Director
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN D. C.
May 22, 1950

Lt. BLICK stated he, himself, had never heard of any plan being uncovered by the Police Department and that the only question put to him by the Committee, involving subversive matters, was when the Committee asked him if, in his personal opinion, the Communists could use sex degenerates and perverts employed in the Federal Government to obtain, through blackmail, information desired by them, and he replied that, personally, he thought they could.

Lt. BLICK said he believed that after he and Sergeant HUNTER testified, the Committee took testimony from representatives of ONI, CID, CIC and CIA, but he was not positive of this; neither did he know the nature of their testimony nor their identities.

Sergeant HUNTER remarked that the story released by Senator WHERRY had apparently received worldwide circulation, inasmuch as on May 20, 1950, the Police Department had received a phone call from the London, England, Chronicle inquiring about the matter. He also stated that on May 19, 1950, he had received a phone call from the Washington Daily News concerning the plan and he had advised the News he knew nothing whatsoever about the matter. The paper later quoted him as saying no comment.

~~██████████~~ stated in the event he obtains any information in this matter he will immediately contact the Washington Field Office.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further action will be taken in this matter.

TJJ:VIM
100-0

244

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 22, 1950

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY PLAN OF SABOTAGING U.S.
IN EVENT OF WAR
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Bureau request to ASAC HOWARD FLETCHER on Saturday, May 20, 1950, relative to a United Press news item quoting Sergeant JAMES HUNTER, of the Washington Police Department, to the existence of an inch thick report concerning the Communist Party's plan to sabotage the United States in the event of war with Russia. The Bureau requested that Sergeant HUNTER be interviewed relative to the existence of such a report.

Sergeant JAMES HUNTER telephonically communicated with an agent of this office on Saturday, May 20, 1950, and made reference to the United Press reports appearing in the papers that day, with particular reference to the report as it appeared in the Washington Daily News. Sergeant HUNTER stated that the information contained in the news dispatch was all news to him and throughout the telephonic interview, he referred to the news item as "somebody's pipe dream". HUNTER stated that the news item apparently went all around the world as that morning he received a trans-atlantic telephone call from the London Daily Chronicle for his comments regarding such a report. In addition a reporter for the Washington Daily News contacted him, at which time according to HUNTER he told the reporter that the story was a pipe dream and there was nothing to it. Further, that he made no such statement in his testimony before Congress and he was at a loss to understand how such a story could be printed. HUNTER stated instead of quoting him to that effect, the Washington Daily News printed a story stating that Sergeant HUNTER "had no comment" to the existence of such a Communist report to sabotage the United States in event of war with Russia. HUNTER stated that the only time he ever appeared as a witness before a Committee of Congress was over a month ago when a subcommittee on appropriations of the United States Senate was considering the District appropriations, and in particular the Washington Police appropriation. HUNTER stated that he, together with other leading members of the Washington Police Department, including Lt. ROY BLICK, appeared before Congress. HUNTER stated that he took with him Washington Police files relative to membership lists in various Communist front organizations. HUNTER further stated that his testimony in this regard is a matter of record and no where therein could there be found one iota of testimony concerning any Communist plot to sabotage the United States. HUNTER stated that the Senators were not interested in his membership lists except several Senators

COPIES DESTROYED

EFH:R 97 JAN 10 1951
100-0

RECORDED - 90
INDEXED - 90

EX-35

MAY 25 1950

12

MAY 31 1950

MEMO TO DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: CP PLAN OF SABOTAGING IN EVENT OF WAR

May 22, 1950

were interested in the alleged membership of the National Lawyers' Guild and HUNTER presumed that this interest was due to the fact that the Senators themselves were lawyers.

Concerning the so-called Communist report or plan to sabotage the United States, HUNTER stated he saw no such report or plan and was at a loss to understand where the Press could quote Senators WHERRY of Nebraska, and HILL of Alabama, to the effect that they saw such a report which originated with him, Sergeant HUNTER. HUNTER stated that the only thing which he can remember which approximates any such report was a book which he believes is in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This book received notoriety years ago, according to HUNTER, in testimony before the old Dies Committee, then a special committee of the House of Representatives investigating un-American activities. HUNTER stated that the book was prepared by the Federal Writers' Project, a part of the WPA, and according to HUNTER's recollection, the title was "Beneath the City". HUNTER stated the book referred to subway systems, water supplies, etc.

Sergeant HUNTER then stated that "off the record" sometime ago he had been informed by an unnamed ONI representative that ONI had in its files a report dealing with the Communist Party plan to sabotage the United States in event of war, although HUNTER stated he never saw such a report and does not know the exact title. The unnamed ONI representative told him that it was classified "top secret".

HUNTER in closing stated that he cannot account for the publicity in this matter and he does not know of any other police officer who would have testified concerning this so-called Communist plan to sabotage the United States. He further stated that if the Police Department were in possession of such a plan, the FBI would have received a copy of it immediately, as well as other interested agencies such as the War Department and the State Department.

The above facts were telephonically conveyed to the Bureau by ASAC FLETCHER of this office on May 20, 1950.

EFH:dm
100-0

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *PL*DATE: May 22, 1950 *245*FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To advise that Sergeant James K. Hunter, Metropolitan Police, Washington, states article appearing in the Washington Daily News Saturday, May 20, 1950, entitled "Reds Plot D. C. Disaster?" and which reports Sergeant Hunter as having in his possession a copy of a Communist blueprint for the destruction of Washington in the event of war with Russia is unfounded. *AB Belmont*

BACKGROUND:

The Washington Daily News for Saturday, May 20, 1950, carries an article entitled "Red Plot D. C. Disaster?" which relates that Sergeant James K. Hunter, spy-hunter for the Metropolitan Police Department, is reported to have a copy of a "genuine" Communist blueprint for the destruction of Washington in the event of war with Russia. The document is supposed to be an inch thick volume containing detailed instructions for the bombing of key Government offices, destroying public utilities and poisoning the city's water supply. A copy of this article is attached. *ja*

ACTION:

The Washington Field Office was instructed to contact Sergeant Hunter regarding this item and they have advised that Sergeant Hunter stated that the story was "pure fantasy" that he knew nothing about any such document; that he has never testified or appeared before any Senate or Congressional people regarding any subversive matters with the exception of the D. C. Appropriations Committee, who questioned him regarding certain Communist-front organizations, particularly, the National Lawyers Guild. Hunter was asked whether he ever heard of any such document. He said, "No," but that he had heard a rumor that ONI has a secret document regarding over-all Communist plans of sabotage, et cetera, in the United States. *1-245*

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Liaison check with ONI to determine whether they have any such documents as is described in the attached newspaper article.

CEH:hb

JUN 1 1950

JUN 1

EX-125 RECORDED - 17-1
 INDEXED - 17-1
 MAY 25 1950

*Wilson, ONI, advised 5/22/50
 that Navy has no such document
 or anything resembling such a
 document. CDB*

*20115A13**EX-125**5-17 ENCL**Handled
6/22/50
CDB*

Reds Plot D. C.

Disaster?

Hunter Silent on 'Blueprint'

Sergt. James K. (Jimmy) Hunter, spy-hunter for the Metropolitan Police Department, today refused to comment on reports that he has a copy of a "genuine" Communist blueprint for the destruction of Washington in the event of war with Russia.

The purported "blueprint for disaster" is an inch-thick volume containing detailed instructions for the bombing of key Government offices, destroying public utilities and poisoning the city's water supply. The United Press said.



Sergt. Hunter

The aim of the plan, according to UP, would be to paralyze the Government, particularly Congress, the military establishment and the State Department.

It said Sergt. Hunter, head of the police subversive squad, unearthed the "blueprint" from various Communist sources, and has it in his custody now.

The volume has been examined already by Sens. Kenneth Wherry (R., Neb.) and Lister Hill (D., Ala.), and police are convinced it is genuine, UP said.

WHERRY, TOO

So is Sen. Wherry, "it looks genuine," he said.

Sen. Wherry said there is "an emergency condition" here because a Communist "fifth column" has worked to "propagate and use" homosexuals to pry out Government secrets. He called for a sweeping investigation, tighter police controls and new legislation.

Homosexuals are said to be poor security risks because they are "extremely vulnerable" to blackmail on threats to expose them. No specific cases of this have been cited.

Is there anything to this?

THE FIGURES

Sen. Wherry gave these facts—some old, some new—to the Senate Appropriations sub-committee in a formal report yesterday:

- Police here estimate there are 3750 perverts in the Government, 300 to 400 of them in the State Department.

- Police have traced a "nest" of homosexuals to a foreign embassy. Sen. Wherry later said it was the Soviet Union's.

- Of 91 persons fired from the State Department as sex deviates in the past four years, 13 reappeared as employees of other departments.

- Police Lieut. Roy Blick, of the District Vice Squad, said he arrested 65 persons as homosexuals in Lafayette Park one night and they all "admitted guilt."

- Naval Intelligence has, in the last nine years, compiled a list of 7859 known or alleged homosexuals in and out of Government. Navy and Marine personnel on the list have been dismissed.

- Army Intelligence had a list of 5000. The Military District of Washington reports it is "weeding moral perverts out of the service at the rate of one every six days."

The State Department again denied it has any sex perverts still on the payroll. Officials said they asked Lieut. Blick for his list, and "no names have been furnished."

Sen. Hill agreed with Sen. Wherry that a "thorough, complete and fair inquiry" is needed, but cited a letter

from Dr. R. H. Felix, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, who said about 4 per cent of white male adults are "confirmed homo-

sexuals." He also said he is convinced the ration in Government service is no greater than in other walks of life.

EX-125

RECORDED - 17

EX-125

128-6187-245
MAY 23 1950

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Nease _____
Gandy _____

245
ENC

Re: F. B. I.
5/23/50
H.L.

3
5/11

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News 4 _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

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 Gandy _____

245
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**'Red Plot' to Sabotage
 Capital Revealed in
 Report to Senate**

Testimony from Washington police that they have obtained a "purported" plan of Communists "to sabotage and damage the Capital of the United States in event of war with Russia" has been revealed by Senate investigators. The testimony was revealed in a report by Senator Wherry, Republican of Nebraska dealing with homosexuals in the Government. It came from Sgt. James K. Hunter of the Metropolitan Police Special Investigations Squad. Details of the plan and how it was obtained were not included in the report.

*File
 5-11-50*

Page
 Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star B 12
 N.Y. Mirror _____

EX-103
 98-4137-245

Date MAY 20 1950

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Senate Republican Leader Kenneth S. Wherry said today that Washington police estimate there are 3750 sex perverts in the Government here, ranging from higher-ranking officials to minor functionaries.

In a formal report to a Senate Appropriations sub-committee, Sen. Wherry said police authorities testified that 300 to 400 State Department employees are "suspected or allegedly homosexual."

The Nebraskan also said that Washington police reported they have uncovered "what purported to be a plan of Communists to sabotage and damage" Washington in case of war with Russia; that a Red fifth column is using sex degenerates for subversive purposes; and that "there are 1000 bad security risks" in Washington.

The report gave no details on the purported plot to sabotage Washington.

The report was based largely on secret testimony of two police officials.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson and other Government officials have testified before congressional committees that homosexuals are bad security risks because they are easy targets for blackmail or threats to expose them.

Sen. Wherry and Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) were appointed as a special investigating committee. They failed to reach agreement on their findings. Sen. Hill will issue a separate report.

Sen. Wherry recommended a full-scale Senate investigation to rid the Government of perverts, tighter police and security controls, and new legislation designed to root out homosexuals.

In findings based upon testimony of Lieut. Roy E. Blich of the Vice Squad, Sergt. James K. Hunter of the police subversive division, military intelligence officers and the Civil Service Commission, Sen. Wherry also reported that:

- Of 91 persons discharged over the past four years from the State Department as sex perverts, 13 reappeared as employees of other departments;

- Lieut. Blich reported that one night he arrested 63 persons as homosexuals in Lafayette Park and that all of them "admitted guilt."

Sen. Wherry said the office of Naval Intelligence during the past nine years has compiled a list of 7859 known or alleged perverts, including persons outside the Government and in civilian Government agencies. The Navy reported it has dismissed Marine Corps and navy personnel found on the list, he said. Army Intelligence, Sen. Wherry said, had a list of 5000 names, and the Military District of Washington reports it is "weeding moral perverts out of the service at the rate of one every six days."

174
8-Long
Baumgardner

245
enc

14
5-H

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News 1
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

98-6187-245

Date: *1/19/56*

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 Gandy _____

3,750 Perverts in U. S. Jobs, Wherry Reports to Senate Quiz

Senator Also Tells of Subversive Plot
 To Sabotage Washington If War Comes

By United Press
 Senate Republican Leader Wherry said today that Washington police estimate there are 3,750 sex perverts in the government here, ranging from higher-ranking officials to minor functionaries.

In a formal report to a Senate appropriations subcommittee, Wherry said police authorities testified that 300 to 400 State department employees are "suspected or allegedly homosexual."

The Nebraskan also said that Washington police reported they have uncovered "what purported to be a plan of Communists to sabotage and damage" Washington in case of war with Russia; that a Red fifth column is using sex degenerates for subversive purposes; and that "there are 1,000 bad security risks" in Washington. The report gave no details on the purported plot to sabotage Washington.

Based on Secret Testimony

The report was based largely on secret testimony of two police officials. It was made public as the State department was under fire from Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, and other Republicans who claim it is infested with Communists, homosexuals and pro-Reds.

Secretary of State Acheson and other government officials have testified before congressional committees that homosexuals are bad security risks because they are

easy targets for blackmail on threats to expose them.

Wherry and Sen. Hill (D) of Alabama were appointed as a special investigating committee. They failed to reach agreement on their findings. Hill will issue a separate report.

Wherry recommended a full-scale Senate investigation to rid the government of perverts, tighter police and security controls, and new legislation designed to rout out homosexuals.

91 Discharged, 13 Rehire

In findings based upon testimony of Lt. Roy E. Blick of the vice squad, Sgt. James K. Hunter of the police subversive division, military intelligence officers and the civil service commission, Wherry reported that:

1. Of 91 persons discharged over the past four years from the State department as sex perverts, 13 reappeared as employees of other federal departments. Seven of these have been investigated and ordered discharged.

2. Blick reported there are about 5,000 homosexuals in the capital, of whom 3,750 are employed by the government. Blick reported he had the names of 300 to 400 alleged sex perverts now in the State department.

65 Nabbed in Park

3. Blick reported that one night he arrested 65 persons as homosexuals in Lafayette park, just across the street from the White House, and that all of them "admitted guilt." Blick said perversion has "blossomed out" all over the capital; that well organized "cliques" are found in various government departments; and that 90 to 100 perverts recently quit government jobs while under investigation.

Handwritten:
 245
 ENC

Handwritten:
 File
 5/11

Page

Times-Herald 1
 10-Star Edition

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

98-6187-245

245
ENC

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

May 20, 1950

Reds Plot D. C. Disaster?

Hunter Silent on 'Blueprint'

Sergt. James K. (Jimmy) Hunter, spy-hunter for the Metropolitan Police Department, today refused to comment on reports that he has a copy of a "genuine" Communist blueprint for the destruction of Washington in the event of war with Russia.

The purported "blueprint for disaster" is an inch-thick volume containing detailed instructions for the bombing of key Government offices, destroying public utilities and poisoning the city's water supply, the United Press said.



Sergt. Hunter

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The volume has been examined already by Sens. Kenneth Wherry (R., Neb.) and Lister Hill (D., Ala.) and police are convinced it is genuine, UP said.

WHERRY, 100

So is Sen. Wherry. "It looks genuine," he said.

Sen. Wherry said there is "an emergency condition" here because a Communist "fifth column" has worked to "propagate and use" homosexuals to pry out Government secrets. He called for a sweeping investigation, tighter police controls and new legislation. (Homosexuals are said to be poor security risks because they are "extremely vulnerable" to blackmail on threats to expose them. No specific cases of this have been cited here.)

HIS FIGURES

Sen. Wherry gave these facts—some old, some new—to the Senate Appropriations sub-committee in a formal report yesterday:

• Police here estimate there are 3750 perverts in the Government, 300 to 400 of them in the State Department.

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• Army Intelligence had a list of 5000. The Military District of Washington reports it is "weeding moral perverts out of the service at the rate of one every six days."

The State Department again denied it has any sex perverts still on the payroll. Officials said they asked Lieut. Blick for his list, and "no names have been furnished."

Sen. Hill agreed with Sen. Wherry that a "thorough, complete and fair inquiry" is needed, but cited a letter

from Dr. R. H. Felix, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, who said about 4 per cent of white male adults are "confirmed homosexuals." He also said he is convinced the ration in Government service is no greater than in other walks of life.

ENCLOSURE

98-6187-245

File
5/14

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Kansas City
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: May 31, 1950

For the information of the Bureau's files, this is to advise that there are presently no security index card subjects in the Kansas City Office which have been tabbed under the COMSAB program.

~~REDACTED~~ who was previously a tabbed is now deceased and his security index card was canceled.

CLR:B
100-8288

RECORDED - 45

EX-11

52 AUG 16 1950

100-6157-246

J. Edgar Hoover

R. L. Ladd

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
 WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
 SUBJECT:

DATE: June 2, 1950

COMMUNIST PARTY PLAN OF SABOTAGING UNITED STATES
 IN EVENT OF WAR
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

O COM SAB

Reylet dated May 22, 1950.

Reference is made to Bureau request to ASAC HOWARD FLETCHER on Saturday, May 20, 1950, relative to a United Press news item quoting Sergeant JAMES HUNTER, of the Washington Police Department on the existence of a report concerning the Communist Party's plan to sabotage the United States in the event of war with Russia.

On Monday, May 29, 1950, Sergeant HUNTER advised that he had received a communication from Major [REDACTED], Coral Gables, Florida, in which [REDACTED] had stated that as early as 1939 he had in his possession a similar plan. He indicated that he would like to furnish HUNTER with more information regarding this copy of a pamphlet he had written titled, "Technicians and Revolution."

This information is being furnished the Bureau in order that consideration might be given to having the Miami office contact Major [REDACTED] at Coral Gables, Florida, relative to any information he might have on this subject.

GGB:AM
 102-0-11867

Bureau
 received this
 info in 1942

Peace people
 letter writer

George of
 American Legion

in 1929. anti communist
 anti Jewish group

102-184
 62-27081

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

JUN 2 1950

EX-11

347
JUN 14 1950

248

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY-C
(Bufile 98-6187)

DATE: June 1, 1950

Tam + Det

Reference SAC Letter Number 52, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of May, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Russia. All of the persons also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

The following persons were removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco Office during the month of May, 1950:

[REDACTED]

JGC:ams
100-28882

RECORDED - 77

INDEXED - 77

JUN 6 1950
14

EX-81

55 AUG 22 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

249

DATE: June 28, 1950

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Francisco
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bufile 98-6187)

TAG & DETAG

David D. [unclear]
Ch [unclear]

Re SAC letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of June, 1950, the San Francisco office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. All of the persons listed also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects:

[REDACTED]

During the month of June, 1950, the following persons were removed as COMSAB subjects by the San Francisco office:

[REDACTED]

WHK/bw
 100-28882

FBI
 RECEIVED

JUN 30 1950

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 5

INDEXED - 5

EX-43

55 AUG 22 1950

98-6187-249

RECEIVED
 JUN 30 1950

RECEIVED

UNRECORDED

6/30/50

Director, FBI

SAC, San Francisco

DETCON

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter #57, Series 1948.

During the month of June, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as persons who should be afforded priority in consideration for detention in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as COMSAB subjects.

[REDACTED]

During the month of June, 1950, the following persons were removed from the DETCON list in the San Francisco office:

[REDACTED]

WIK:klh
100-23810

52 AUG 22 1950

78-6117-✓
NOT RECORDED
14 JUL 11 1950
INITIAL

250

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 28, 1950

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : *HWK* SAC, San Francisco
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bufile 98-6187)

TAA + Detail

Reference SAC Letter Number 52, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of July, 1950, the San Francisco office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. All of the persons listed also have been tabbed as TCOM subjects:

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

SECRET

8 47 AM '50

PUNCHED

During the month of July, 1950, the following persons were removed as COMSAB subjects by the San Francisco office:

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

WHK/bw
 100-28882

RECORDED - 123

198-6187-250
 JUL 31 1950
 15

INDEXED - 122

RECEIVED
 FBI
 JUL 31 1950
 3 5 SEP 13 1950

51 SEP 13 1950

UNRECORDED
July 28, 1950

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Martin

WAR PLANS

In so far as the existence of an actual state of war is concerned with the ensuing necessity of apprehending numerous dangerous individuals under the Detcom and Comsab Program the following is suggested:

These programs have to this point been solely handled and administered by the Security Division and there is a certain necessary liaison maintained with the Criminal Division. Undoubtedly when and if these programs are placed into operation there are going to be some fugitive subjects. It is suggested that these fugitive subjects not be handled through the criminal fugitive index but that this entire matter be handled as a Security Division project and if necessary a separate fugitive index be set up in that division. We of course will be available to give any assistance that may be necessary in the establishment of such index and in the issuance of such Identification Orders and Wanted Flyers as might be considered necessary.

CJM:EHC

100-6179-1
NOT RECORDED
76 AUG 23 1950

100-6179-1
57 SEP 6 1950

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

251

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 22, 1950

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-38-5187)

2-1

Reurlet April 5, 1950.

The COMSAB list at the Milwaukee office is as of this date the same as that set forth in referenced letter.

JWSch:mcs
MI-100-10635

RECEIVED SECTION

SEP 5 2 08 PM '50

PUNCHED

RECORDED - 103

198-6187-251

SECTION

SEP 7 1950

EBR
K. B. [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : *HAK* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

252
DATE: September 6, 1950

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 98-6187)

TAB & DETAB
Tabbed for DE
10-5-50 RH

Reference SAC letter number 52, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of August 1950, the San Francisco office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. All of the persons also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

During the months of August 1950 the following persons were removed from the COMSAB lists by the San Francisco office:

[REDACTED]

Removed
10-5-50 RH

WHK/umn
100-28882

RECORDED - 60

98-6187-1
SEP 11 1950

INDEXED - 60

EX-101

50 OCT 5 1950

ok
[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 22, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(BuFile 98-6187)

*Homesight
check out* *Cards are Tabbed
10-12-50 RPH*

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 1948 dated March 30, 1948.

This is to advise that the Security Index Cards maintained by this Office on the following named individuals have been appropriately tabbed under the Comsab Program:

UNRECORDED
September 29, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

DETCON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-256062)

4K
Reference SAC Letter No 57 dated April 10, 1948.

During the month of September, 1950, the Security Index cards of the following persons have been tabbed as indicating that they should be afforded priority in consideration for detention in the event of sudden difficulty with Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as CCMAB subjects.

[REDACTED]

During the month of September, 1950, the following persons were removed from the DETCON list in the San Francisco Office:

[REDACTED]

59 NOV 8 1950

5-RUP

198-16187-✓
NOT RECORDED
87 OCT 5 1950

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-256062

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
254

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bureau file 98-6187)

DATE: September 29, 1950

*Checked against
 SI card 11-4-50RA*

Reference SAC Letter No. 52 dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of September, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following persons as individuals who may engage in sabotage activities or who may be leaders of the resistance in the event of difficulty with Russia. All of the persons also have been designated as DETCOM subjects.

[Redacted list of names]

During the month of September, 1950, the following person was removed from the COMSAB list in the San Francisco Office:

[Redacted name]

Ruffin

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

98-6187-254

OCT 3 1950

34

WHK:gd
 100-28810

*RR
 RELEASE*

501017

JOHN W. FERGUSON, 1617—(UP)—
 The FBI looked into a report
 today that Communists had
 headquarters here under di-
 rection of Paul J. Lyons, in-
 fluential state and city govern-
 ment officials.
 Attorney General John Edgar
 Hoover said he had "nothing and
 no information" on the party
 headquarters there, but he
 would "sabotage" plans. He said
 the "company" operated with
 "freedom on the subject."
 Each one of the 75 members
 at one meeting was given
 a code book, such as "combust-
 ible" or "flora" or "the human
 community" or "the public," to
 "company" code.

UNRECORDED
September 6, 1950

710
DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

DETCON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-256062)

Reference SAC letter No. 57 dated April 10, 1948.

During the month of August 1950 the San Francisco office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons listed below as individuals who should be afforded priority in consideration for detention in the event of sudden difficulty with Soviet Russia. An asterisk has been placed following the names of those individuals who also have been tabbed as COMSAB subjects.

Pg 1

SF 100-28810

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: DETCOM

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

- 2 -

UNRECORDED

September 6, 1950

During the month of August 1950, the following persons were removed from the DETCOM list by the San Francisco office:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

256
DATE: 12/1/50

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Francisco
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 Bufile 98-6187

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 52, dated 3/30/48, during the month of November, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons named below as individuals who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of difficulty with Soviet Russia. It should be noted that all of the persons also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

checked against SI
 1-4-51 RH

RECEIVED

JAN 5 10 08 AM '51

FBI STAT SEC

JAN 3 1 09 PM '51

STATISTICS

During the month of November, 1950, the following persons have been removed as COMSAB subjects in the San Francisco Office:

WHK/klh
 100-28882

DEC 8 5 30 PM '50

RECEIVED
 RECORDED - 42
 INDEXED - 42

DEC 16 1950

52 JAN 5 1951

EX-116

98-6187-256

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

257
DATE: 10/26/50

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco
SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 98-6187

In accordance with SAC Letter No. 57, dated March 30, 1948, during the month of October, 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following individuals as persons who may be in charge of resistance or sabotage activities in the event of sudden difficulty with the Soviet Union. All of the persons also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~

2-2-50 UTD
11-20-50 RH

WHK:klh
100-28882

RECORDED - 15
INDEXED - 15
EX-113
98-6187-257
NOV 6 1950
5 Longfellow
OK

52 DEC 11 1950

FBI
RECEIVED
NOV 14 20 50 PM '50
RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

258

DATE: 12/18/50

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
Bufile 100-98-6187*Checked out against
SI. 1-5-51 RH*

Re SAC letter 52, series 1948, dated 3/30/48.

The COMSAB list of the Milwaukee Office is as follows:

Name	Bufile	Status	Handwriting Sent to Bureau	Photograph Sent to Bureau
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	P	yes	yes
[REDACTED]	100-[REDACTED]	C	yes	yes

JWS:mg
100-10635*CS-let.*

RECORDED

INDEXED

JAN 4 10 17 AM '51

100-98-6187-
DEC 21 1950
16

50 JAN 6 1951

*73 B. aidree
R. B. R.
at 2/10*

002033

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

259

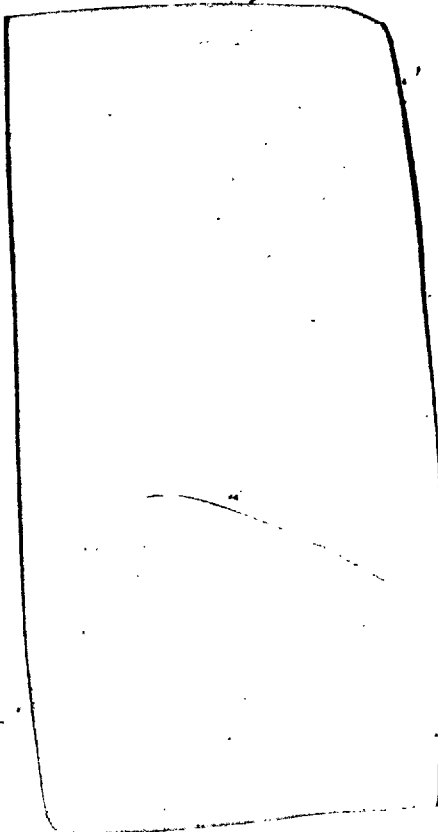
DATE: Jan. 3, 1951

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bufile 98-6187)

*Checked against
 SI cards 1-23-51
 RH*

Reference SAC letter number 52 dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of December 1950, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the persons named below to designate them as individuals who may be in charge of resistance or sabotage activities in the event of sudden difficulty with Soviet Russia. All of the persons also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.



*NAME NOT
 BE INDEXED
 1/11/51*

JUN 22 3 44 PM '51

FBI STAT S

RECEIVED

JAN 10 1 23 PM '51

RECEIVED

During the month of December 1950, [redacted] was removed from the list of COMSAB subjects by the San Francisco Office.

WIK/umn
 100-28882

RECORDED

JAN 8 1951

8

*File 100-356062-Sub
 211 fl*

55 FEB 23 1951

002100

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
260

DATE: January 27, 1951

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

CONFIDENTIALAIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERYSUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R

In accordance with instructions contained in SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated March 30, 1948, the following information is furnished to the Bureau:

Lieutenant [redacted], Officer on the staff of the Commander of the Eighth Coast Guard District, Custom House, New Orleans, made available to this office information received from the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951, which is quoted as follows:

"Following information received from [redacted] During the week of 5 January 1951 a man who is in intimate contact with the permanent Brazilian Ambassador to the United Nations and with Argentine Embassy personnel told me that a member of the Argentine Embassy staff had learned that the Soviets have been exporting atomic bombs to the United States piecemeal and now have several bombs, possibly six, placed at strategic locations within the United States. Reliability of source unevaluated."

Lieutenant [redacted] advised that this information was classified as secret and that they had received no further information on this matter. [redacted] stated that the Coast Guard Marine Inspection Offices at Corpus Christi, Galveston, Houston, Port Arthur, Mobile and New Orleans, and the Collectors of Customs in the above cities have been advised of the above information, and that he intends to give this information to the Office of Naval Intelligence at New Orleans.

The above data is being furnished for the information of the Bureau, and no action is being taken at New Orleans.

RAW:mas
100-4

cc - N.O. File 100-0
N.O. File 98-0

Data previously received from CIA who advise no basis

RECORDED - 104

EX-123

EX-123
RECORDED - 28
JAN 31 5 30 PM '51

JAN 29 1951

Bar [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 1/31/51

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Francisco
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 Bufile 98-6187

Re SAC Letter No. 52, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of January, 1951, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following individuals as persons who may be in charge of sabotage or resistance activities in the event of sudden difficulty with Russia. All of the persons also have been tabbed as DETCOM subjects.

[REDACTED]

DECEASED RECORDING.
 FEB 6 1951

During the month of January, 1951 the following persons were removed as COMSAB subjects by the San Francisco Office:

Delete
 Comsab

[REDACTED]

ST card checked
 original file
 PRC

WMK:PJ
 100-28882

RECORDED - 52

98-6187-261
 FEB 5 1951

EB 2 11 23
 06-13

914 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 10, 1951

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco
SUBJECT: ① COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

Re SAC Letter #52, dated March 30, 1948.

During the month of February, 1951, the San Francisco Office tabbed the Security Index cards of the following individuals as persons who may be in charge of resistance or sabotage activities in the event of difficulty with the Soviet Union. All the individuals also have been tabbed as Detcom subjects:

[REDACTED]

61-819

During the month of February, 1951, [REDACTED] was removed as a Comsab subject by the San Francisco Office.

WIK/lcm
100-28882

OK
check to PHANST
SI. Pre

Not to be indexed
F 70

RECORDED - 118

EX-75

59 APR 7 1951

98-6157-

RGP
[initials]

263

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1951

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: CCMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(BuFile 98-6187)

Baumgardner
RE: 3/17/51

Re SAC Letter #52, Series 194S dated March 30, 1948.

This is to advise that the Security Index Cards maintained by this office on the following named individuals have been appropriately tabbed under the Comsab Program:

Pg 1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

264

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

DATE: 3-16-51

SUBJECT: COMSAB
IS-C and R
(Bufile 100-98-6187)

Re SAC Letter No. 52, Series 1948, dated 3-30-48.

The Comsab List of the Milwaukee Office as of 3-16-51 is as follows:

Name	Bufile	Status	Handwriting Sent Bureau	Photograph Sent Bureau
------	--------	--------	----------------------------	---------------------------

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

MR 20 3 49 PM '51

FEDERAL SECURITY - SN

FBI

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

265

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI CONFIDENTIAL
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SUBJECT: REQUEST BY OSI FOR INFORMATION
RE POTENTIAL COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS

DATE: 3/13/51

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter received from the Headquarters of the 19th District OSI, which requests that this office aid OSI in determining the number of Communist Party, USA, card holders in the state and in the local area, and also in determining the estimated number of Communist Party, USA, sympathizers in the state and in the local area.

It is noted that the 19th District OSI was directed by its Headquarters to discuss and coordinate this matter with the local FBI Office.

It is pointed out that figures concerning the membership of the Communist Party, USA, in each district are available to OSI because OSI receives copies of the Quarterly Reports prepared by each FBI Office and because such figures are available in these Quarterly Reports. No exact figures are available concerning the estimated number of Communist Party USA sympathizers.

It is noted that some time ago Mr. HOOVER estimated that there were ten sympathizers to each actual Communist Party member. The Bureau is requested to advise whether it will take up this matter on a national basis with the Headquarters of OSI in Washington, since such inquiries are undoubtedly being received by numerous Field Offices.

Should the Bureau desire that this office reply to the 19th District OSI, it is requested to advise what information should be contained in the reply.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
HFC:hko
Enclosure

RECORDED - 16
INDEXED - 16

195

Set SF 3-27-51
H.C.B.

EA-130

16
3/23/56
MM
Adm. SA Sanders
for subm. in form
case, all FBI
files is total
minutes in state
of available. This
cannot give intimate
Suggest Empire to
Quarterly reports
to Bureau
sympathetic
to new policy

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
HFC:hko
Enclosure

RECORDED
INDEXED

Set SF
3-20
H

CONFIDENTIAL

265
enc

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
19th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
Travis AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

19D OSI 28-00

1 March 1951

Mr. Harry M. Kimball
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
422 Federal Building
San Francisco, California

Re: "REPORT OF SABOTAGE
POTENTIAL
SABOTAGE

Dear Mr. Kimball:

Our Washington headquarters has directed that we furnish the following information to the Commanding Officer of the 1704th Air Transport Group at Travis Air Force Base, California:

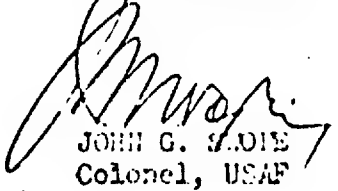
Number of CP USA Card Holders:
a. In the State
b. In the local area

Estimated number of CP USA Sympathizers
a. In the State
b. In the local area

This office is also been directed to "discuss and coordinate the matter with the local FBI Office".

Any assistance your office may render in furnishing the figures requested above will be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,


JOHN G. STODIE
Colonel, USAF
District Commander

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794, and the transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 7 1951	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

265

SAC, San Francisco

March 27, 1951

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 16

REQUEST BY OSI FOR INFORMATION
RE POTENTIAL COMMUNIST SABOTAGE AGENTS

EX-130

Reurlet March 13, 1951, which furnished a
copy of a letter dated March 1, 1951, from Colonel
[redacted], District Commander, U. S. Air Force.

OSI Headquarters were contacted in Washington and it was learned that several air force bases have been asked by the Washington headquarters for the subversive potential in the areas around these bases. It was suggested that the FBI Office could be contacted in order to ascertain the total number of Communist Party members in the State and if possible, in the local area. OSI Headquarters in Washington realizes that the FBI can not give an estimate of the number of Communist Party sympathizers. OSI Headquarters further advised that no new policy has been established.

The San Francisco Office is herewith instructed to refer Colonel [redacted] to the Quarterly Reports which have been furnished to the local OSI Headquarters. Colonel [redacted] should be able to ascertain from these reports the information desired by the Washington Headquarters.

HOB:els

MAR 28 1951

RECEIVED
FBI
MAR 28 2 30 PM '51

RECEIVED
FBI
MAR 28 4 00 PM '51

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 4-9-51

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
BUFILE 98-6187

ALL CARDS TABBED EC, ES

80317

Re SAC letter #26, Series 1951, dated March 13, 1951.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced SAC letter a complete check of the employment of all Security Index subjects has been made in the Newark office. Those subjects employed in a vital facility plant and not already tabbed for Comsab, have now been tabbed and form FD 122 has been submitted to the Bureau in each case.

Attached to this letter is a revised Comsab list as it is now reflected in the files of the Newark office.

Enc. - 1

JRB:TK
NK 98-2154

ENCL

INDEXED - 121

RECORDED - 121

EX-86

APR 11 1951
16

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 5-1-51

35

COPIES DESTROYED

BY ST JAN 10 1961

MAY 26 1951

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

COMSAB

FILE NUMBER: 98-6187

SECTION : 4



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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SUBJECT ComsAB			FILE # 98-618Y	
Serial	DATE Ref	Pages Act. Rel.	Exe	tions Section 4
267	3-22-51	1	1	/
UNRECORDED	4-21-51	1	1	/
268	4-17-51	1	1	/
268	4-30-51	1	1	/
UNRECORDED	4-30-51	2 enc 1	3	/
269	4-24-51	2	2	/ deletions b-7-c
269	5-28-51	1	1	/
270	5-18-51	1	1	/ deletions NPL
UNRECORDED	5-19-51	1	1	/
271	6-14-51	1	1	/
272	6-18-51	1	1	/
273	10/6/51	5 enc 1	1	/ 5 enc pages NPL
UNRECORDED	11-5-52	1	1	/
UNRECORDED	12-5-51	1	1	/
274	2-5-52	1	1	/ deletions NPL
UNRECORDED	2-11-52	1	1	/
275	4-1-52	5 enc 1	1	/ 5 enc pages NPL
275	4-25-52	1	1	/
276	4-26-52	1	1	/ deletions NPL
276	5-6-52	1	1	/

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3-22-51

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

267

SUBJECT: COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C AND R
Bureau File No. 98-6187

Reference is made to Manual of Instructions, Section 87 (5)(d), Comsab Program.

It is noted that this section states that individuals either because of their training or because of their positions relative to vital or strategic installations or industry, should be considered under this program. The Dallas Office has interpreted these instructions to mean any individual who has received training in sabotage methods by the Communist Party or otherwise. There has been some discussion in the Dallas Office as to whether or not all individuals who have received military training, regardless of the type of military training, should be included under the COMSAB Program.

The Bureau's advice is requested regarding this matter in order that the Dallas Office may be certain that the Bureau's instructions and desires are being complied with.

JHM:emh
100-8316

*See for
Dallas
7/19/51
JHM*

*Spec recommended
copy SAC letter
prepared 4/16/51
QV*

98-6187-267

RECORDED - 7
EX - 136

65 APR 21 1951

UNRECORDED.

4-21-51

(B) SECURITY INDEX - COMSAB PROGRAM -- A number of inquiries have been received from the Field requesting advice as to when subjects should be tabbed for Comsab.

In order that there will be no further misunderstanding of when subjects should be tabbed for Comsab, you are advised that all subjects of Security Index cards who because of their training or because of their position relative to vital industry or installations and who possess the potential to be Communist saboteurs should be considered under the Comsab Program.

You should, therefore, tab for Comsab the following:

All Security Index subjects that are;

- (1) Employed in vital facilities;
- (2) Veterans of Military Service in any country;

4-21-51
SAC LETTER NO. 38
Series 1951

- 4 -

- (3) Veterans of the O.S.S.
(Office of Strategic Services);
- (4) Graduates of the Lenin School in Russia.

In addition to the above, consideration should be given to individuals that are known to have engaged in acts of violence during industrial strikes and those who have engaged in acts of violence in fomenting trouble among laborers in industrial plants.

Undoubtedly there will be some cases arising where, because of the peculiar circumstances involved, it would not be desirable to tab for Comsab individuals falling within the above-described situations. In the event such a case arises and you are uncertain as to what procedure you should follow it is suggested that you present the facts to the Bureau and an appropriate answer will be furnished you.

97-6187-✓
8 MAY 9 1951

60 MAY 15 1951

66-04-1324

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

268

DATE: April 17, 1951

Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, El Paso

SUBJECT: COMSAB

The Bureau is requested to advise whether former soldiers are to be automatically tabbed for COMSAB when there is no other information indicating that they might engage in acts of sabotage. It is recognized that military training is one element to be considered but this office has not been following the practice of tabbing ex-service men for COMSAB unless their military training was of such a nature as to particularly fit them for sabotage, they are employed in a strategic industry, they received training on a sabotage scale, or for some other reason they are particularly suited for use as saboteurs.

I would like to be certain that the instructions contained in SAC Letter No. 57, Series No. 1948, and the Manual of Instructions, have been correctly interpreted by this office.

DKB:adl
100-4417

Bob Byrd

*Ac
Paso
H-30-51
gkm*

RECORDED-32

EX-86

APR 21 1951

77-6187-268

3 JJ bh
10 01 21

gkm

RECEIVED

268

April 30, 1951

SAC, El Paso

Director, FBI

COMSAB

Your file 100-4417

Reurlet April 17, 1951.

Referenced letter requested advice as to whether former soldiers are to be automatically tabbed for Comsab when there is no other information indicating that they might engage in acts of sabotage.

Your attention is directed to SAC Letter Number 38, Series 1951, dated April 21, 1951, Item (B) captioned "Security Index - Comsab Program." The information set forth concerning the Comsab Program in this SAC Letter answers the question which you have raised.

RECORDED - 140

Bufile 98-6187 - 261

EX-24

JRM:mjt

APR 30 5 16 PM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM

MAILED 3
APR 30 1951
COMM - FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

3 16
MAY 2 1951

DL
H
J
W

UNRECORDED
April 30, 1951

Mr. Tolson

Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUGGESTED MANUAL CHANGE

There is attached page 44 of the Manual of Instructions with the suggested change underlined.

The change is based on information given the Field in SAC Letter Number 38, Series 1951, dated April 21, 1951, under the caption "Security Index - Comsab Program."

Attachment

JRM:mjt

A-ENCL.

153
60 JUN 21 1951

48-6187-✓
NOT RECORDED
131 JUN 9 1951
INITIAL OR ORIGIN

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 48-6187-1

UNR.
April 30, 1951
ENC

PROPOSED CHANGE IN MANUAL
SECTION 87C - SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

d. Comsab Program

All subjects of Security Index cards who because of their training or because of their position relative to vital industry or installations and who possess the potential to be Communist saboteurs should be considered under this program. The following should be tabbed Comsab:

All Security Index subjects that are:

- (1) Employed in Vital Facilities;
- (2) Veterans of military service in any country;
- (3) Veterans of OSS (Office of Strategic Services); and
- (4) Graduates of the Lenin School in Russia.

In addition to the above, consideration should be given to individuals that are known to have engaged in acts of violence during industrial strikes and those who have engaged in acts of violence in fomenting trouble among laborers in industrial plants.

Undoubtedly there will be some cases arising where, because of the peculiar circumstances involved, it would not be desirable to tab for Comsab individuals falling within the above-described situations.

In the event such a case arises and you are uncertain as to what procedure should be followed the facts should be presented to the Bureau.

The geographical Security Index card of any individual coming within this purview should be tabbed with a metal signal tab attached to the card. Both the alphabetical and geographical card should contain the code word "Comsab." The Bureau should be advised of such tabbing by the use of form FD 122 in order that the Bureau's card may likewise be tabbed. The communication should bear in the caption the title and character of the individual case. The Bureau should similarly be advised of the deletion of such tabbing. In the event of the transfer of the subject of a Security Index Card which card has been tabbed for Comsab, such tabbing is automatically deleted by both the new office of origin and the Bureau. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the new office of origin to consider the subject in the light of this program and determine if the subject is to be tabbed again. The new office of origin should so advise the Bureau.

● Tabbing of Security Index Cards for Priority Purposes (Detcom)

The Detcom Program is concerned with individuals on the Security Index who are to be given priority arrest in the event of apprehension

JRM:mjt

98-6127-4
ENCLOSURE

UNR,
4/30/51
ENC

of security index subjects at the time of an emergency. As such, the original (geographical) Security Index Cards of individuals falling into the following categories must be tabbed for Detcom:

- (1) All Top Functionaries
- (2) All Key Figures
- (3) All individuals tabbed under the Comsab program
- (4) Any other individual who, though he does not fall in the above groups, should be given priority arrest because of some peculiar circumstances.

No effort should be made to distinguish between the various degrees of priority.

Each Special Agent in Charge should advise the Bureau of the cards so tabbed in order that a like tabbing system may be followed at the Bureau. This may be done by the use of Form FD-122 which should carry in the caption the title and character of the individual case. The cards should be tabbed with a metal signal tab attached to the card. All individuals tabbed under the Detcom program should be tabbed with a contrasting colored tab from those tabbed under the Comsab program. The Security Index Cards of Detcom subjects should not be of any particular distinguishing color. The Security Index Cards, both alphabetical and geographical, should contain the code word Detcom.

In the event of the transfer of the subject of a Security Index card which card has been tabbed for Detcom, such tabbing is automatically deleted by both the new office of origin and the Bureau. It is, therefore, again incumbent upon the new office of origin to consider the subject in the light of this program and immediately advise the Bureau if the card is to be tabbed again.

- f. Submitting Names to Bureau for Indexing Purposes
Offices shall be alert to supply the Bureau, for indexing purposes, the name of additional individuals who become associated with

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE
 SUBJECT: SECURITY INDEX
 COMSAB TABBING

DATE:

269
4/24/51

ReBulet April 13, 1951 reflecting that it did not appear to the Bureau that six Security Index subjects should be tabbed for COMSAB. It is deemed advisable that this office inform the Bureau as to the reason for these tabbings and secure the Bureau's advice in this regard.

Recently a review was made of the Security Index in this office and it was noted that several of the individuals have been in the armed services. No specific information was given as to the type of training they received in the armed services, however, it was deemed that since they had training in the armed services, either in the Army or the Navy, that training undoubtedly would deal with explosives in one manner or another and that consequently this office deemed it advisable to tab them for COMSAB. As a result of this FD-122 was submitted concerning [REDACTED]

Although no mention is made in referenced letter concerning [REDACTED] or [REDACTED], FD-122 was also submitted on them, recommending tabbing for COMSAB. These two individuals received training in the Merchant Marine. [REDACTED] is a radio operator and owns and operates a radio shop in Albuquerque, New Mexico. [REDACTED] is also a radio operator, the knowledge of which he gained in the Merchant Marine working with [REDACTED]. There is another angle, however, concerning [REDACTED] and that is he works in the Railroad

JPC:ar
 100-328
 cc: 100-9
 cc: 100-12
 cc: 100-18
 cc: 100-369
 cc: 100-20
 cc: 100-477
 cc: 100-10
 cc: 100-19

RECORDED - 57

INDEXED - 57

EX-133

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-328-269

269

4/24/51

DIRECTOR, FBI
SECURITY INDEX
CONSAB TABBING

4/24/51

shops at Albuquerque, New Mexico, which shops are not listed as a vital facility on the provisional list but which this office is considering making a vital facility as it is a vital transportation point.

Concerning [REDACTED], a review of this subject's file reflects that he was a chemist during the last war in an oil company near Houston, Texas and was of sufficient importance to get deferment by his employment. His exact knowledge of chemistry is unknown, however, it was deemed that any chemist knows how to deal with explosives and, therefore, he was tabbed for CONSAB.

Regarding [REDACTED], this office had previously considered that she has access to the Kennecott Copper Company at Santa Rita, New Mexico, which is a vital facility. This access is rather remote in this respect. The IUMSW is the bargaining unit for laborers in the Kennecott Copper Company at Santa Rita. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED], New Mexico. He is a key figure in this office. His wife enters into Union affairs and is extremely active in the Ladies Auxiliary. By virtue of this, she has previously been considered as having access to a vital facility.

The tabbing for CONSAB has been removed in this office concerning persons mentioned in referenced letter, however, the Bureau is requested to advise whether or not it considers that a person who has been in the Army and received the usual Army training has had sufficient training in which it is deemed advisable to tab for CONSAB. The Bureau is also requested to express its suggestions in regard to [REDACTED] and also [REDACTED].

269

May 28, 1951

SAC, Albuquerque

Director, FBI

SECURITY INDEX
CLASSIFICATION

RECORDED - 109

98-6187-214

EX-85

Bureau dated April 24, 1951, concerning the tabbing of the Security Index cards of the individuals listed in Bureau letter of April 13, 1951.

The Bureau agrees that those subjects who have received military training should be tabbed for Consab. It is not believed that the background and activity of [redacted] and [redacted] warrant their being tabbed for Consab.

In accordance with the above, you should resubmit FD-122 recommending that those individuals who have received military training be tabbed for Consab.

cc: Albuquerque files

100-
100-
100-
100-
100-
100-

cc: Bureau files

100-
100-
100-
100-
100-
100-

cc:nlm

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM-FBI
MAY 29 1951
MAILED 13

MAY 28 2 08 PM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
MAY 28 7 17 PM '51
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

60 JUN 8 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-35808
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5-18-51

FROM : SAC, Kansas City

SUBJECT: COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to SAC letter No. 38, Series 1951, dated 4-21-51, paragraph B, which instructs that all security index subjects should be tabbed for Comsab as follows:

1. Employed in Vital Facilities.
2. Veterans of military service in any country.
3. Veterans of O.S.S.
4. Graduates of the Lenin School in Russia.

A review of the security index files in this office has reflected the following individuals who have had military service and on whom forms FD-122 have been forwarded to the Bureau designating them as Comsab and Detcom subjects:

[REDACTED] - Bufile 100-[REDACTED], KC file 100-[REDACTED],
[REDACTED] was. - Bufile 100-[REDACTED], KC file 100-[REDACTED],
[REDACTED] - Bufile 100-[REDACTED], KC file 100-[REDACTED],
[REDACTED] - Bufile 100-[REDACTED], KC file 100-[REDACTED],
[REDACTED] Bufile 100-[REDACTED], KC file 100-[REDACTED],
[REDACTED] Bufile 100-[REDACTED], KC file 100-[REDACTED],
[REDACTED] Bufile 100-[REDACTED], KC file 100-[REDACTED].

The following security index subjects have had military service and forms FD-122 have been forwarded to the Bureau on them designating them as Comsab subjects. They are key figures and have previously been designated as Detcom subjects.

[REDACTED], Bufile 100-[REDACTED], 100-[REDACTED], have had military service and in view of the current instructions they also have been tabbed for Comsab.

[REDACTED], security index subject, was tabbed for Detcom and Comsab in view of his employment and access to a vital facility and the Bureau was advised of this designation by letter in the captioned file dated 4-21-51.

CLR/ekr

100-8288

RECORDED - 14

MAY 22 1951

11

EX-114

FILE COPY
IN 100-35662
Sub 23

60 JUN 25 1951

UNRECORDED
5-19-51

Director, FBI

213
SAC, Philadelphia

DETCOM
(Bufile: 100-356062)

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Re SAC Letter #38, dated 4-21-51, Section B, entitled "SECURITY INDEX - COMSAB PROGRAM".

A review of the Security Index in this Office has been conducted on the basis of the criteria listed in referenced SAC letter to determine the extent of the priority tabbing of the Security Index cards. It is felt that the Bureau may be interested in the following statistics.

As of 5-15-51, there were 767 Security Index subjects in the Philadelphia Division. Of these, 224 are already tabbed under the DETCOM priorities. The review of the cards indicates that 131 additional tabs will have to be added to comply with the referenced SAC letter. Therefore, there will be a total of 355, or approximately 46% of the Security Index subjects, tabbed for the DETCOM and COMSAB priorities.

FCB:ls
100-33606

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
TO DISSEMINATION
SEE FILE 100-356062-876

72-6187-✓
NOT RECORDED
71 MAY 26 1951
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

307
60 MAY 31 1951

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-356062-27-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

271

DATE: June 14, 1951

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: SECURITY INDEX
COMSAB PROGRAM

Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 38, Series 1951, dated April 21, 1951, Paragraph B.

In accordance with the provisions of above letter, the files of all the Security Index subjects in this office were reviewed on a project basis, and there are being submitted with this letter 89 completed Forms FD-122 on subjects who are being tabbed for Detcom and Comsab.

It will be noted that some of the enclosed forms are dated as early as June 8, 1951. The reason for their late submission is that it was desired to forward all forms at the same time, and because of the nature of the project, it was not possible to complete all the forms on the date anticipated.

Enclosures

100-11963
RLC:hws

RECORDED - 128

EX - 63

JUN 16 1951

8

OK
62 JUN 25 1951

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEWARK
SUBJECT: SECURITY INDEX-VITAL FACILITY
COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY-C&R
(Bureau file 98-6187)

272
DATE: June 18, 1951

RE SAC letter #26, dated March 13, 1951 and Newark letter to Bureau dated April 9, 1951.

In accordance with instructions contained in reference SAC letter, the appropriate armed forces have been furnished current information concerning those subjects who are employed in a vital facility plant and who are maintained in the Security Index of the Newark Office with the exception of

Information concerning [redacted] is not being made available to the armed forces at this time, in view of the fact that [redacted] is being considered as a potential confidential national defense informant.

NK 98-2154
TMO:MA;MMcL

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

EX - 32

98-6187-272
JUN 19 1951

644
JUN 26 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

273
DATE: 10/6/51

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *SKM* SAC, Newark

SUBJECT:

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R
(Bufile 98-6187)

Re SAC Letter #26, Series 1951, dated March 13, 1951.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced SAC Letter, a complete check of the employment of all Security Index subjects has been made by the Newark Office.

Those subjects employed in a vital facility plant and not already tabbed for Comsab, have now been tabbed and Form FD 122 has been submitted to the Bureau in each case.

Attached to this letter is the revised Comsab list as it reflected in the files of the Newark Office.

Enc.

2
TC:KWF
NK 98-215410-18-51
Checked against
Security Index
OK
prc

RECORDED - 92

INDEXED - 83

98-6187-113

18

prc

644

10-18-51

SAC, Albany

UNRECORDED
November 5, 1952

Director, FBI (100-339086)

**SECURITY INDEX -
DETCON AND COMSAB CLASSIFICATIONS**

M
SAC Letter Number 52 dated March 30, 1949, captioned "Communist Sabotage Agents; Internal Security - CAR" and SAC Letter Number 57 dated April 10, 1949, captioned "Retention of Communists in the Event of Sudden Difficulty With the Soviet Union," contain instructions regarding advice to the Bureau as to those Security Index subjects falling in the Detcon and Comsab classifications as well as the maintenance of a control file concerning such subjects.

It has been brought to the Bureau's attention that some offices are still maintaining control files for this purpose and some offices are continuing to advise the Bureau of the identities of their Detcon and Comsab subjects. This is to advise that it is not now necessary to maintain such control files or to inform the Bureau by letter of the identities of the Detcon and Comsab subjects in your Security Index. Our present procedure of including such data on the Security Index cards at the time that they are printed and utilization of the procedure of tabbing each such Security Index card in the field makes it possible to readily identify such subjects.

cc (2) Albuquerque	cc (2) Houston	cc (2) Oklahoma City
cc (2) Anchorage	cc (2) Indianapolis	cc (2) Omaha
cc (2) Atlanta	cc (2) Kansas City	cc (2) Philadelphia
cc (2) Baltimore	cc (2) Knoxville	cc (2) Phoenix
cc (2) Birmingham	cc (2) Little Rock	cc (2) Pittsburgh
cc (2) Boston	cc (2) Los Angeles	cc (2) Portland
cc (2) Buffalo	cc (2) Louisville	cc (2) Richmond
cc (2) Butte	cc (2) Memphis	cc (2) Saint Louis
cc (2) Charlotte	cc (2) Miami	cc (2) Salt Lake City
cc (2) Chicago	cc (2) Milwaukee	cc (2) San Antonio
cc (2) Cincinnati	cc (2) Minneapolis	cc (2) San Diego
cc (2) Cleveland	cc (2) Mobile	cc (2) San Francisco
cc (2) Dallas	cc (2) Newark	cc (2) San Juan
cc (2) Denver	cc (2) New Haven	cc (2) Savannah
cc (2) Detroit	cc (2) New Orleans	cc (2) Seattle
cc (2) El Paso	cc (2) New York	cc (2) Springfield
cc (2) Honolulu	cc (2) Norfolk	cc (2) Washington

cc - Bufile 98-6122

PUBLISHED YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
NOV 10 1952

LCD:jft

NOV 17 1952

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-339086

copy;bw

UNRECORDED

December 5, 1951

SAC, Detroit (100-17590)

Director, FBI

SECURITY INDEX

Reurlet dated November 23, 1951,
captioned "Emergency Detcom Program, Internal
Security - C." The Bureau agrees with you in
that there is no longer a reason for placing a
copy of Form FD-122 in either your Comsab or
Detcom files.

Should it become necessary for you to
determine the number of Security Index cards in
your office tabbed for either Comsab or Detcom,
such determination may be made by checking the
Security Index cards.

LGD:mjt

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-352086-936

65 DEC 19 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
274
DATE: 2/5/52

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (98-6187)
FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-3335)
SUBJECT: COMSAB
IS - C

SECURITY INFORMATION-CONFIDENTIAL

This is to advise that the following persons who are listed on the Security Index in the Phoenix Office are being included in the Comsab program:

[REDACTED]

CLT: kr
REGISTERED

INDEXED - 134
RECORDED - 134

100-1187-274
FEB 8 1952
31

EX-54

FEB 29 1952

ED 14 10 17 AM '52

UNRECORDED
February 11, 1952

Director, FBI

SAC, Indianapolis

DETCOM AND COMSAB

CONFIDENTIAL

In the past, in indicating subjects for Detcom and Comsab, this office has indicated a copy of the communication to the Bureau for separate Detcom and Comsab files in the Indianapolis Division.

During the recent inspection, it was suggested that this practice be discontinued upon obtaining Bureau authority.

UACB, this office will no longer designate copies of communications to the Bureau re subjects of Detcom and Comsab for the respective files in this office.

CC: SA [REDACTED]

HAK/mms

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
TO DISSEMINATION
SEE FILE 356062-826

198-6187-
NOT RECORDED
71 FEB 18 1952

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILE IN

7/69
7/15/52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (98-6187)
 FROM : SAC, NEWARK (98-2154)
 SUBJECT: COMSAB
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R (no)

DATE: 4/1/52

Re: SAC letter #26, Series, 1951 dated March 13, 1951.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced SAC letter a check of the employment of all security index subjects of the Newark Office has been made. Those subjects employed in a vital facility plant and not already tabbed for COMSAB have now been tabbed and Form FD 122 has been forwarded to the Bureau in each instance.

Enclosed with this letter is the revised COMSAB list as reflected in the files of the Newark Office as of March 21, 1952:

Enclosure - 2

RDB:alp

*Records.
do not index
names.
LLO*

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

*File per
Newark
4-25-52
JLB*

RECORDED - 103

98-6187-275

APR X
11

5

275

April 25, 1952

SAC, Newark (98-2154)

Director, FBI (98-6187)

RECORDED

COMSAB

INTERNAL SECURITY - C & R

Reurlet April 1, 1952, with which you enclosed a list of all Security Index subjects in your office who have been tabbed under the Comsab classification.

It will no longer be necessary for you to submit this list inasmuch as all Security Index cards are now prepared at the Bureau on an IBM machine and the cards in your office and at the Bureau coincide.

cc - Bufile 100-358086-Sub 31

LGD:mjt

REC'D BY OFFICE
FBI
RECEIVED APR 30 1952
APR 30 3 25 PM '52

COMM-FBI
APR 25 1952
MAILED 20

MAY 7 1952

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-358086-31

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

276

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (98-6187)

DATE: April 26,

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-3335)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: COMSAB
IS - C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

71

This is to advise that the following persons who are now listed on the Security Index in the Phoenix Division are also included under the Comsab program:

[REDACTED]

CLT: kr

REGISTERED

*See
Phoenix
5-6-52
RBD*

RECORDED - 100-78-6187-276
APR 29 1952

RECEIVED
APR 30 5 31 PM '52

1-
SAC, Phoenix (100-3335)

276
May 6, 1952

RECORDED - 41
Director, FBI (98-6187) - 276

EX-83

COMSAB
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet dated April 26, 1952, submitting
a list of persons in the Security Index whose cards
are tabbed for Comsab.

It will no longer be necessary for you to
submit this list inasmuch as the Security Index cards
are all prepared at the Bureau and the cards in your
office are in agreement with those at the Seat of
Government.

LGD:mjt *mjt*

COMM - FBI
MAY 6 - 1952
MAILED 30

7713

Director, FBI

UNRECORDED
November 23, 1951

SAC, Detroit (100-17590)

EMERGENCY DETCON PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

When a Security Index subject is placed in, or removed from, either the "Detcon" or "Comsab" classification, it is the practice of the Detroit office to place a copy of the form FD-122 in either or both the "Detcon" or "Comsab" file, as the situation demands. No Bureau instructions requiring this were located. However, this procedure was instituted in the period when Security Index cards were prepared by the Field Division, as well as by the Bureau, so that an accurate record could be maintained to insure that the Security Index cards prepared by this office would correspond exactly with those prepared by the Bureau and subjects in this Division. Also, this procedure was adopted to provide some source for an accurate count of the subjects in Detcon and Comsab classifications.

With the adoption of the IBM card and the practice of preparing all Security Index cards at the Bureau, it is no longer possible for the Security Index cards in the field to be other than identical with the Security Index cards, as maintained at the Bureau. Also, since the Detcon and Comsab classification now appears on the face of the SI card, it is possible to determine the exact number of persons in either classification by physical count of the cards.

It is therefore felt the reason for placing a copy of the FD-122 in either the Comsab or Detcon file no longer exists and, if you have no objection, the practice will be discontinued by this office.

HND:JC
100-17590

cc - 100-17279

98-6187
NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 13 1951
INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-17590-207

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 26 1954

TELETYPE

VNR.
7/26/54

PHILADELPHIA 4

FROM WASH DC

26

10-28 PM

SAC

URGENT

SECURITY INDEX, SABOTAGE MATTERS. SUTEL FOLLOWING STATISTICS TO REACH
BUREAU WITHOUT FAIL BY JULY TWENTYNINE NEXT COLON ONE, TOTAL NUMBER OF
SECURITY INDEX SUBJECTS RESIDING OR WORKING IN METROPOLITAN AREA PHILA-
DELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, TWO, TOTAL NUMBER OF THOSE SUBJECTS TABBED
(COMSAB) THREE, TOTAL NUMBER OF SABOTAGE OR POSSIBLE SABOTAGE COMPLAINT
RECEIVED BY YOU DURING THE FISCAL YEAR NINETEEN FIFTYFOUR WHERE ALLEGED
SABOTAGE OCCURRED IN METROPOLITAN AREA OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
INCLUDING A SEPARATE FIGURE FOR NUMBER OF FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE
CASES REPORTED WITHIN METROPOLITAN AREA.

END ACK PLS

NOT RECORDED
HOOVER JUL 28 1954

WA R 4 PH VB 7/26/54
DISC 68 AUG 3 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-27-104

Director, FBI

SAC, Memphis (100-2325)

UNRECORDED
12-21-54

SECURITY INDEX
COMSAB TABBING

Reference Section K, SAC Letter No. 54-70, dated 12-14-54.

This is to advise that the survey requested in reflet has been completed in the Memphis Division. Appropriate changes so indicated have been made and FD-122's submitted to the Bureau in those cases necessitating changes.

WHL:MRS

(3)

REGISTERED MAIL

1-98-6187- ✓
NOT RECORDED
181 DEC 28 1954

55 JAN 5 1955

134

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-358616-28-1/2

UNRECORDED
December 30, 1954

Director, FBI

SAC, Savannah (100-00)

SECURITY INDEX
COMSAB TABBING

Re SAC Letter 54-70 dated 12/14/54, Section K, entitled
as above.

The Savannah Division had three COMSAB subjects. One has
been deleted in line with referenced SAC Letter 54-70.

This project has now been completed in the Savannah Division.

ZVL/cw
(3)
REGISTERED MAIL

77-6197 - ✓
NOT RECORDED
192 JAN 4 1955

5143
50 JAN 6 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-38868-11-57

UNRECORDED

12/14/54

(K) SECURITY INDEX - COMSAB TABBING -- The Comsab classification has been set up within the priority apprehension program for the purpose of providing ready identification of those Security Index subjects who, because of special training, employment or past acts of violence, possess the potential of saboteurs in the event of a national emergency. The fact that the Security Index card for a subject has been tabbed Comsab is one of the reasons the subject is also tabbed Detcom to indicate the subject should be apprehended prior to other Security Index subjects whose cards are not so tabbed. As the number of Security Index subjects has increased there has been a corresponding increase in the number of subjects designated for priority of apprehension.

Under present instructions in Section 87C of the Manual of Instructions, one of the reasons for the Comsab tabbing is when a Security Index subject is a veteran of the military services of any country and particularly the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Henceforth, you should continue to tab for Comsab all veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Veterans of the military services of any country are no longer to be tabbed Comsab based on military service alone.

However, you should be certain all subjects of Security Index cards are considered under the Comsab program when the investigations have developed information concerning specific previous training or violent tendencies indicating the subjects possess the potential to be saboteurs. In that connection each case must be considered on the facts developed in the particular case.

The above amends the instruction relating to the basis for considering a subject under the Comsab program because of military service. There are no changes in the other reasons for considering the Comsab classification as outlined in the Manual of Instructions.

In order to adjust the Security Index cards tabbed Comsab in your office in accordance with the above instructions it will be necessary to review each case so tabbed in order to delete the tabbings when based on military service alone. Form FD-122 should be submitted to the Bureau to delete any change necessary. Offices with a relatively small number of Security Index cards tabbed Comsab should review each case file for such subjects at this time. Offices with a large number of cards so tabbed may desire to review the case files at the time the residence addresses and places of employment are verified during the next six months. As soon as the reviews have been

12/14/54
SAC LETTER NO. 54-70

- 9 -

1-98-172
NOT RECORDED
127 JAN 12 1955

66 JAN 12 1955

RECEIVED

UNR
12/14/54

completed you should advise the Bureau by a memorandum captioned as above indicating the appropriate adjustments have been made. In any event all offices must complete the review and advise the Bureau by June 15, 1955.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Attachments for (E), (F), & (G)

12/14/54
SAC LETTER NO. 54-70

- 10 -

UNRECORDED
January 13, 1955

Director, FBI

SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9939)

SECURITY INDEX - COMSAB TABBING

Re SAC Letter No. 54-70 (X) dated 12-14-54.

Subsequent to a review of the files of all Security Index subjects tabbed COMSAB, all FD-122's necessary to delete the COMSAB tabbing from the Security Index cards of subjects, in accordance with instructions set out in relet, have been forwarded to the Bureau.

REGISTERED MAIL

tlw
(3)

198-6189 - ✓
NOT RECORDED
JAN 13 1955

INITIALS - J. J. HALL

50 JAN 19 1955
F143

DIRECTOR, FBI (REGISTERED MAIL)

SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-8082)

SECURITY INDEX -
COMSAB TABBING

UNRECORDED
1/14/55

Re: SAC Letter 54-70 (X) dated 12/14/54.

All files of Security Index subjects tabbed for COMSAB in this office have been reviewed. FD-122 has been submitted in each case. If approved by the Bureau, there will be no COMSAB subjects in this office.

LVD/be

100-6177-
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 18 1955

100-6177-
JAN 21 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Director, FBI

UNRECORDED
1/19/55

SAC, Kansas City (100-90)

SECURITY INDEX
COMSAB TABBING

Re SAC Let 54-70 dated December 14, 1954.

All Security Index Cards which have been tabbed
COMSAB in the Kansas City Office have been reviewed.

Form FD-122 requesting the deletion of the
COMSAB tabbing has been submitted in each case in which
such tabbing was based on military service alone.

RHA/hmg
(3)

✓ 100-6127-
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 24 1955

273
55 JAN 26 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-6127

UNRECORDED
2-2-55

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-8450-110)

SECURITY INDEX -
COMSAB TABBING

Re SAC letter 54-70 (K) dated December 14, 1954.

The necessary review of the Security Index Cards
tabbed Comsab has been completed by this office
and all the necessary FD 122 have been sent to the
Bureau.

VTH:kdo
(3)

198-6187-
NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 4 1955
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL
C

ORIGINAL FILED IN
100-352081-52-114

67 FEB 8 1955

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358086)

UNRECORDED
2-3-55

SAC, EL PASO (100-4884)

REGISTERED MAIL

SECURITY INDEX-COMSAE TABBING

Re SAC Letter 54-70 (K)

7/21
Cases of Security Index subjects of the El Paso office have been reviewed pursuant to instructions in refilet. Various individuals have been removed from Comsab tabbing because this tabbing was based on past military service alone. Forms FD-122 are being forwarded regarding each individual case. This project has been completed in the El Paso Office.

PAJ:aj
(3)

REGISTERED MAIL

OK
98-6187-1
NOT RECORDED
143 FEB 8 1955

EV
67 FEB 10 1955

100-358086-16-43

DIRECTOR, FBI

UNRECORDED
2-7-55

SAC, PORTLAND (100-7096-154a)

SECURITY INDEX;
COMSAB TABBING
PORTLAND DIVISION

Re SAC letter 54-70 dated 12/14/54, paragraph (K)
captioned "SECURITY INDEX - COMSAB TABBING".

In consonance with Bureau instructions, the files of
all Security Index subjects tabbed Comsab have been personally
reviewed by me and the appropriate adjustments have been made.

As of possible interest, on receipt of referenced
SAC letter, this office had a total of 67 Security Index subjects
tabbed for Comsab. Upon the completion of the review, we now have
23 Security Index subjects tabbed Comsab; or, a reduction of 44
such tabbings. Work list is being retained in instant file with
copy of this letter.

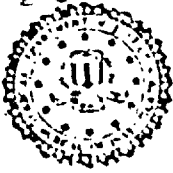
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55 FEB 14 1955
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PERSONAL ATTENTION
STR ~~ELY~~ CONFIDENTIAL
SAC LETTER NO. 55-12
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNRECORDED
2/10/55

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 10, 1955 WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(A) SECURITY INDEX -- In view of recent developments in the international situation it has become necessary to re-evaluate the priority of arrest features of our Security Index Program. At the present time subjects who will be considered for priority of arrest at the time of an emergency are tabbed Detcom and the Detcom classification includes subjects who are tabbed Comsab.

Henceforth, it is planned that the individuals in the Security Index tabbed Detcom will be arrested first in the event of a limited but grave emergency. It is not anticipated at this time that the other subjects in the Security Index will be arrested under such a situation. (In the event of an all-out emergency all subjects whose names are included in the Security Index will be considered for immediate apprehension.)

In order that the most dangerous persons will be apprehended during a limited but grave emergency, there are set forth below the new standards to be used in deciding who should be listed for priority of apprehension and Detcom tabbing.

1. The Comsab tabbing is to be discontinued.
2. Each Security Index subject should be considered for Detcom tabbing (priority of arrest) who falls within one or more of the following categories:

- a. All Top Functionaries and Key Figures.
- b. Currently active Communists (active within the past year) or members of any basic revolutionary organization when there is evidence of one or more of the following:
 - (1) Activity as local organizers or leaders in the organization.
 - (2) Special training at the Lenin School or Far Eastern Institute in Moscow.
 - (3) Experience as picket captains, strong-arm men or active participation in violent strikes, riots or demonstrations.
 - (4) Violent statements or strong revolutionary tendencies as shown by their activities.

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c. Persons active in the Communist Party underground.

d. Any other Security Index subject whose activities, past or present, regardless of membership in a revolutionary organization, clearly and unmistakably depict the individual as a potential saboteur, espionage agent or disruptionist in the event of an emergency.

Subjects who will be tabbed Detcom should comprise a hardcore of subversives. Each individual case should stand on its own and the decision to consider a subject for priority of apprehension should be based on the subject's subversive activities and revolutionary tendencies. Employment in a key or vital facility will no longer be a reason alone for Detcom tabbing.

In evaluating each Security Index case it will be necessary to review each case file. This should be done in connection with the review of all Security Index cases in accordance with the instructions in SAC Letter Number 55-8 dated February 2, 1955. In submitting your personal recommendation for retaining a subject in the Security Index you should also submit your recommendation regarding the Detcom tabbing as indicated above along with your reasons why the subject meets the new Detcom standards in sufficient detail to justify your recommendation. If a subject is tabbed Detcom and Comsab at this time and you are not recommending the Detcom tabbing in accordance with the above instructions you should submit a Form FD-122 attached to your Security Index recommendation in order to delete the Detcom and Comsab tabbings. If you are recommending the Detcom tabbing in accordance with the above instructions and the subject is already tabbed Detcom, you should so advise the Bureau and Form FD-122 need not be submitted. In instances in which you are recommending the Detcom tabbing and the subject is already tabbed Detcom and Comsab you should attach a Form FD-122 in order that the Comsab tabbing can be deleted. Of course, if the subject is not already tabbed Detcom and you are recommending such tabbing under the new instructions, you should attach a Form FD-122 to your Security Index recommendation in order that the Detcom tabbing can be added to the Security Index card.

There will be instances in which you have already submitted your recommendations that a Security Index subject should be retained in the Security Index. In these instances it will be necessary for you to recheck the individual case files to determine whether a Detcom tabbing is necessary and to advise the Bureau in accordance

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with the above instructions.

In order that the Security Index cards for the subjects who are to be tabbed Detcom for priority of apprehension, as indicated above, will be readily available for emergency action in your office you should be guided by the following instructions regarding the arrangement of your Security Index.

1. Each Security Index case should be considered for Detcom tabbing whether the subject's Security Index card is filed in the Geographical, Special or Unavailable Sections of your Security Index. However, there is no change being made in the instructions regarding the Security Index cards which are to be filed in those three sections.

2. The Geographical Section of your Security Index should be divided into two distinct parts. Part I of the Geographical Section shall include only the Security Index cards for subjects who are tabbed Detcom under the new instructions set out above. Part II of the Geographical Section will contain the Security Index cards for all subjects that are not tabbed Detcom.

3. In offices having a Geographical breakdown by residence and by employment it will be necessary to have two breakdowns for each of those categories in order that the cards tabbed Detcom will be separated and maintained apart from the cards not so tabbed.

4. You should continue to file one Security Index card for each subject in the Alphabetical Section in strict alphabetical order with no other breakdown whatsoever. To assist you in readily identifying Security Index cards in the Alphabetical Section that will be tabbed Detcom under the new instructions a colored metal tab shall be fastened to each such card.

For your information, in the future as Detcom tabbings are approved the Security Index cards forwarded to you will not only carry the code letters DC in the first line on the cards but each such card will be stamped Detcom in large red letters. This procedure will assist you in being absolutely certain that cards tabbed Detcom are properly filed.

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The Detcom tabbing of a Security Index subject should be afforded your personal consideration and you should submit your personal recommendations for such tabbing during this review and in the future. In handling this matter in connection with your review of all Security Index cases you should meet the deadlines as set forth in SAC Letter 55-8 dated February 2, 1955. Security Index cards presently tabbed Detcom should not be placed in the new Detcom portion of the Geographical Section of your Security Index until the Bureau has approved your recommendations. There should be no changes made regarding the present Detcom tabbings in your Security Index until the Bureau has approved your recommendations under the new procedure. In this manner the entire Security Index will be reviewed and reconsideration given to Detcom tabbings by the periods indicated in SAC Letter Number 55-8.

In view of the new and separate breakdown in the Geographical Section of your Security Index for Detcom subjects it will no longer be necessary to place a separate tab on such cards as you have done in the past.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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FBI, DETROIT

DIRECTOR, FBI

REBUAIRTEL 2/3/55, AND DETROIT AIRTEL 2/11/55. ALL DETCON AND
COMSAB SUBJECTS RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT VERIFIED. THIRTEEN
VERIFICATIONS PENDING OUT OF DIVISION. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING
TO LOCATE THE FIVE SUBJECTS LISTED BY NAME IN REFERENCED DETROIT
AIRTEL.

MC INTIRE

END

RMS:TJ

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REGISTERED AMSD

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
TO DISSEMINATION
SEE FILE 100-356062-876

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-356062-45-93

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DATE: 11-27-63

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : MR. TAVEL

FROM : L. E. SHORT

SUBJECT: DEINDEXING OF COMSAB FILE
Bufile 98-6187

Captioned file was initiated in March, 1948, as a control file in which were filed tickler copies relating to potential communist saboteurs. The file remained active until February, 1955, when SAC Letter #55-12 instructed that Comsab tabbing of security index subjects be discontinued.

During the period that this file was active approximately 3,000 names were indexed. The majority of these names were security index subjects on whom main files already existed. In fact, information appears in the individual main files that these persons have been tabbed for Comsab.

Since there appears to be no good reason for continuing the indexing of such names in the Comsab file, it is proposed that this file be deindexed. There is some information in this file concerning some individuals which does not relate to the administrative procedure of designating them for the Comsab list. This type of information will not be deindexed.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division to consider the proposed deindexing of captioned file. Comments concerning this deindexing may be placed on this memorandum which should be returned to the Correlation Unit, Room 6309 IB.

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DEC 6 1963

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Deindex
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deindex
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